FRONTISPIECE

THE MONUMENT
LONDON

DRAWN AND ENGRAVED FOR
DUGDALES ENGLAND AND WALES
Delineated.

CURIOSITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

ENGLAND & WALES

DELINEATED

Historical, Entertaining & Commercial,

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED

BIRTH-PLACE OF COWPER, THE POET.

IN BERKHAMPSTEAD, HERTFORDSHIRE.

BY THOMAS DUGDALE, ANTIQUARIAN,

Assisted by William Burnett.

VOL. III.

LONDON

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KIRKSDALE PRIORY.

...mes of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
...y Mallory.....pa	Leicester ...	Hinckley ...5	Mt. Bosworth 4	Leicester 9	104	2261
...y Malzeard* m t .....pa & to	W. R. York	Ripon 6	Masham.....5	York 30	218	4707
...y Misperton. pa .....& to	N. R. York.	Pickering ...4	New Malton .6	24	220	864
...y Moorsidef m t ..... & pa	N. R. York.	 7	12	29	224	2324
...y Muxloe to & cha	Leicester ...	Leicester 5	Ashby Zouch 14	Hinckley....10	103	275
...y Overblows pa .....& to	W. R. York.	Wetherby ...6	Harrowgate..5	York 20	200	1528
...y Ravensworth ..... pa & to	N. R. York.	Richmond ...6	Barnard Cast. 9	Darlington..14	235	1727
...y, South . pa & to	W. R. York.	Pontefract.. 8	Doncaster...10	York 32	172	1478
Stephen, m t & pa	Westmorlnd	Brough 5	Appleby....13	Kendal.....24	266	2798
...y Thore. pa & to	Westmorlnd	Appleby 5	Penrith 10	27	275	1231
...y Underdale . pa	E. R. York .	Pocklington .7	New Malton 10	York 15	214	360
...y Underwood . pa	Lincoln.....	Bourn 5	Folkingham..4	Lincoln 31	102	162
...y, West . pa & to	Chester.....	Gt. Neston ..8	Liverpool....9	Chester 19	201	1289
...y Wharfe. pa & to	W. R. York	Tadcaster ...2	Cawood 6	York 10	186	492
...y-upon-Wisk ..... pa & to	N. R. York .	Thirsk 5	N. Allerton..7	Ripon.....12	219	872
...ale ..... to	Lancaster ..	Liverpool....2	Ormskirk...11	Prescot.....7	204	2591
...al.§ ..... pa	N. R. York.	Helmsley ...5	Kir. Moorside 2	York 28	223	1107

l baron are held under the lord of the manor; and there is also a or the recovery of small debts. The principal manufactures here sc of carpets and blankets; and on the stream that passes through rn are mills for grinding bark and grain. The river affords an nt supply of salmon-trout and other fresh-water fish; and the is well stocked with provisions. KIRKBY LONSDALE.

. Thursday.—*Fairs*, Holy Thursday, for horned cattle; St. Thomas, December 21, for loth.

KBY MALZEARD. *Market*, Wednesday.—*Fairs*, Whit Monday, and October 2.

RKBY MOORSIDE, a market-town, situated on the river Dove, arly encompassed on all sides by steep hills. On the Dove and treams near the town are corn-mills; limestone and freestone are the vicinity, and the malting trade is carried on here, the surround- ntry being very productive of grain. This place is remarkable as been the last retreat of George Villiers the younger, Duke of gham, the unprincipalled minister and profligate favourite of Charles aving lost his interest at court, and by his extravagance involved in pecuniary difficulties, he retired to this town, in the neighbour- which he had some landed property, and here he died, April 16, Extensive trade in malt.

. Wednesday.—*Fairs*, Whit Wednesday for horned cattle and horses; and September ep. linen, and woolen cloth.

KBY STEPHEN. *Market*, Monday.—*Fairs*, Easter Monday; Whit Tuesday; and r black cattle, sheep, and flax.

RKDALE, a parish and village, romantically situated in a fruitful rrounded by hanging woods, and watered by a small brook. This s famous on account of a cave in one of the calcareous hills which he vale of Pickering on the north, and the waters from which fall Derwent. In the summer of 1821, quarriers working here dis- by accident the opening of this cavern, which had been closed by overgrown with bushes; and on entering which, to the distance it 200 feet, it was found to be studded with stalactites, hanging e roof, and on the floor covered with diluvial loam, thickly inter- throughout its substance with organic remains, or bones of various . These were examined by Professor Buckland, of Oxford, by ier, and other naturalists, who discovered the bones to be chiefly f hyenas, mixed, however, with bones of the elephant, rhinoceros, Remarkable cavern. Fossil remains.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
22	Kirkham*..m t pa & to	Lancaster ..	Preston 9	Poulton 8	Lancaster ..22	226	11630
46	Kirkham.....ex p lib	E. R. York.	New Malton.6	Pocklington 13	York 13	212	31
29	Kirkhaugh.....pa	Northumb ..	Hexham....19	Alston 4	Haltwhistle .7	275	309
29	KirkHeaton ex p & cha	Northumb ..	11	Morpeth ...15	Newcastle..18	291	182
29	Kirk Hill.....ham	Northumb ..	Morpeth 9	Alnwick ...20	 22	295	....
9	Kirkland ....to	Cumberland	Cockermouth 7	Wigton 9	Carlisle 20	307	....
9	Kirkland .....pa & to	Cumberland	Penrith 9	Appleby 8	 23	278	765
22	Kirkland.....to	Lancaster ..	Garstang 2	Kirkham 8	Lancaster ..13	230	458
40	Kirkland .....to	Westmorlnd	Kendal.....0	Kir.Lonsdale12	Ambleside..14	261	1250
10	Kirk Langley .....pa	Derby	Derby 5	Wirksworth10	Ashbourn. ..8	131	553
44	Kirk Leatham†.pa & to	N. R. York .	Guisborough 5	Yarm 15	York 54	248	1074
44	Kirk Lenvington pa & to	N. R. York.	Yarm 2	Stokesley....7	41	233	517
29	Kirkley .....to	Northumb ..	Newcastle..11	Morpeth 8	Alnwick ...27	284	165
36	Kirkley .....pa	Suffolk	Lowestoff ...2	Beccles 8	Southwold..12	112	374
30	Kirklington ..... pa	Notts	Southwell ...4	Mansfield....9	Nottingham 13	133	243
44	Kirklington....pa & to	N. R. York.	Bedale.....6	Ripon 6	York 27	214	486
9	Kirk Linton....pa & to	Cumberland	Longtown ...4	Carlisle 8	Wigton.. ..19	309	1892
29	Kirknewton....pa & to	Northumb ..	Wooler.....5	Berwick....19	Alnwick ...24	325	1674
9	KirkOswald‡ m t pa&to	Cumberland	Penrith 8	Carlisle 15	Appleby....16	292	1033

KIRKDALE. hippopotamus, horse, ox, deer, rat, hare, tiger, wolf, and a few other animals. Several of the species differ from any at present existing; and it has been concluded that this cave was an antediluvian den of wild beasts, an opinion which has been corroborated by the discovery of collections of bones in similar situations in other parts of England, and also in France and Germany.

Handsome town.

* KIRKHAM, or Kirkham-in-the-Field, a market-town, parish, and township, situated between the Ribble and another small river. The town is handsome, well built, and is rapidly advancing in improvement, but contains nothing remarkable. Its principal manufactures are sail-cloth, cordage, and course linens, and latterly cotton has been introduced. In 1670, Henry Colburne, of the Drapers' Company, founded a free-school which has three masters. Here is also a charity-school for girls, and a large well-built workhouse. The Lancaster canal passes within three miles of the town.

Market, Tuesday.—*Fairs*, June 24, for horses and horned cattle; and October 18, for toys and small ware.

Munificent bequests.

† KIRK LEATHAM. Here is an hospital which was endowed in 1676 by Sir William Turner, lord mayor of London, for twenty poor persons and twenty children; it is a handsome building, forming three sides of a square, in the centre of which is a small chapel of great beauty, with a window of painted glass, representing the offering of the magi at the nativity of Christ; the hospital contains a valuable library. Sir W. Turner also left by will £5000. for founding a grammar-school, which was erected in 1709, but the benevolent purpose for which it was intended has been abandoned for some years.

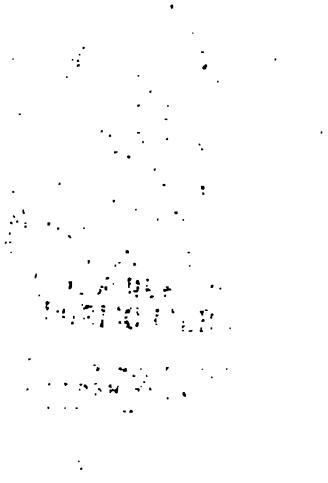
Ancient church.

‡ KIRK OSWALD, an ancient market-town, situated on a pleasant and fertile spot, near the confluence of the river Eden and Raven Beck, which derives its name from the celebrated king and martyr of Northumberland. The houses are irregularly built, on the declivity of a gentle eminence, and the principal employment of the inhabitants arises from the operations of husbandry. The church is an ancient, irregular structure, and contains some elegant monuments; the belfry stands on a hill at some distance from the church. Here is a small endowed school and a dissenting meeting-house. At a short distance from the town are the ruins of an ancient castle, which appears to have occupied an extensive area, of a square form, bounded on three sides by a fosse, and skirted on the other by the brook, which supplied it with water; it is said to have been once a very magnificent residence.

Market, Thursday.—*Fairs*, Thursday before Whit Sunday; and August 5, for horned cattle.

PORTSTEWART, ABBEY, VIEW FROM GARDENS.

E. Brandard



[illegible] CASTLE.

[illegible]

[illegible] Hugh de Aran, [illegible] afterwards

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
46	Kirk Sandal .....pa	W. R. York	Doncaster ...9	Thorne.....6	York 34	167	200
46	Kirkstall* .....ham	W. R. York	Leeds.....8	Bradford 9	28	192	....
34	Kirkstead ..... pa	Lincoln.....	Horncastle ..7	Tattershall ..2	Lincoln 20	130	179
45	Kirkthorpe ..... ham	W. R. York.	Wakefield ..2	Pontefract..10	York 29	180	....
30	Kirkton .....pa	Notts	Ollerton 2	Tuxford 5	Nottingham 22	139	247
29	Kirk Whelpington pa & to	Northumb..	Morpeth....15	Newcastle..21	Alnwick ...22	294	789
34	Kirmand in the Mire pa	Lincoln.....	Mt. Raisen ..6	Louth 12	Lincoln 21	151	74
24	Kirmington .....pa	Lincoln.....	Caistor 8	Barton.....8	32	164	310
6	Kirtling .....pa	Cambridge..	Newmarket .4	Linton 12	Cambridge..16	61	735
31	Kirtlington .....pa	Oxford	Woodstock . 5	Bicester 7	Oxford.....8	62	687
24	Kirton† .....m t & pa	Lincoln.....	Brigg.....7	Gainsborough9	Lincoln 18	151	2147
36	Kirton .....pa	Suffolk	Ipswich 9	Woodbridge .7	Harwich 8	79	624
28	Kislingbury .....pa	Northamp .	Northampton 4	Towcester ..8	Daventry 9	68	683
34	Kittesford.....pa	Somerset ...	Wellington 4	Milverton ..4	Taunton....11	152	171
24	Knaith .....pa	Lincoln.....	Gainsborough 4	Kirton 11	Lincoln....14	147	63
34	Knapp ..... ti	Somerset....	Taunton 6	Ilminster....8	Bridgewater .8	136	....
23	Knaptoft .....pa	Leicester ...	Lutterworth 7	Hinckley....4	Leicester ...14	98	53
23	Knaptoft in Walton ham	Leicester...	 6	 6	10	96	....
27	Knapton .....pa	Norfolk ...	N. Walsham.3	Cromer.....8	Norwich ..19	126	327
45	Knapton..... to	W. R. York.	York 3	Wetherby ..11	Boroughbrid 14	200	....
46	Knapton.... .to & cha	E. R York .	New Malton.6	Gt. Driffield 16	York .. 24	223	120
6	Knapwell ....pa	Cambridge..	Caxton.....4	Royston 16	Cambridge ..9	50	129
47	Knaresborough‡ ..bo .m t pa & to	W. R. York	Leeds 18	Ripon ... 12	York 19	197	5296

* KIRKSTALL. This place is celebrated for the ruins of Kirkstall-abbey, which was founded by Henry de Lacy, in the reign of King Stephen, 1147, for monks of the Cistercian order. A part of the cloisters, the dormitory, the refectory, and the chapter-house, are all that remain of this monastery, which was beautifully situated in a fertile vale, on the banks of the Aire, and surrounded by pleasant hills and woods. Ruins of Kirkstall abbey.

† KIRTON, or Kirk-town. *Market*, Saturday.—*Fairs*, July 18, and December 11, for all sorts of cattle and merchandise goods.

‡ KNARESBOROUGH, a borough, market-town, parish, and township, situated on the side of a hill, on the north-east bank of the river Nidd, commanding extremely beautiful prospects. The town is large and handsome, with two bridges over the Nidd; and the houses, many of which have been constructed with the stones of the ruined castle, are well built; the market-place is very spacious. The manufacture of linens, which has been long established, is very considerable, and some branches of the cotton trade have been lately introduced. The church appears to have been erected at different periods, but presents nothing remarkable; it contains several elegant monuments. The Rev. Robert Chaloner endowed a free-school here, in 1616. Situated on a craggy rock, are the remains of an ancient castle, said to have been built by Serlo de Burgh, soon after the Conquest; it was a strong place of defence till the time of the civil wars, when it was dismantled by order of Parliament. A part of the keep, with a few dilapidated arches and semicircular buttresses, are all that now remain of this once formidable fortress. Near the centre of these ruins is the court-house, and also a prison for the liberty of the forest of Knaresborough; a chamber is still shown, in which the unfortunate Richard II. was confined after his deposition. Near the lower bridge are some entire dwellings, excavated out of the cliffs, which have been inhabited from time immemorial. One of these was produced by the industry of a poor weaver and his son, who employed, during sixteen years, all the time they could spare, from their necessary avocations, to accomplish it. At a short distance from this monument of perseverance is St. Robert's-chapel, elegantly cut out of the solid rock, above which is a hermitage. St. Robert, the reputed founder of this curious chapel, was an anchorite of the thirteenth century, and son of a mayor of York; he, by the austerity of his life, attracted the admiration of the

Beautiful prospects.

Richard II. confined here.

KNARESBOROUGH.

populace, among whom he is said to have performed many miracles. About a mile further down the river, is St. Robert's-cave, another excavation in the rock, which is supposed to have been the same holy man's usual residence. This gloomy cave is awfully memorable, on account of a horrid murder committed there, in 1745, by Eugene Aram, a schoolmaster of extraordinary abilities and learning, which, by a train of singular circumstances, was discovered, after a lapse of nearly thirteen years, and the murderer brought to justice. In the year 1758, a man, whilst digging for lime-stone, near this place, found the bones of a human body. Suspecting these to be the remains of some one who had been murdered, he gave information of his discovery in the town of Knaresborough, where the people, thrown into great excitement by the intelligence, endeavoured to recollect if any one had of late years been missed from that neighbourhood. It was remembered by a particular individual, that one Daniel Clarke, a shoemaker, had disappeared about thirteen years before, and had never again been heard of. On further inquiry, it was ascertained that he had disappeared under circumstances which occasioned a suspicion of his having acted fraudulently. He had borrowed a considerable quantity of plate, under pretence of being commissioned to collect that article for exportation. Being then just married, he had also borrowed some articles of household furniture and wearing apparel, for the purpose, as he pretended, of giving an entertainment to his friends. After his disappearance, two persons named Houseman and Aram were suspected of having aided him in the fraud. Their houses were searched, and some of the miscellaneous articles found, but no plate, which it was then supposed that Clarke must have made off with; and thus the matter ended. It was now recollected that the wife of Aram, who was subsequently deserted by him, had said to some one that she knew what would peril the life of her husband and some other persons. An inquest being held upon the skeleton, all these circumstances were brought forward as evidence. To this inquest the coroner summoned Richard Houseman, one of the individuals suspected at the time of having assisted Clarke in his fraud. This man entered the room in a state of great agitation, and with strong marks of fear in his countenance and voice. Taking up one of the bones, he used the remarkable expression, "This is no more Dan Clarke's bone than it is mine; which convinced the jury that he knew something more about the matter. He was ultimately prevailed on to acknowledge that he was privy to the murder of Clarke, and that his bones were buried in St. Robert's Cave, not far from the place where those now before the jury had been found. On a search being made, the bones were found exactly in the place and posture which he described. He stated the actual murderer to be his former friend, Eugene Aram, who now acted as usher in the school of Lynn, in Norfolk. A warrant was immediately sent off for the apprehension of Aram, who was found peacefully engaged in his ordinary business. The profession of this man, his mature age, and the reputation which he bore for great learning, conspired to render his apprehension as a murderer a matter of the greatest surprise to the inhabitants of the place where he lived. He first denied that he had ever been at Knaresborough or knew Daniel Clarke, but, on the introduction of a person who was acquainted with him at that town, he saw fit to acknowledge his former residence in it. Eugene Aram was a native of the West Riding, and connected by birth with some of the families of gentry in that county. The circumstances of his parents are not stated, but he appears to have entered life in the character of a poor scholar. Having adopted the business of teaching, he devoted himself to the acquisition of knowledge with an ardour equalling that of the most distinguished scholars. After acting as an usher in various situations, he had settled, in 1734, at Knaresborough, where, eleven years after, he committed the crime for which he was now apprehended. By an early and

Scene of the murder by Eugene Aram.

Confession of Houseman.

Apprehension of Eugene Aram.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
29	Knaresdale .....pa	Northumb ..	Hexham....19	Haltwhistle .6	Alston 6	277	566
43	Knayton.....to	N. R. York .	Thirsk . .. 4	N. Allerton..6	York 27	218	....

KNARESBOROUGH.

imprudent marriage, he had added to the embarrassment of his circumstances; yet his pursuit of knowledge continued unabated. When we learn that the man who associated with such low persons as Clarke and Houseman was deeply skilled in the ancient and modern languages, including the Hebrew, Arabic, and Celtic, and was alike conversant in the belles lettres, in antiquities, and in several branches of modern science, our wonder amounts almost to disbelief; yet there can be no doubt of the fact. He had even, before his apprehension, advanced a great way in a comparative polyglot lexicon, upon a new, and, for that age, profound plan, in which it seems not unlikely, that, if it had been carried into effect, he might have anticipated some of the honours of the German philologists. He had also composed several tracts upon British antiquities.

Trial of Aram.

At the trial of Aram, which took place before the York Assizes, on the 3d of August 1759, Richard Houseman was admitted as king's evidence, and gave a minute narration of the murder, slightly distorted, it was supposed, in order to lighten his own share of blame. According to the witness, Clarke had received his wife's fortune, amounting to £160., on the night before he was murdered. He called at Aram's with this sum in his pocket, and also carrying the plate which he had obtained among his friends. He and Houseman, at the request of Aram, walked out in the direction of St. Robert's Cave, where the party had no sooner arrived than Aram knocked down Clarke and murdered him. Houseman, according to his own account, then retired; but it afterwards appeared that he had assisted in burying the body in the cave. The clothes of the murdered man were brought to Aram's house, and burnt, but not until betraying the secret to Mrs. Aram. After this and other evidence had been given, Aram delivered a written defence, in which he endeavoured, by the exercise of much ingenuity and a show of curious learning, to make up for the want of living exculpatory evidence. Notwithstanding this elaborate but specious defence, the guilt of Aram was too clear to admit of doubt, and he accordingly received sentence of death. He afterwards confessed the crime to the clergyman appointed to attend him, and ascribed it to the passion of jealousy.

His execution.

On the morning of his execution he was found almost dead in bed, in consequence of a wound which he had inflicted upon his arm with a razor; a paper, in which he attempted a justification of suicide, being found upon the table by his side. His body, after execution, was exposed in chains at the scene of his guilt. In Caulfield's Portraits there is a genuine likeness of this singular man—an intellectual but melancholy countenance, forming a touching commentary on his history. On the opposite bank of the river to the castle, is the famous dropping, or petrifying well, which remarkable spring rises in the declivity of a hill, spreads itself over the surface of a spongy rock, which projects over its base about fifteen feet, whence it trickles down in about thirty apertures, with a sort of a musical tinkling; it is saturated with a sparry matter, which incrusts in a short time every thing it falls upon.

Birthplace of Mother Shipton.

Near this place was born, in 1488, the celebrated Mother Shipton. Here also was born, John Metcalf, a most extraordinary person, who had the misfortune to lose his sight when only four years old, notwithstanding which he became a musician, a guide over the forest, a common carrier, a builder of bridges and houses, a contractor for making roads, and a skilful player at whist; he died in 1810, at the advanced age of ninety-three.

Market, Wednesday.—*Fairs*, Wednesday and Thursday after January 13, for sheep; Wednesday after March 12; next day sheep; May 6 and 7, sheep; ditto after August 12; Tuesday and Wednesday after October 10; and Wednesday after November 22, statute; Wednesday and Thursday after December 10; and every Wednesday fortnight, cattle market.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
18	Knebworth.....pa	Herts.....	Hertford 4	Ware 4	Stevenage ...7	25	269
46	Knedlington .....to	E. R. York .	Howden 1	Selby 10	York 19	179	123
30	Kneesal .....pa	Notts	Ollerton 4	Newark ...10	Nottingham 20	134	613
6	Kneesworth .....ham	Cambridge..	Royston 3	Caxton 10	Cambridge..11	40	191
54	Knelston.....pa	Glamorgan..	Swansea....10	Penrice.....3	Llougbor 7	216	125
36	Knettishall .....pa	Suffolk	East Harling 6	Buttesdale ..7	Thetford 8	86	67
30	Kneveton .....pa	Notts	Newark 8	Bingham 4	Nottingham 12	128	119
35	Knightley .....to	Stafford	Eccleshall ..4	Newport....7	Stafford 7	140	....
58	Knighton*.....m t	Radnor	Bish. Castle.13	Ludlow....16	Hereford ...26	165	259
23	Knighton ...ham & cha	Leicester ...	Leicester....2	Mt.Harboro'14	Lutterworth 13	97	402
16	Knighton .....ham	Hants	Newport ... 5	Ryde.....5	Portsmouth.10	82	....
35	Knighton .....to	Stafford	Drayton 6	Eccleshall..10	Stafford 17	152	156
42	Knighton upon Teame .....pa	Worcester..	Tenbury 4	Bewdley ...10	Worcester . 19	130	563
12	Knighton, West ....pa	Dorset.....	Dorchester ..5	Weymouth ..8	Wareham ..15	122	308
25	Knightsbridge†....ham	Middlesex ..	Hammersmit.3	Vauxhall....2	Fulham 3	1	....
23	Knight Thorpe ....ham	Leicester ...	Leicester .. 12	Loughboro' ..1	Ashby.....12	110	79
42	Knightwick .....pa	Worcester..	Bromyard ...6	Malvern 7	Worcester...8	119	169
17	Knill .....pa	Hereford ...	Kington 3	Presteign 4	New Radnor.6	158	94
40	Knipe.....ham	Westmorlnd	Orton 10	Penrith.....8	Kendal 19	280	....
23	Knipton.....pa	Leicester ...	MeltonMow.10	Grantham ...7	Oakham ...15	111	322
13	Knitsley .....to	Durham	Durham 10	Wolsingham 7	Newcastle..14	263	....
10	Kniveton .....pa	Derby	Derby 14	Ashbourn....3	Wirksworth .6	140	342
40	Knock .....ham	Westmorlnd	Appleby 5	Penrith 13	Aldston 14	275	....
33	Knockin.....pa	Salop	Oswestry ...6	Ellesmere ..11	Shrewsbury.13	167	311
36	Knodishall .....pa	Suffolk	Saxmundham 3	Aldborough..6	Dunwich 7	93	315
21	Knolton .....pa	Kent.....	Wingham ...4	Deal 6	Dover.....8	67	30
41	Knook.....pa	Wilts	Warminster .5	Heytesbury . 1	Salisbury ...15	90	262
23	Knossington .....pa	Leicester ...	MeltonMowb.8	Oakham 4	Leicester ...15	99	240
3	Knotting .....pa	Bedford	Higham Fer. 5	Kimbolton ..8	Bedford....10	60	165
45	Knottingley ..to & cha	W. R. York	Ferrybridge..1	Pontefract ...2	York 24	176	3675
39	Knowle.... ham & cha	Warwick...	Henley in Ar. 8	Birmingham .8	Warwick ..10	100	1120
35	Knowle End.....to	Stafford	Newcastle ..4	Sandbach....9	Stafford....20	153	282
22	Knowsley‡.....to	Lancaster...	Prescot.....3	Liverpool ...7	Ormskirk....8	200	1162
11	Knowstone.....pa	Devon.....	Bampton ...10	South Molton 8	Exeter 23	171	521

Picturesque town.

* KNIGHTON, or Tref-y-clawdd. A market-town situated upon an agreeable hill, sloping towards the margin of the river Teme. It consists of two principal avenues, intersecting each other at right angles; and the gentle acclivity of the streets gives a picturesque appearance, affords a grateful view of the enclosing valley, and is attended with cleanliness. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of St. David's and province of Canterbury, of the certified value of £10. per annum; patrons and impropriators, the Warden and Trustees of the hospital of Clun, in Shropshire, which was founded and endowed in the reign of James I., by an earl of Northampton. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here once a month. A small free-school, in this town, is endowed, by a Mr. Barnsley, with £1. per annum; and here are six alms-houses for the accommodation of the poor. The famous boundary, called Offa's-dyke, enters the parish on the north, and running due south for two miles, may be traced through the parishes of Norton, Whitton, Discoed, and Old Radnor, in this county, after which it passes into Hereford.

Offa's-dyke.

Market, Thursday.—*Fairs*, May 17, June 21, August 18, October 1, Wednesday before November 12, and Thursday before December 25.

† KNIGHTSBRIDGE, a hamlet, partly in the parishes of Chelsea and St. Margaret, Westminster, and partly in that of Kensington, besides a small part which extends into the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, in the hundred of Ossulton. This village extends from Hyde Park-corner to Kensington Gore, and consists of a street of irregular buildings, forming the grand ingress to the metropolis from the great western road. On the north side of the street are extensive barracks for the life-guards, communicating with Hyde Park; and on the opposite side, near Hyde Park-corner, are barracks for the foot-guards.

Barracks for the horse-guards.

‡ KNOWSLEY. Knowsley-park is the seat of the Earl of Derby; the mansion stands on an elevation, and has evidently been erected at different *periods*; the most ancient part is of stone, and has two round towers; it

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Land.	Population.
41	Knoyle, East*.....pa	Wilts	Hindon 2	Shaftesbury..5	Salisbury...17	96	1028
41	Knoyle, West .....pa	Wilts	Mere 3	Hindon.....3	18	97	206
7	Knutsford† ...m t & pa	Chester.....	Manchester 15	Macclesfield 12	Chester 25	176	2823
7	Knutsford, Over pa & to	Chester.	Knutsford ...1	11	26	175	217
12	Kommeridge .....pa	Dorset.....	Corfe Castle .4	Wareham ...7	Dorchester..21	117	124
13	Kyloe.....pa & cha	Durham.. ..	Belford.....5	Berwick on Tl1	Alnwick....19	327	927
24	Kyme, North .....to	Lincoln	Sleaford 6	Tattershall ..7	Lincoln....18	121	322
24	Kyme, South ..pa & to	Lincoln	7	7	20	122	....
13	Kyo.....to	Durham	Durham ...10	Gateshead ..10	Chester le St. 7	268	412
42	Kyre, Great .....pa	Worcester..	Tenbury 5	Bromyard ...7	Worcester..17	128	159
42	Kyre, Little ..to & cha	Worcester. .	5	8	16	127	....

contains a very large and valuable collection of paintings, principally by the old masters. The surrounding park, which is extensive and beautiful, commands many fine views, and is well wooded. KNOWSLEY.

* KNOYLE, EAST. This place is remarkable for having given birth to the celebrated architect and mathematician, Sir Christopher Wren, who was born here 20th of October, 1632. Sir Christopher Wren, born here.

† KNUTSFORD, a market-town, situated in a fertile part of the county, on the great road from London to Liverpool. The town is divided into Over and Nether, or Higher and Lower Knutsford, by a branch of the river Birkin which rising about half a mile south of this place, passes under the turnpike-road, and falls into Tatton-mere. In Nether Knutsford is the market-place, and also a spacious county prison, near which is a handsome and convenient town-hall, or sessions-house, where sessions are held in the months of July and October. Knutsford was formerly included in the parish of Rostherne, but it was made a distinct parish, by act of Parliament, in 1741. The church is a handsome, modern edifice of brick and stone, with a square tower. The principal manufactures carried on here are those of sewing thread, worsted, and tanned leather. Races are held annually in July, near the town, much to the emolument of the inhabitants, as they usually draw together a considerable number of persons of rank and fortune. This place is distinguished by a curious custom or ceremony, practised at the marriage of parties belonging to the town or neighbourhood. The friends and acquaintance of the wedded pair strew the streets before their doors with brown sand, upon which they form various fanciful figures with white sand, and over the whole scatter the flowers which happen to be in season. The county prison. Curious ceremony.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, Whit-Tuesday; July 10; and November 8, for cattle and drapery.

RIVERS.

Name.	Rises.	Falls.	Name.	Rises.	Falls.
Kearh	Cardigansh	Tivy.	Kensey	Cornwall ...	Tamar.
Kebby.....	Monmouths'h	Usk.	Keriog	Merionethsh	Dovey.
Kebeck	Yorkshire ..	Nyde.	Keriog.....	Denbighshire	Dee.
Kelyn.....	Merionethsh	Troweryn.	Kery	Cardigansh .	Tivy.
Kemlet	Shropshire .	Severn.	Kevenny.....	Monmouthsh	Usk.
Kemlet	Denbighshire	Tanot.	Kevenny.....	Anglesea ...	Sea
Ken	Westmorlnd	Irish Sea.	Kinver	Cardigansh .	Dovey.
Ken.....	Devonshire .	Ex.			

L.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
24	Laceby .....pa	Lincoln	Gt. Grimsby .3	Caistor 8	Barton 17	165	616
12	Lacerton .....ham	Dorset.....	Blandford ...3	Shaftesbury..9	Sturminster..8	106	....
7	Lach Dennis.....to	Chester....	Northwich ..4	Knutsford ...5	Middlewich .4	173	32
7*	Lachford .....to & cha	Chester.....	Warrington. 2	Altringham ..7	Northwich .10	183	....
43	Lackenby .....ham	N. R. York.	Guisborough 5	Stockton ..14	Whitby 20	250	....
36	Lackford.....pa	Suffolk	Bury 6	Mildenhall ..7	Thetford....12	74	198
14	Lackindon.....pa	Essex	Burnham 5	Maldon.....7	Rochford 7	43	536
34	Lackington, White..pa	Somerset ...	Ilminster 2	Crewkherne .7	Ilchester ...11	133	254
41	Lacock* .....pa	Wilts	Chippenham 4	Melksham .. 4	Calne 7	94	1650
39	Ladbroke.....pa	Warwick...	Southam 2	Warwick ..11	Kington.... 9	84	268
8	Ladock .....pa	Cornwall ...	Grampound..4	Truro 7	St. Austell ..9	252	761
16	Lainston .....pa	Hants	Winchester..4	Stockbridge..5	Sutton 5	66	40
43	Laith Kirk ...to & cha	N. R. York.	Barnard Cas. 9	Brough 15	Wolsingham15	256	....
41	Lake .....to	Wilts	Amesbury ...3	Salisbury....6	Wilton.....6	81	....
27	Lakenham.....pa	Norfolk.....	Norwich 1	N. Walsham 14	Wymondha. 10	109	3810
36	Lakenheath.....pa	Suffolk	Brandon 5	Mildenhall ..6	Newmarket 17	75	1209
8	Lalent Uny .....pa	Cornwall ...	St. Ives.....3	Penzance....9	Redruth....11	274	1305
25	Laleham† .....pa	Middlesex .	Staines.....2	Chertsey 2	Walton 4	18	588
54	Laleston‡ .....pa	Glamorgan..	Bridgend 6	Neath.....10	Merthyr T. .20	187	442
14	Lamarsh .....pa	Essex	Halstead 7	Sudbury 4	Neyland 7	53	328
24	Lambcroft.....ham	Lincoln	Louth 5	Mt. Raisin..13	Wragby....13	151	34
21	Lamberhurst§ ....pa	Kent and Sussex ...	Maidstone ..14	Goudhurst ..4	Tunbridge .. 9	39	1521
37	Lambeth‖ .....pa	Surrey.....	Wandsworth 5	Tooting 5	Streatham ...4	1	87856

Curious monuments.

* LACOCK, a parish in the hundred of Chippenham, situated in a fertile vale, on the banks of the river Avon; it formerly had a market, which is now disused. The church is an ancient edifice, and contains many curious and beautiful monuments. Here was formerly a nunnery, parts of which have been entirely removed, and others considerably altered, but the cloisters and some other portions still remain in a perfect state.

Fairs, —July 7, and December 21, for horned cattle, sheep, and horses.

† LALEHAM, a parish in the hundred of Spelthorne, delightfully situated on the banks of the Thames. This place is much resorted to by the lovers of angling, and the surrounding scenery is extremely beautiful and picturesque.

Lalys, the architect.

‡ LALESTON, or Lalyston, a parish in the hundred of Newcastle, containing two hamlets, called Upper and Lower Laleston. This place is supposed to derive its name from Lalys, an eminent architect, brought hither from the Holy Land, in the year 1111, by Grenville, Lord of Neath. He built several abbeys, castles, and churches here, and afterwards became chief architect to Henry I. of England.

Ancient mansion.

§ LAMBERHURST. Here is Scotney-castle, an ancient castellated mansion, it formerly had a round machiolated tower at each angle, of which the southern alone is now remaining. The modern house is a handsome building, erected from a design of Inigo Jones.

Fairs, April 5, and May 21, for cattle.

‖ LAMBETH. This parish, which is sixteen miles in circumference, is bounded by those of Newington Butts, Camberwell, Streatham, Clapham, Croydon, by the river Thames, and by the parishes of Christchurch, and St. George, Southwark. It is divided into four liberties, and subdivided into the following eight precincts:—the Bishop's, the Prince's, Vauxhall, Kennington, Lambeth-marsh, Lambeth-walk, Stockwell, and

Names of Places.	*County.*	*Number of Miles from*			*Dist. Lond.*	*Population.*
ambley .....pa	Notts	Nottingham..5	Bingham 7	Southwell...7	129	824
ambley on Tyne..pa & to	Northumb..	Hexham ..20	Alston.....8	Haltwhistle..7	298	252
ambourne m t pa & to	Berks	Newbury ..12	Wantage 8	Hungerford ..7	68	2386
ambourn, Up.....to	Berks.....	14	 7	Lambourn ...2	70	387
ambourne .....pa	Essex	Epping.....5	Romford 6	Chip. Ongar .8	12	778
ambrigg .....to	Westmorlnd	Kendal.....5	Sedberg 6	Orton 9	266	176
ambrook, East ....pa	Somerset ...	Langport 6	Ilchester ...7	Ilminster....5	129	....
ambrook, West ....ti	Somerset ...	 4	 7	 6	129	....
ambston.....pa	Pembroke ..	Haverford W.3	Milford.....8	St. Davids ..12	267	266
ambton .....to	Durham	Chester le St. 2	Sunderland ..7	Durham.....7	266	256
amer.....ham	Herts.....	Welwyn 4	Luton 7	St. Albans ..7	27	....
amerton† .....pa	Devon	Tavistock .. 2	Launceston 10	Oakhampton15	209	1209

LAMBETH.

ıbeth-dean. Lambeth is mentioned in history as the place at which dicanute, the son of Canute the Great, died suddenly, in 1041, whilst brating the marriage-feast of a noble Dane, whose name was Osgod pa; and here Harold II. is said to have placed the crown on his head ı his own hands, after the death of Edward the Confessor. About 1., Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, having been obliged to ndon a project which he had formed for the foundation of a college for ılar canons at Hakyngton, near Canterbury, determined to carry his gn into execution elsewhere. He accordingly commenced the erection ı fine chapel at Lambeth, which he intended to make collegiate, and owed for the support of canons or prebendaries, in honour of his pre-ssor, Sir Thomas à Becket. But the monks of Christchurch, Canter-y, who had prevented the foundation at Hakyngton from taking place, e equally hostile to this new scheme, and the chapel was but just shed by Archbishop Hubert Walter, the successor of Baldwin, when monks, by their interest at the court of Rome, procured an order for lemolition. A compromise, however, afterwards took place, in conse-nce of which, part of the building was suffered to remain as an archi-copal residence belonging to the see of Canterbury. The oldest portion the existing edifice was rebuilt about 1250; Archbishop Chichele ted the tower called the Lollard's-tower, in the middle of the fifteenth ury; and subsequent additions have been made by the prelates rham, Cranmer, Cardinal Pole, Parker, and Juxon; besides the brick ding between the great hall and the gateway, which was the work of hbishops Sancroft and Tillotson. The palace has recently been ired in a manner corresponding with the original style of its archi-ure, under the direction of Mr. Edward Blore. The archiepiscopal ary, which is extremely rich, especially in MSS., was founded by hbishop Sancroft, and has been greatly augmented by his successors, ticularly by Dr. Charles Manners Sutton. Lambeth was noted in sixteenth century, on account of a museum of natural curiosities, ected by the family of the Tradescants, who laid the foundation of the molean Museum at Oxford; here are situated Vauxhall-gardens, ned as a place of public amusement in the beginning of the eighteenth ury, and deserving of notice as the most splendid exhibition of the l in this country.

Harold II. crowned himself here.

Splendid library.

LAMBOURN. About three miles from Lambourn is the figure of hite horse, formed on the side of a steep and chalky hill; it is said Alfred ordered it to be made as a trophy of the signal victory which obtained over the Danes in the year 871, and it is considered to be the t remarkable antiquity in this county.

Remarkable antiquity.

rket —Thursday —*Fairs*, May 12; October 2; and December 4, for horses, cows, boots, , and young foals.

LAMERTON, or Lamberton. In the church are the effigies of holas and Andrew Tremayne, twins, who were so like each other as cely to be distinguished, even by their parents; they were subject to

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
13	Lamesley.....to & cha	Durham	Gatesbead ...3	Chester le St. 5	Sunderland .10	261	....
27	Lammas .....pa	Norfolk.....	Aylsham 5	N. Walsham 6	Norwich ...11	120	208
9	Lamonby .....to	Cumberland	Penrith.....7	Hesket.....4	Carlisle.. ..15	290	544
8	Lamorran .....pa	Cornwall ...	Tregony 4	Truro.....4	Grampound..8	257	95
	Lampeter, see Llan Bedr		.....	.....	.....	...	....
9	Lamplugh .. ..pa	Cumberland	Whitehaven. 8	Cockermouth 7	Workington .8	298	683
28	Lamport .....pa	Northamp ..	Northampton 9	Mt. Harboro' 8	Rothwell ...6	75	250
34	Lamyat .....pa	Somerset...	Bruton.. 2	Shep. Mallet 7	Castle Carey. 4	111	204
22	Lancaster* .....co	Lancaster...	.....	.....	.....	....	1336654

LAMERTON.

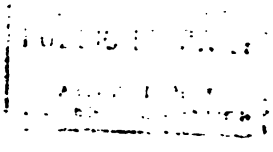
Bren-tor rock.

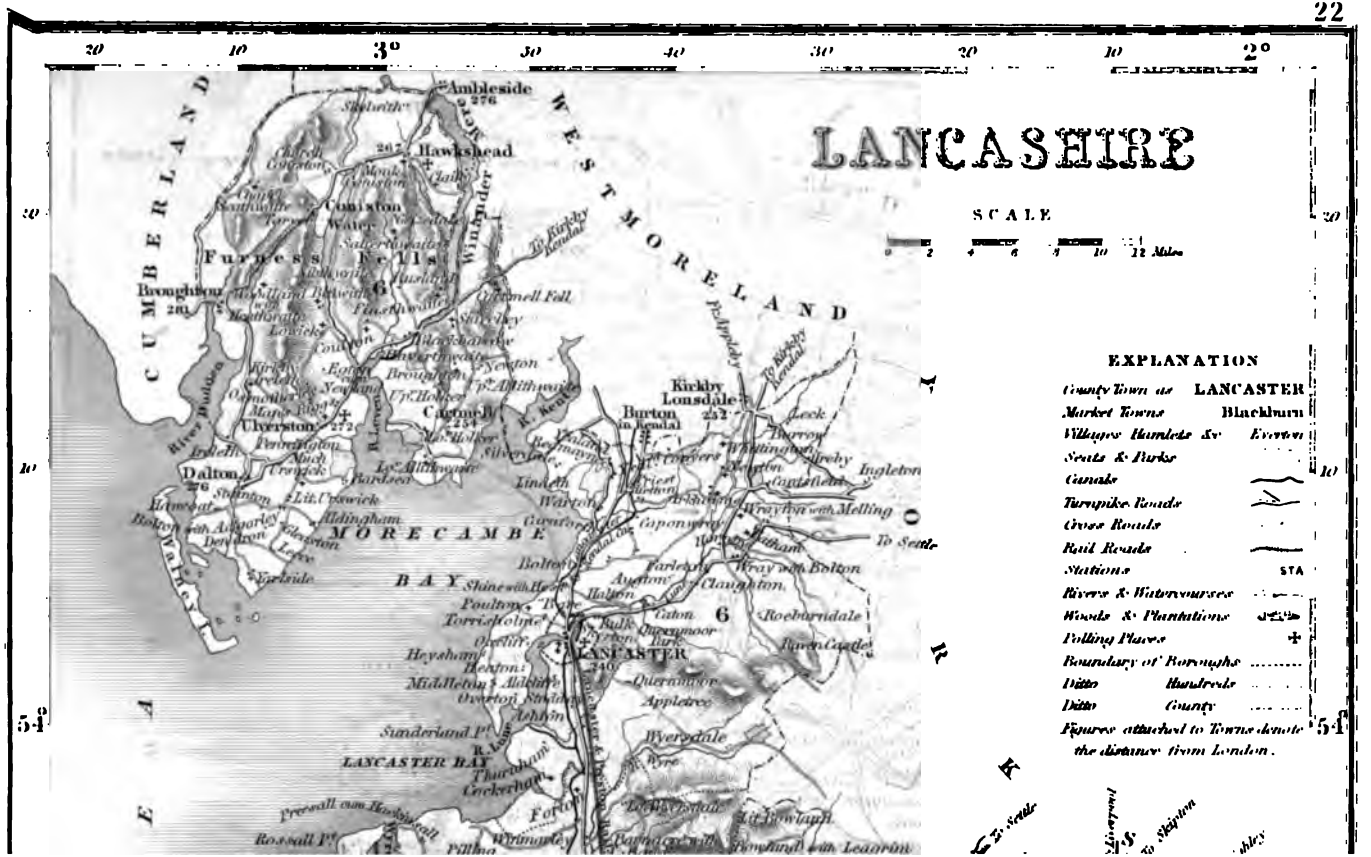
the same pains and appetites, although at a considerable distance, and were killed together at Newhaven, in France, in 1564. About three miles north-east of Lamerton is Bren-tor, a vast mass of craggy rock, which serves as a sea-mark to mariners in the British-channel, though more than twenty-miles distant. The summit is frequently enveloped in clouds, but in clear weather commands a very extensive and interesting prospect, and the ships in Plymouth harbour can be distinctly seen.

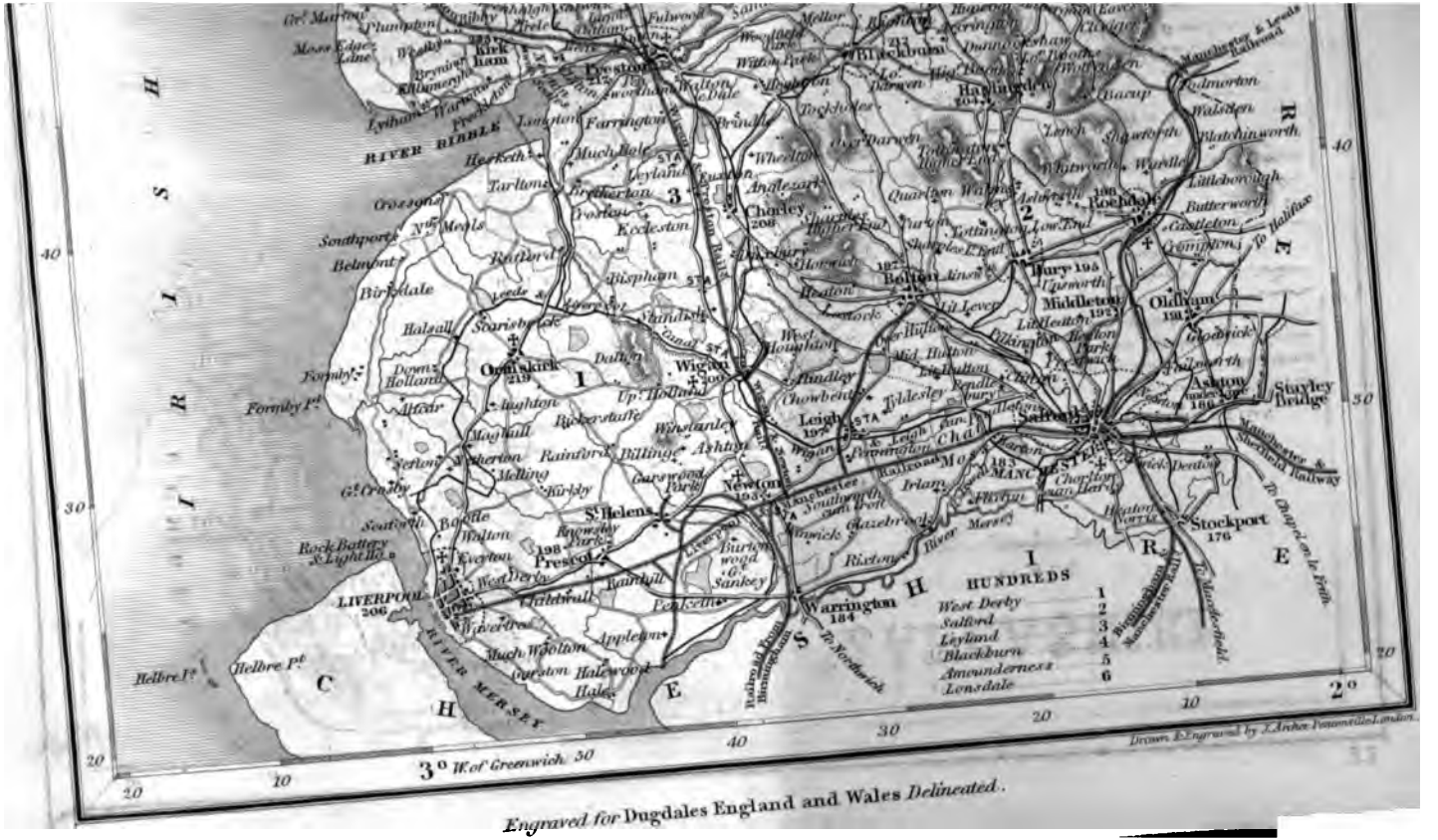
First Earl of Lancaster.

Victory gained by Cromwell.

* LANCASTER, a maritime county, bounded on the north by Cumberland and Westmorland, on the east by Yorkshire, on the south by Cheshire, and on the west by the Irish Sea. It consists of two portions of very unequal extent, which are separated by Morecambe-bay and the estuary of the river Ken. Under the sovereignty of the Normans, this county was called the Honour of Lancaster; and Henry III. created his youngest son, Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster, in 1267, which title continued in the family of that prince till 1353, when his descendant, Henry Plantagenet was raised to the dukedom. He was succeeded by his son-in-law, John of Gaunt, the fourth son of Edward III.; through his interest Lancashire was, in 1376, made a county palatine by royal patent. John of Gaunt left the dukedom to his son Henry, Earl of Hereford and Derby, who being chosen king after the deposition of Richard II., the title of Duke of Lancaster has since been usually borne by the reigning sovereign; and from the property belonging to the duchy arises a considerable part of the land revenue of the crown. From a survey made in 1610, it appears that it contained sixteen castles and forts, forty parks, thirteen forests, and two chases. The principal officer of the duchy is the chancellor, under whose authority various courts of law are held in different places within the extent of his jurisdiction. In the civil war, under Charles I., the influence of the Earl of Derby, one of the great landed proprietors of this county, was strenuously exerted in support of the royal cause; and that nobleman at length sacrificed his life to the service of the king; for being taken after the battle of Worcester, he was beheaded at Bolton-le-Moors, October 15, 1651. Among the most memorable events of that disastrous period were the gallant defence of Lathom-house against the Parliamentarians, by the Countess of Derby; and the victory gained by Cromwell over the Duke of Hamilton, at Walton-le-Dale, August 17, 1648. This county was distinguished in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries by the prevalence of popular superstitions relative to witchcraft. In 1594, Ferdinand, Earl of Derby, died, probably from the effect of poison; and his death and previous sufferings, were attributed by himself and his attendants to magic and sorcery; in 1612, nineteen poor women were arraigned and tried as notorious witches at the summer assizes at Lancaster; and in 1633, other persons were accused, in consequence of which an investigation took place before the king and his physicians, when the discrepancies in the evidence of the witnesses occasioned the acquittal of the prisoners. The national delusion on this subject, however, long survived this period, though it has now happily disappeared before the progress of knowledge; and the phrase of "Lancashire witches" has of late years been applied by way of compliment to the females of this county on account of their personal charms. The out-




LANCASHIRE
SCALE
0 2 4 6 8 10 12 Miles
EXPLANATION
County Town as LANCASTER
Market Towns Blackburn
Villages Hamlets &c. Everton
Seats & Parks
Canals
Turnpike Roads
Cross Roads
Rail Roads
Stations STA
Rivers & Watercourses
Woods & Plantations
Polling Places
Boundary of Boroughs
Ditto Hundreds
Ditto County
Figures attached to Towns denote the distance from London.
CUMBERLAND
WESTMORELAND
YORKSHIRE
MORECAMBE BAY
LANCASTER BAY
Ambleside
Hawkshead
Coniston Water
Furness Fells
Broughton
Cartmel
Ulverston
Dalton
Kirkby Lonsdale
Burton in Kendal
Caton
LANCASTER
Poulton
Garstang
Preston
Ingleton
Wyresdale
Roeburndale
Forton
Pilling
Rossall Pt.
Sunderland Pt.
Cockerham
Thurnham
River Duddon
River Leven
River Kent
River Lune
River Wyre
To Kirkby Lonsdale
To Settle
To Skipton
To Liverpool
To Preston
To Kendal
To Ambleley
30 10 3° 30 40 30 20 10 2°
30 10 54°



Engraved for Dugdales England and Wales *Delineated*.

line of the county of Lancaster is extremely irregular; it is divided from Yorkshire and Westmorland by moors, mountains, and rivers, and on the west side the coast is indented by bays and harbours. There is a great variety of soil and surface, but in general it is not well adapted for cultivation; hence the ancient thinness of its population, shown by the comparatively small number of parishes into which it is divided. The northern detached part, commonly called the hundred of Furness, but belonging to that of Lonsdale, partakes of the romantic character of the neighbouring district of the lakes. It is a wild and rugged region, abounding in iron ore and slate, and covered with groves of underwood, successively cut down and converted into charcoal for the supply of the iron furnaces. This county includes some mountain heights of considerable elevation, among which the most remarkable are Pendle-hill, two miles east of Clitheroe, according to the Trigonometrical Survey of England, 1803 feet above the level of the sea; Rivington-hill, near Bolton, 1545 feet; Wittle-hill, 1614 feet; and Coniston-fell, in Furness, 2577 feet. The more southern part of the county may be regarded as consisting of two unequal portions; the smaller one extending between the borders of Westmorland and the Ribble, and the larger including the country between that river and the Mersey. Lancashire is watered by numerous rivers, of which the following are navigable:—the Mersey, the Ribble, the Lion, or Lune, the Irwell, the Douglas, the Wyre, the Ken, the Leven, the Dudden, and the Crake. The principal lakes are, Winandermere, between this county and Westmorland; Coniston-mere, in the centre of the Fells of Furness; and Easthwaite-water, situated between the two preceding. Lancashire is noted in the annals of gardening as having furnished the first potatoes which were raised in England; and what are called fancy flowers, especially the auricula, are here cultivated more generally than in any other part of the country, except near the metropolis. The climate of Lancashire is distinguished for its humidity; and it appears from a register kept at Liverpool, from 1784 to 1792, that the smallest quantity of rain which fell during any one year was 24¼ inches, in 1788; and the largest quantity, 54¼ inches, in 1792. At Lancaster, in the year last mentioned, the entire quantity amounted to nearly 66 inches. The mean degree of heat at Lancaster, from 1784 to 1790, was 51¼. The prevailing winds are those from the south, the south-west, and the north-east. Fogs are not of frequent occurrence; there are no stagnant waters of considerable extent; and hence the climate on the whole is not unhealthy. The most important mineral products of this large county are coal, copper, lead, and iron. The great coal-tract commences on the south of Prescot, and crossing the county in a north-easterly direction, passes into Yorkshire; but coal is likewise found in abundance near Manchester, and northwards beyond Lancaster. Copper ore occurs in the rough barren mountains, towards the northern extremity of the High Furness or Fell district, and especially at Coniston, Muckle-gill, and Hartriggs; but it has not been discovered to the south of Lancaster-sands in quantities sufficient to bear working with advantage. Lead ore is chiefly met with in the northern and north-eastern parts of the county, but it is by no means abundant. At Anglezark, near Chorley, is a lead-mine, the ore of which, galena, is intermixed with carbonate of barytes. Iron ore has been already mentioned as the principal product of the district of Furness; and though found in some other parts of the county, it is there only sufficiently plentiful to render the working of it profitable. Lancashire is distinguished as the grand seat of the cotton manufacture, one of the principal sources of the wealth and commercial prosperity of Britain; and in this county have originated various inventions for the improvement of machinery and the consequent abridgment of labour. Fabrics of silk, wool, and linen, as well as cotton, are largely manufactured in this county, and here are carried on hat-making, calico-printing, bleaching, dyeing, machine-

County of Lancaster.

Abounding in iron ore.

Potatoes first planted here.

Mineral productions

Great cotton manufactories.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
22	Lancaster * .. m t & bo	Lancaster...	Manchester 53	Liverpool ..63	Preston ... 22	240	12613
16	Lancaut..... cha & to	Gloucester .	Chepstow ...2	Blakeney ..12	Monmouth..12	130	....
13	Lanchester.... pa & to	Durham	Durham 7	Chester le St. 7	Wolsingham .8	268	5076
38	Lancing..... .....pa	Sussex	Worthing...3	Shoreham ...2	Steyning 4	55	695

COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

making, iron-founding, and the manufacture of paper, glass, and earthenware. Steam-carriages, though not invented in Lancashire, were here brought to perfection, and experiments with them on a large scale were first made on the rail-road between Liverpool and Manchester, where they are now very extensively employed in the conveyance of goods and passengers.

Attack of the Picts and Scots.

* LANCASTER, a market, borough, seaport, and county town. It is situated on the southern bank of the river Lon or Lune, at a considerable bend of the stream towards the south-west, before it becomes an estuary, or open harbour. A fortress existed at this place, under the government of the Anglo-Saxons, which is said to have been destroyed by the Picts and Scots; and after the Norman Conquest a grant of the lordship of Lancaster was obtained by Roger de Poitou, who erected a castle, and founded the church of St. Mary, the advowson of which he gave to the abbey, of Seez, in Normandy. The great entrance-tower of the castle, which is still standing, has been noticed as a specimen of early Norman architecture, but it may with greater probability be ascribed to the age of Edward III. That prince, in the fiftieth year of his reign, created his son, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster; and during the civil wars between the rival houses of York and Lancaster, this town suffered so much on account of the adherence of the inhabitants to the Lancastrian cause, that it was nearly depopulated. On the renewal of the charter to the corporation, by Charles II., with the grant of additional privileges, the town revived, and it has ever since been increasing in extent, population, and trade. The corporation, under the new act, in 1835, consists of a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen common-councilmen, with other officers. The county assizes are held twice a-year at Lancaster, according to the provisions of a statute of thirty-sixth of Edward III. The duchy court is held at Lancaster-castle and at Preston, generally under the presidency of the vice-chancellor. There is also a court, called the duchy court, held at Westminster, in which are tried all causes relating to the revenue of the Duchy of Lancaster. These courts were originally established by Henry IV., on his accession to the crown, when he separated the duchy, which he held in right of his mother, with the property belonging to it from the crown lands, and afterwards bestowed it on his eldest son. Besides the county assizes and quarter sessions, here are held quarterly courts for the borough, a court of wapentake for the hundred of Lonsdale, for the recovery of sums under forty shillings, on the first Wednesday in every month. Lancaster first returned members to Parliament in the reign of Edward I., but returns have taken place uninterruptedly only since 1547. Besides an ancient free grammar-school, here are a blue-school for girls, and national schools for children of either sex. Among the other charitable institutions are the County Lunatic Asylum, on Lancaster-moor, a handsome stone structure, capable of accommodating 300 patients, with a chapel attached to it, opened in 1816; Gardyner's Charity, for four poor persons; Penny's-hospital, for the reception of twelve poor men; Gilleson's-hospital, for eight unmarried women; a dispensary; a house of recovery; and a lying-in charity. Here also may be noticed the Lancaster Institution for promoting the fine arts, the Mechanics' Library, the Bible, Religious Tract, and Church Missionary Societies. The appearance of the town has been greatly improved since the passing of an act of Parliament for that purpose in 1784; several new streets and squares having been erected, which are commodiously arranged and well paved. The principal public building is the

Nearly depopulated in the civil wars.

Charitable institutions.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population.
6	Landbeach ..... pa	Cambridge .	Cambridge .. 6	Ely 10	Soham 9		57	422
11	Landcross ..... pa	Devon	Bideford 2	Torrington .. 4	Barnstaple .. 10		200	96
8	Landewenack ..... pa	Cornwall ...	Helstone .. 12	Lizard-point . 1	Falmouth .. 16		286	408
41	Landford ..... pa	Wilts	Salisbury ... 10	Romsey .. 6	Southampt 12		79	226
36	Landguard* ... fort	Suffolk	Harwich 2	Ipswich .. 12	Woodbridge 12		73	....
7	Landican ..... to	Chester.. ..	Park Gate .. 5	Flint 10	Liverpool .. 6		198	61
11	Landkey..... pa	Devon .. .	Barnstaple .. 3	Torrington 12	SouthMolton 10		190	790
43	Landmoth ..... to	N. R. York.	N Allerton 4	Stokesley .. 14	Thirsk 6		221	53
29	Landon ..... to	Northumb ..	Wooler. .. 7	Coldstream .. 8	Kelso 13		327	....
8	Landmake ..... pa	Cornwall ..	Saltash 4	Callington . 6	Launceston ... 10		224	872
37	Land Shipping Quay. to	Pembroke ..	Haverford W. 6	Pembroke ... 4	Milford 6		256	....
8	Landulph ..... pa	Cornwall ...	Saltash 3	Devonport .. 7	Callington . 7		223	570
6	Landwade ..... pa	Cambridge ..	Newmarket . 4	Soham 4	Ely..... .. 9		65	26
8	Laneast ..... pa	Cornwall ...	Launceston .7	Camelford . .8	Bodmin 16		221	279
35	Lane End† ..... m t	Stafford	Newcastle .. 4	Burslem 6	Stone.. 7		147	1486

LANCASTER.

castle, now used as a county gaol. This commanding eminence affords a prospect of vast extent, comprehending the hills of Cumberland and Westmorland, the plain of South Lancashire, and the whole extent of the vale of the Lune, with the Irish Sea in the distance. The area within the walls of the castle includes a space of 10,525 square yards, comprehending, besides the usual prison accommodations, various apartments appropriated to the classification of the prisoners, the county and crown halls, nisi prius and crown courts, a residence for the governor, &c. The estimated expense of these and other improvements made at different periods, has been stated to be more than £140,000. On the north and south sides of the castle are terraces, which form a fine promenade beneath the walls of this massive structure, which may hence be viewed with advantage in contrast with the neighbouring country. Other public buildings are the town-hall, erected in 1781; the custom-house, on St. George's Quay, built in 1764; the public baths, in Moor-street; the assembly-rooms, in Back-lane; and the theatre, at St. Leonard's-gate. To these may be added the new bridge over the Lune, erected at an expense of £12,000, by Mr. Harrison; and the grand aqueduct bridge, which conveys the Lancaster-canal over the same river, and which is supposed to be the most magnificent work of the kind in England. Lancaster has long been noted for the manufacture of mahogany furniture and upholstery, much of which is made for exportation. Sail-cloth, cordage, linens, and candles, are likewise made here to a considerable extent. In the parish are cotton-mills, a factory for silk-spinning, and another for spinning fine worsted yarn; there are two yards for ship-building, and upon the Holton Water are corn-mills.

Extensive commerce.

Market, Wednesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, May 1, for cattle, cheese, and pedlery; July 5; August 11, for ditto and wool; October 10, for ditto and cheese.

* LANDGUARD, or Langer-fort, situated in the parish of Felixtow on a point of land at the south-east extremity of the county and at the mouth of the Orwell, commanding the sea from the entrance of Manning-tree-water. At high water it has the appearance of an island. The fort has been lately enlarged, and has a strong garrison and a platform with guns to defend it; the entrance is by a drawbridge, and over the gateway is the chapel, which has lately been converted into a barrack-room. Fresh water is conveyed by pipes from Walton, a distance of about three miles.

Strong fortification.

† LANE END, a populous market-town, where commercial enterprise has, withing a comparatively recent period, drawn together a dense population of skilful and industrious manufacturers. The abundance of coal found in this part of the county and the argillaceous and silicious earth, adapted for making various kinds of earthenware, have principally contributed to render this spot the centre of the pottery trade, and the canals which have been constructed from hence to different commercial marts and seaports, affording cheap and expeditious means for the conveyance of

Centre of the pottery trade.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
30	Laneham .....pa	Notts	Tuxford 6	East Retford 7	Gainsboro'..10	143	347
9	Lanercost Abbey* ..pa	Cumberland	Carlisle 14	Haltwhistle . 9	Bewcastle .. 6	315	1608
30	Langar .....pa	Notts	Nottingham 11	Bingham 4	MeltonMow.13	116	274
45	Langbar.....to	W. R. York	Skipton 7	Keighley 7	Otley.....8	210	....
45	Langcliffe .....to	W. R. York	Ingleton 10	Settle 1	Skipton 17	228	550
40	Langdale ..... ham	Westmorlnd	Orton.. 5	Sedberg. 7	Kendal 10	270	....
40	Langdale, Great and Little† ...to & cha	Westmorlnd	Ambleside ..5	Hawkeshead 5	Ravenglass .16	283	314
14	Langdon Clay .....pa	Essex	Billericay ...4	Horndon 5	Raleigh.....9	25	574
14	Langdon Hills .....pa	Essex	 7	 2	10	26	224
21	Langdon, East.....pa	Kent	Dover 4	Deal 5	Sandwich ..10	72	322
21	Langdon, West .....pa	Kent	 3	 6	11	72	86
14	Langenhoe .....pa	Essex	Colchester ..6	Maldon ...14	Witham....15	53	146
45	Langfield.....to	W. R. York	Halifax 12	Haslingden . 10	Rochdale....8	206	2514
3	Langford .....pa	Bedford	Biggleswade .2	Baldock 7	Shefford 4	44	726
4	Langford .....pa	Berks and Oxford ...	Lechlade 4	Farringdon ..6	Bampton 5	74	673
14	Langford.....pa	Essex	Maldon.....2	Witham 4	Chelmsford .10	38	273
27	Langford .....pa	Norfolk.....	Watton 7	Swaffham ...9	Thetford 9	87	36
30	Langford.....pa	Notts	Newark 4	Tuxford 10	Lincoln 14	128	125
34	Langford.....ham	Somerset ...	Axbridge ...5	Bristol.....13	Wells 13	131	....
34	Langford Budville .to ..... & cha	Somerset ...	Wellington . 3	Wiveliscomb.5	Milverton....3	151	608
41	Langford, Little ....pa	Wilts	Wilton.....5	Amesbury ...8	Hindon 10	86	39
41	Langford Steeple....pa	Wilts	 6	 8	10	86	587
27	Langhale .....pa	Norfolk	Bungay.....7	Norwich 9	Wymondha. 12	113	....
14	Langham .. ..pa	Essex	Dedham 2	Colchester ..7	Neyland 5	58	821
32	Langham .....pa	Rutland	Oakham 4	Uppingham .11	Stamford ...17	100	608
34	Langham .....ham	Somerset ...	Crewkherne .8	Ilminster 6	Taunton....12	139	....
36	Langham .....pa	Suffolk	Bury St. Ed. 10	Ixworth 3	Stowmarket 10	81	264
27	Langham, Great ....pa	Norfolk.....	Holt..... ..5	Cley.. 4	N.Walsingha.6	119	375
27	Langham, Little ....pa	Norfolk.....	 5	 3	 6	119	....
22	Langhoe.....cha	Lancaster...	Clitheroe 5	Blackburn ..4	Haslingden ..9	212	....
4	Langley .....ham	Berks	E. Isley 4	Newbury....7	Wallingford 11	56	....
10	Langley .....to	Derby	Derby 10	Belper 7	Nottingham 10	136	....
13	Langley .....to	Durham	Durham 6	Chester le St. 6	Wolsingham 10	264	97
14	Langley.....pa	Essex	Saff. Walden 7	B. Stortford 11	Royston 6	41	384
21	Langley..... pa	Kent	Maidstone .. 4	Smarden 9	Lenham 7	38	244
27	Langley.....pa	Norfolk.....	Acle 7	Beccles 9	Norwich ...11	114	361
31	Langley‡..... ....ham	Oxford .. .	Burford 5	Chip. Norton 7	Charlbury ...4	73	67

LANE END. goods, have widely extended the benefits of this great source of national prosperity. The canal from Manchester and Liverpool to London, passes within two miles of this town; and through it runs a small stream, on which have been erected several mills where flints are ground for the potteries. Enamelling, ornamental gilding of china, engraving, and other arts subservient to the manufacture of the finer kinds of earthenware, are extensively practised here. There are two convenient market-houses, and the markets are held twice a-week, that on Saturday being the most considerable; the fairs are chiefly for the sale of woollen cloth, hardware, and pedlery.

Remarkable ruins.

* LANERCOST ABBEY. This place is remarkable for the ruins of its priory of Augustines, which are situated in a romantic valley, and consist of the remains of the conventual church, a part of the cloisters and some of the walls of the refectory and other buildings, which display many specimens of Gothic architecture. Within this parish is Gilsland Spa, the waters of which are sulphureous chalybeate. It supplies all the usual accommodation to visitors, and the surrounding scenery is beautiful.

Beautiful cascades.

† LANGDALE, GREAT and LITTLE. Here is a school, which was erected by the Gunpowder Company of Elterwater, in return for a plot of ground given them for the use of their mill, and other charities providing for the poor of the village. In the neighbourhood are the beautiful cascades of Skelwith and Colwith-forces, and a cluster of very fine mountains, yielding blue slate.

‡ LANGLEY, a hamlet in the parish of Shipton, situated on the borders of Winchwood-forest. Here was formerly a royal palace, built by King John, which was last occupied by Charles I. No traces of this

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
33	Langley .....ham	Salop..	Birmingham .8	Dudley.....5	Stourbridge..5	117	....
33	Langley ....cha	Salop..	M. Wenlock.6	ActonBurnell 1	Shrewsbury..7	154	86
16	Langley .....ham	Hants	Beaulieu 4	Southampton 9	Lymington..12	85	....
16	Langley.....pa	Hants	Lyndhurst ...4	Romsey 6	Southampton 5	79	....
39	Langley .....to	Warwick...	Henley in Ar. 4	Warwick....6	Strat. onAvon6	96	164
41	Langley.....ti	Wilts.....	Chippenham .2	Marlborough20	Malmesbury .8	95	520
41	Langley Burrell ....pa	Wilts	 2	19	 9	94	438
13	Langley Dale*.....to	Durham	Staindrop....3	B. Auckland .9	Bernard Cast. 5	246	217
18	Langley, Kings †....pa	Herts	Watford 5	St. Albans...6	Berkhampste.7	19	1423
5	Langley Marsh.....pa	Bucks	Colnbrook ...2	Windsor.....4	Uxbridge....5	19	1797
10	Langley Meynell....to	Derby	Derby.... ..5	Ashbourn....9	Belper.. .. .9	131	....
23	Langley Priory ex p lib	Leicester ...	Ashby.. 7	Derby.....12	Loughboro' .10	119	16
34	Langport‡....m t & pa	Somerset ...	Somerton 5	Ilminster ...10	Taunton....14	129	1245
21	Langport, Old ....man	Kent	Lydd.....1	New Romney 2	Appledore ..8	71	....
24	Langrick Ville .....to	Lincoln.....	Horncastle ..1	Wragby 10	Louth 11	135	202
34	Langridge .....pa	Somerset ...	Bath.....4	Sodbury 9	Marshfield ..3	107	109
34	Langridge .....to	Somerset ...	Dulverton ...3	Bampton 5	SouthMolton12	166	....
9	Langrigg.....to	Cumberland	Wigton.. ...7	Allonby 7	Ireby.....6	309	269
16	Langrish..... .....ti	Hants	Petersfield...4	Droxford 9	Alton 13	58	....
45	Langsett.....to	W. R. York	Penistone....4	Sheffield....13	Huddersfield12	176	320
16	Langston§.....to	Hants	Portsmouth..3	Cosham 5	Havant.....7	73	....
43	Langthorne .....to	N. R. York	Bedale.... ..3	Catterick....5	Middleham ..7	226	136
43	Langthorpe .....to	N. R. York	 3	 5	 7	226	196
45	Langthwaite .....to	W. R. York	Doncaster . ..4	Thorne.....8	Pontefract ..12	166	28
24	Langtoft .....pa	Lincoln.....	Mt. Deeping .3	Bourne.... ..5	Stamford.. ..7	93	606
66	Langtoft .....pa	E. R. York .	Gt. Driffield .7	Bridlington .11	Scarborough 14	200	623
13	Langton.... .....to	Durham	Bernard Cast. 9	B. Auckland.7	Darlington..10	247	107
24	Langton ..... pa	Lincoln.....	Horncastle ..4	Tattershall ..6	Lincoln 20	136	115
24	Langton‖.....pa	Lincoln	Spilsby 4	Alford 5	Louth 12	137	230
24	Langton.....pa	Lincoln.....	Wragby 1	Lincoln 12	12	144	206

building are, however, at present visible, although there is an entry in the parish register of a French boy having been buried from the court of Langley, in the reign of James I. LANGLEY.

* LANGLEY DALE. Here is an ancient tower, which was formerly used as an outpost and guard to Raby-castle, and also the Gaunles smelt-works, which yield about 400 pigs of lead and 4000 ounces of silver per week. Smelt-works.

† LANGLEY, KING'S, or Chiltern. Henry III. built a palace here, in which Edmund V., son of Edward III., was born. In the church was buried the unfortunate Prince, Richard II., after his death at Pontefract; whose body was subsequently removed by Henry V. to Westminster-abbey. Richard II. buried here.

‡ LANGPORT, a town and parish of great antiquity, was formerly a royal burgh, and is seated on the river Parret, near its junction with the Ivel, which is navigable to Bridgewater, and consequently has a good trade, chiefly in timber, stone, coal, iron, salt, and corn. The river abounds with eels. The town consists of two good streets, and is divided into two parts, called Eastover and Westover. The church is a handsome building, with a tower, containing five bells. At a short distance hence is an old building, commonly called the Hanging-chapel, which is now used as a free-school, founded in 1675, by Thomas Gillett. Extensive trade.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, Monday before September, for fat cattle; second Wednesday in August; last Monday but one in September, for fat cattle and sucking colts; and last Monday in November for fat cattle, hogs, and sheep.

§ LANGSTON. Langston-harbour is capable of containing the whole navy of England, but the entrance of large ships is rendered very difficult in consequence of a sand-bank. It is, however, very convenient for conveying timber from the Hampshire and Sussex forests to the dock-yard at Portsmouth. Here are three hulks, each having about 200 convicts on board, many of whom are daily sent on shore to work in the dock-yard. Capacious harbour.

‖ LANGTON. This place is noted for having given birth to three distinguished characters, Stephen Langton, who was created a cardinal and promoted to the archbishopric of Canterbury, by Pope Innocent III.,

Map.	Names of Places.	County	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
46	Langton.....pa	E. R. York .	New Malton 3	York 17	Pickering ..12	212	341
23	Langton, East .....to	Leicester ...	Mt. Harboro' 4	Billesdon 6	Leicester ...11	87	281
43	Langton, Great.pa & to	N. R. York.	N. Allerton..5	Richmond ...9	Darlington..12	230	230
12	Langton Herring....pa	Dorset.....	Abbotsbury..3	Weymouth ..6	Dorchester..10	129	205
43	Langton, Little .....to	N. R. York .	N. Allerton..4	Richmond ...9	Darlington..13	229	97
12	Langton, Long.....pa	Dorset.....	Blandford ...2	Wimborne ..9	Bere Regis ..9	105	187
12	Langton Matravers..pa	Dorset	Swanage.. ..2	Corfe Castle .3	Wareham ...9	119	676
23	Langton Thorpe...to & cha	Leicester ...	Mt. Harboro' 4	Rockingham .9	Billesdon.. ..7	86	230
23	Langton Tur..to & cha	Leicester ...	 5	11	 6	87	332
23	Langton, West.....to	Leicester ...	 4	11	 8	86	98
11	Langtree.....pa	Devon.....	Torrington ..3	Bideford 8	Holsworthy.12	195	888
22	Langtree .....to	Lancaster...	Wigan 4	Chorley 5	Bolton... 11	204	....
9	Langwathby .....to	Cumberland	Penrith.....5	Kirk Oswald.5	Appleby....12	291	250
10	Langwith.....pa & to	Derby.....	Mansfield ...6	Bolsover 4	Worksop 7	144	165
30	Langwith .....to	Notts.....	 6	 5	 7	144	437
46	Langwith .....to	E. R. York .	York 6	Pocklington . 9	Selby.....12	195	44
8	Lanhy Drock .....pa	Cornwall ...	Bodmin.....3	Lostwithiel ..3	Liskeard ... 9	238	239
8	Lanivet.....pa	Cornwall ...	 2	 4	10	237	922
8	Lanlivery .....pa	Cornwall ...	Lostwithiel ..1	Bodmin.....7	St. Austel ...8	235	1687
8	Lanreth.....pa	Cornwall ...	 6	West Looe ..6	Fowey 5	240	651
8	Lansallos.....pa	Cornwall ...	 7	 6	 3	240	884
8	Lanteglos .....pa	Cornwall ...	 7	 7	 2	241	1208
8	Lanteglos ..... pa	Cornwall. ..	Camelford ...2	Padstow ...14	Bodmin .. .12	230	1359
29	Lanton.. .....to	Northumb ..	Wooler.....5	Coldstream ..8	Berwick....16	324	73
54	Lantwit Fayrdre....pa	Glamorgan..	Llantrissant .2	Caerphilly .. 8	Cardiff.... .12	173	727
54	Lantwit, Lower ....pa	Glamorgan .	Neath 1	Swansea 7	Llandilo V. .20	198	1117
54	Lantwit, Major* ....to	Glamorgan..	Cowbridge ..4	Bridgend ... 8	Cardiff 16	177	998
11	Lapford.....pa	Devon.....	Bow.....5	Chumleigh...5	Crediton ...9	178	700
35	Lapley .....pa	Stafford	Penkridge ...3	Brewood 3	Stafford 7	134	1042
11	Lapslode.....cha	Devon.....	Chudleigh .. 6	MoretonHam.4	Exeter.. 9	181	....
39	Lapworth.....pa	Warwick...	Henley in Ar. 4	Warwick....7	Solihull 7	97	656
22	Larbrick .....to	Lancaster...	Poulton 4	Garstang.. ..5	Preston.....12	228	....

LANGTON. which circumstance produced the rupture between that pontiff and King John, and its consequences. Dr. William Langton, president of Magdalen-college, Oxford, in the time of James I.; and the late Bennett Langton, whose name is associated with that of Dr. Johnson, both by epistolary and literary productions.

Very ancient town.

* LANTWIT MAJOR, an ancient town in the parish of Lantwit Major, situated in the Great Vale of Glamorgan, within one mile and a half of the Bristol Channel. It consists of a number of humble dwellings scattered over a surface disproportionately large, and is surrounded by the ruins of its ancient halls, colleges, &c. Here are two parish churches and a parsonage and glebe. In the year 508 a church and college were erected here by St. Iltatus, at the latter of which, amongst 2000 scholars, Gildus, the historian; Paulinus, Bishop of Leon; Sampson, Archbishop of Dol, in Brittany; Talhaim, the bard; and the famous Talicon, received their education. It is said that there are 400 houses and seven halls here for the accommodation of the students. The ruins of the college, monastery, and halls, may still be seen. The church is the oldest in Wales; the monastery was removed to Tewkesbury by Fitzhammon; and Henry VIII. bestowed the revenues upon the see of Gloucester. In the old church are two curious monumental stones, brought thither from the Plas Mawr, where a church also stood; and in the vestry-room is a gigantic figure of Prince Richard Hopkins, in the costume of the reign of Henry VIII. Against the wall of the church-porch a large stone leans, bearing an inscription which is thus translated: "In the name of the Most High God, the cross of our Saviour begins, which the King has erected to the memory of Sampson, the Abbot, and to Jathahel and Artmael, for the sake of their souls. May the cross protect me!" Below the old church is an ancient building, much dilapidated, called The Lady's-chapel. The new church consists of a centre and two lateral aisles, and is adorned with a handsome altarpiece. The old town-hall, still standing, is approached by two flights of steps, and contains one spacious apartment. Over the hall is a bell upon which the clock strikes, which is said to have been presented to

Mots ancient church in Wales.

Singular inscription.

Names of Places.	*County.*	*Number of Miles from*			*Dist. Lond.*	*Population.*
rkfield .....to	Kent	Maidstone ...4	TownMalling 1	Rochester ...6	30	....
rk Stoke ..... ham	Gloucester & Warwick ..	Campden 4	Evesham 5	Stra. onAvon12	94	23
rkton..... to	Chester.....	Whitchurch .9	Malpas.....4	Nantwich . 10	172	44
rling .....pa	Norfolk.....	East Harling.2	Thetford 9	Watton 9	89	227
rtington.....to	N. R. York.	Bernard Cast. 3	Brough 15	Wolsingham 14	249	183
rton.....to	Chester.....	Liverpool 8	Gt. Neston ..8	Chester 18	202	56
sborough .....pa	Gloucester..	Tetbury 5	MinchinHam.5	Wootton E...5	104	....
senby.....ham	N. R. York.	Guisborough 4	Stockton ... 9	Stokesley ...9	249	....
skill Pasture .....to	N. R. York.	Helmsley 1	Thirsk 12	 9	229	86
ssham .....pa	Hants	Alton 4	Basingstoke..7	Odiham 7	51	236
ssington .....pa	Gloucester .	Gloucester ..3	Newent 6	Michel Dean .9	108	60
stingham .....pa	N. R. York.	Pickering .. .8	Kir.Moorside 5	Whitby 18	230	1766
tchford .....ham	Oxford	Tetsworth ..2	Thame 5	Oxford 11	44	35
thbury .....pa	Bucks	Newport Pag.1	Olney 5	Sto. Stratford 7	51	172
thom[6].....to	Lancaster...	Ormskirk....3	Wigan 9	Prescot.....9	222	3272
timers .....cha	Bucks.....	Chenies.....2	Chesham 3	Amersham ..4	23	....
tton .....pa	Essex	Harlow.....1	Epping.....6	Bish.Stortford7	23	319
tton .....pa	Wilts	Cricklade... 2	Cirencester ..6	Fairford 6	86	3[illegible]0
augharnef. .....m t	Carmarthen	Carmarthen.12	Narbarth .. 14	Tenby.....20	246	2020

lltyd, by one of the popes of Rome. Here was a large building be-
ing to the rectorial tithes, in which were many spacious rooms, they
been occupied by the parish school-master. The jail is demolished,
the name of Gallows-way marks its situation. The number of streets
auseways, the many high roads passing through the extensive remains
ncient architecture, and the remnants of a quay and harbour at Col-
n, near this place, sufficiently confirm the truth of the history which
esents this as having once been a place of consequence, and thickly
bled.

LANTWIT MAJOR.

Remains of ancient architecture.

Market, Friday.—*Fair*, June 23.

LATHOM. Here is Lathom-house, the magnificent seat of Lord
mersdale. The ancient structure is celebrated in English history for
heroic resistance manifested by Charlotte de la Tremouille, Countess
Derby, against the parliamentary forces, during three months, when
siege was relieved by the arrival of Prince Rupert. The mansion stood
n a flat boggy ground, and was surrounded by a wall of two yards in
kness; this wall contained nine towers, each mounted with six pieces
rdnance, so placed as to command the approaches in every part. A
t, twenty-four feet broad and six deep, encircled the whole. It is said
the besiegers lost 2000 men in this attack; after which the countess
ed to the Isle of Man, and Lathom-house endured another siege till
ruin of the royal cause, when it was yielded up by command of the
, in 1645, and the following year the fortifications were dismantled.
existing mansion was chiefly erected about the middle of the eighteenth
ury, from designs by Leoni; it is a beautiful and spacious structure,
feet by seventy-five, having the offices attached by colonnades, sup-
ed by pillars of the Ionic order. The park and grounds are about five
s in circumference, commanding many extensive views, among which
the river Ribble, the sea, and the mountains which divide Yorkshire
Lancashire.

Heroic resistance of the Countess of Derby.

Extensive park.

LAUGHARNE, or Llacharn, a small seaport-town, situated upon an
ary, into which the rivers Tave and Cowen discharge their waters. It
very retired place, and derives little advantage from its maritime
tion. It is governed by a corporation, who possess lands and a share
ommons, bestowed on them by Sir Guido de Brian, the younger, in
reign of King John. His mantle, richly embroidered in purple and
, is still preserved in the parish church. The charity-school here is
owed with £6 per annum, by Mrs. Foster, which sum is intended to
ay the expense of instructing twelve children. There is no trade of
value at this port. The petty sessions for the district are held in the

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population.
24	Laughterton .....to	Lincoln	Lincoln.....10	Gainsborough 9	E. Retford..12		143	....
23	Laughton .....pa	Leicester ...	Harborough..5	Lutterworth .8	Leicester ...12		87	154
24	Laughton .....pa	Lincoln	Gainsborough 5	Epworth 6	Kirton.. 5		154	75
24	Laughton.....pa & to	Lincoln	Corby 5	Bourn 6	Falkingham..2		104	441
38	Laughton .....pa	Sussex ..	Uckfield 6	Lewes 6	Hailsham 7		50	804
45	Laughton .....pa & to	W. R. York	Worksop....9	Rotherham ..6	Tickhill 5		154	1232
8	Launcells.....pa	Cornwall ...	Stratton 1	Launceston .16	Camelford ..17		222	848
8	Launceston*bo m t & pa	Cornwall ...	Bodmin 21	Plymouth ..24	Oakhampton18		214	2231
12	Launceston Tarrant. pa	Dorset	Blandford ...5	Wimborne...9	Shaftesbury.12		98	72
22	Laund, Old..ex pa & to	Lancaster...	Burnley 3	Colne 4	Clitheroe....6		214	476
23	Launde .....ex pa lib	Leicester ...	Uppingham . 7	Oakham 7	MeltonMow.12		96	60
31	Launton.....pa	Oxford	Bicester 2	Buckingham 10	Aylesbury ..15		53	553
14	Laurence, St. .. ....pa	Essex	Bradwell 3	Burnham 5	Maldon 10		48	229
21	Laurence, St. .....pa	Kent	Ramsgate ...1	Margate.....5	Sandwich ...4		70	1601
22	Laurence, St. ..ham & cha	Lancaster...	Preston.....6	Garstang 6	Kirkham 8		223	....
57	Laurence, St. ..... pa	Pembroke ..	HaverfordW. 8	St. Davids ..14	Fishguard ...7		264	211
16	Laurence, St. .....pa	Hants	Newport ...10	Ryde 14	Brading ...10		91	102
36	Laurence, St. .....pa	Suffolk	Bungay.....3	Beccles..... 5	Halesworth . 7		103	565
38	Lavant, East and West† .....pa	Sussex	Chichester...3	Midhurst...9	Arundel 11		59	407

LAUGHARNE.

town. Here are several military antiquities; an ancient barbican and curtain wall stand in a private garden. Close to the sea-side are the ruins of the noble castle of Guido de Brian, built in the reign of Henry III.; and not far from the latter stands Roche-castle, whose history is lost. The original name of this parish was Tal-Llacharn, *i. e.*, above the Great Lake; a name which, it is supposed, has been corrupted in its present form from General Laugharne, who besieged and took the castle in the year 1664.

Origin of its name.

Market, Friday.—*Fairs*, May 6, and September 28.

* LAUNCESTON, or Dunhevid, a borough, market-town, and parish, pleasantly situated on the side of a hill, on the Attery, which falls into the river Tamar, about three miles below the town. It has sent members to Parliament since the twenty-third of Edward I. The town consists of several streets, which are narrow, but many of the houses are well built; it was formerly surrounded by a wall, some parts of which still remain; it is governed, under the new act of 1835, by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councellors. A branch of the Bude-canal has recently been brought within four miles of the town. The church is a handsome Gothic structure, with a lofty tower, situated near the centre of the town, it is built with square blocks of granite, every one of which is enriched with carved ornaments, executed in a very singular manner. On the east side, placed in a niche, is a fine figure of St. Mary Magdalen, in a recumbent posture. Here are two good charity-schools for forty-eight children of both sexes, and a free-school, founded and endowed by Queen Elizabeth. A priory, belonging to monks of the order of St. Augustin, is said to have been established here by Warlewast, Bishop of Exeter. Reginald, Earl of Cornwall, built a strong castle which is the most important object in the town; its mouldering walls occupy a considerable extent of ground, and prove it to have been a very strong and important fortress, the tower of which is still used as a prison.

Handsome Gothic church.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, first Thursday in March, a free market; third Thursday in April ditto; Whit-Monday; July 6; November 17; December 6, for cattle.

† LAVANT, EAST and WEST. Near this place is Goodwood, the splendid seat of the Duke of Richmond, agreeably situated in a spacious park, and commanding extensive and delightful prospects. The stables and offices westward of the house, form a handsome quadrangular building, inferior to few, if any, in the kingdom; and the kennel for the hounds exceeds, in magnificence and conveniences of every kind, any structure perhaps ever raised before for a similar purpose. Goodwood races, established by the duke, are annually run in this park, and every year become more important.

Seat of the Duke of Richmond.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
5	Lavendon .....pa	Bucks	Olney.....2	Bedford 10	Wellingboro 10	57	664
36	Lavenham* ..m t & pa	Suffolk	Bildeston 6	Sudbury .7	Bury.....11	62	2107
14	Laver, High† .....pa	Essex	Chip. Ongar..4	Bish Stortford9	Dunmow ...11	23	495
14	Laver, Little .....pa	Essex	 5	 9	10	24	112
14	Laver, Magdalen....pa	Essex	 5	 9	12	21	206
41	Laverstoke .....pa	Wilts	Salisbury 1	Downton .. 6	Andover....17	81	817
16	Laverstoke .....pa	Hants	Whitchurch .3	Kingsclere ..7	Basingstoke 9	54	117
15	Laverton .....ham	Gloucester ..	Campden 6	Evesham ... 6	Winchcombe 6	93	....
31	Laverton .....pa	Somerset ...	Frome 4	Bath.....9	Trowbridge..7	104	196
45	Laverton .....to	W. R. York	Masham 5	PaitleyBridge6	Ripon 7	215	457
21	Lavington.....pa	Lincoln	Corby 4	Falkingham..4	Grantham ...7	109	341
41	Lavington, East‡.m t & pa §	Wilts..	Devizes.....5	Westbury ..10	Salisbury ...18	90	..
41	Lavington, West....pa	Wilts	5	 9	19	91	1322
42	Lawern.....ham	Worcester .	Worcester .. 1	Droitwich ...6	Pershore 9	111	....
14	Lawford..... pa	Essex	Manningtree .2	Neyland ...8	Colchester .. 8	59	794
39	Lawford Church ....pa	Warwick ..	Rugby 4	Brinklow 3	Coventry 8	86	320
39	Lawford, Little‖ ....to	Warwick ..	4	 4	 9	36	28
39	Lawford, Long .....to	Warwick ..	2	 5	10	84	478
57	Law-Haden .....pa	Pembroke ..	Narbarth 3	HaverfordW. 8	Tenby 11	258	....
8	Lawhitton.....pa	Cornwall ...	Launceston ..2	Callington ..10	Tavistock...10	214	485
45	Lawkland .....to	W. R. York	Settle 4	Ingleton 7	Kir.Lonsdale15	239	251

* LAVENHAM, or Lanham, a market-town agreeably situated on a branch of the river Brit, in a valley encompassed by hills on every side, except towards the south. This place consists of several small streets, with a spacious market-place, in the centre of which is a stone cross. Estates in land, within the manor of Lavenham, descend to the youngest son, according to the custom of Borough English. The church is a handsome Gothic edifice, built towards the close of the fifteenth century; the walls are constructed of freestone, with curious decorations in flint-work, exhibiting the armorial bearings of distinguished persons who were probably benefactors to the church. The porch, of highly ornamental architecture, is likewise embellished with shields of arms. In the interior, the timber-ceiling is admirably carved; and there are two pews, the carvings on which are of exquisite workmanship, resembling the style of the chapel of Henry VII. There are chapels for Wesleyan Methodists and Independents, and several charitable institutions, including a free-school and almshouses. The market has almost fallen into disuse, but two annual fairs are still held here.

Custom of Borough English.

Market, Tuesday.—*Fairs*, Shrove-Tuesday, and October 10, for butter and cheese.

† LAVER, HIGH, or KING'S. On the south side of the churchyard is a tomb of black marble, to the memory of the celebrated philosopher, John Locke, who spent the latter part of his life, and died at Otes, near this place, 1704.

Monument to the memory of Locke.

‡ LAVINGTON, EAST. A market-town and parish in the hundred of Swanborough, called also East Lavington, to distinguish it from the neighbouring parish of West, or Bishop's Lavington. This place is situated on the northern border of Salisbury Plain, and it was formerly noted as a great corn-market, whence its adjunct appellation, but the trade in grain now is less considerable than it was, the farmers and dealers chiefly resorting to the markets of Devises and Warminster. The charitable institutions include a free-school for thirty six children, liberally endowed, and two alms-houses. The malting trade is carried on here to some extent; but the labouring people are chiefly employed in agriculture. Dr. Thomas Tanner, a learned and industrious cultivator of monastic archæology, who died Bishop of St. Asaph, in 1735, was a native of this town.

Considerable trade in malt.

Market, Monday and Wednesday.

§ LAWFORD, LITTLE. Here was the seat of Sir Theodosius E. A. Boughton, Bart., who was poisoned by a distillation of laurel-leaves, substituted for a bottle of medicine by Captain Donellan, his brother-in-

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
33	Lawley .....to	Salop.....	Wellington ..2	Madeley Mt .4	Broseley 6	142	....
14	Lawling.....pa	Essex	Burnham ...6	Maldon..... 7	Rochford 8	44	....
57	Lawnenny.....pa	Pembroke ..	Pembroke ...5	Tenby 8	Narbarth 9	260	422
36	Lawshall..... ....pa	Suffolk	Lavenham ...5	BurySt.Edm. 7	Sudbury.....9	63	885
7	Lawton Church ....to	Chester.....	Congleton ...6	Burslem 6	Chester 32	156	...
36	Laxfield.....pa	Suffolk	Framlingham 6	Halesworth..8	Eye.....10	93	1158
28	Laxton..... .....pa	Northamp ..	Kingscliff....4	Weldon 5	Rockingham .7	90	188
30	Laxton .....pa	Notts	Tuxford 3	Ollerton 4	Newark 10	135	659
46	Laxton.. .....to & cha	E. R. York .	Howden 4	Goole 5	M.Weighton14	185	281
45	Laycock.....to	W. R. York	Keighley 2	Skipton 12	Halifax 12	209	....
14	Layer Breton.....pa	Essex	Colchester .. 6	Coggeshall ..8	Witham 9	47	282
14	Layer de la Haye....pa	Essex	 4	 8	11	49	637
14	Layer Marney .....pa	Essex	 8	 6	 7	45	275
36	Layham .....pa	Suffolk	Hadleigh 2	Neyland 6	Ipswich 10	62	552
34	Laymoor.. .....ti	Somerset ...	Crewkherne .0	Chard 8	Yeovil 9	132	....
17	Laysters .....pa	Hereford ...	Tenbury 5	Leominster ..6	Ludlow 10	135	212
43	Laysthorpe .....to	N. R. York.	Helmsley 4	Kir.Moorside 7	New Malton 12	219	....
18	Layston.....pa	Herts.....	Buntingford..1	Puckeridge ..6	Royston ..8	32	1093
46	Laytham.....to	E. R. York .	Howden 8	Mt.Weighton 8	Pocklington .7	189	138
22	Layton.....to	Lancaster...	Blackpool ...1	Kirkham 8	Poulton 3	233	943
44	Layton, East .....to	N. R. York .	Greta Bridge.6	Richmond ...7	Darlington ..9	236	156
44	Layton, West .....to	N. R. York.	 5	 7	10	236	94
14	Laytonstone .....ham	Essex	Barking 5	WalthamAb. 9	Epping 11	6	....
9	Lazonby.....pa & to	Cumberland	Kirk Oswald.1	Penrith.....7	Carlisle 15	290	841
7	Lea .....to	Chester.....	Chester 6	Tarporley....8	Wrexham ..10	178	56
7	Lea .....to	Chester.....	 3	Gt.Neston ..9	Liverpool ..15	185	92
7	Lea .....to	Chester.....	Nantwich ...4	Sandbach....9	Newcastle..12	160	....
15	Lea.....pa	Gloucester & Hereford	Ross..... 5	Michel Dean.2	Newent 7	115	161
22	Lea .....to	Lancaster...	Preston.....4	Kirkham 3	Garstang ...10	221	687
24	Lea.....pa	Lincoln	Gainsborough 2	Kirton 10	Lincoln.. ..16	149	197
41	Lea.....pa	Wilts	Malmesbury .2	WottonBass. 9	Chippenham 10	96	419
15	Lea Bailey.....ham	Gloucester..	Ross 5	Michel Dean 2	Newent 8	115	108
10	Lea Dethwick .....to	Derby	Matlock 2	Wirksworth 4	Alfreton 6	144	518
39	Lea Marston.....pa	Warwick ...	Coleshill 3	Tamworth .. 8	Birmingham 10	107	269
7	Leach.....to	Chester.....	Chester.....3	Hawarden ...4	Wrexham ..10	185	170
35	Leacroft .....lib	Stafford	Cannock.. ..1	Penkridge ...6	Rudgley 6	123	456
53	Leadbrook, Major .. to	Flint.....	Northop 2	Flint.....2	Holywell.. ..5	199	83
53	Leadbrook, Minor ..to	Flint	 2	 2	 5	199	24
24	Leadenham, Long .. pa	Lincoln....	Sleaford 9	Newark 10	Lincoln 12	121	565
45	Lead Hall vil	W. R. York.	Selby.....7	York 9	Sherburn 6	186	59
17	Leadon.....to	Hereford ...	Bromyard .. 5	Ledbury 9	Hereford ..15	123	80
15	Leadon, High .. ..ham	Gloucester..	Gloucester ..5	Newent.... ..4	Michel Dean.9	110	98
31	Leafield.... .....ham	Oxford	Witney 4	Burford.....5	Charlebury . 5	70	656
22	Leagram.....to	Lancaster...	Clitheroe 9	Garstang ...10	Blackburn . 11	220	384
21	Leake.....pa	Lincoln.....	Boston 8	Wainfleet....8	Spilsby.... ..14	126	1744
30	Leake, East .....pa	Notts..	Nottingham 10	Loughborough6	Derby.. 16	115	975
30	Leake, West .....pa	Notts	 10	 6	15	115	203
39	Leamington, Hastings .....pa	Warwick ..	Southam.....4	Rugby 7	Coventry ...12	84	464
39	Leamington Priors* .pa	Warwick ..	 8	Warwick .. .2	10	90	6209
16	Leap.....ti	Hants	Beaulieu 4	Southampton 9	Lymington..11	84	....
29	Learchild.....to	Northumb ..	Rothbury....6	Alnwick 6	Wooler 15	305	20
29	Learmouth.....ham	Northumb ..	Wooler.. ..11	Coldstream .3	Kelso 8	331	....
24	Leasingham, North and South.....pa	Lincoln.....	Sleaford 2	Lincoln 16	Newark....15	117	358

LAWFORD, LITTLE.

law; for which that individual suffered the utmost rigour of the law. This case made a considerable noise at the time, in consequence of a premature opinion conveyed, in a charge to the grand jury, by Judge Buller; but no rational doubt has ever been entertained of the guilt of the condemned.

Fashionable watering-place.

* LEAMINGTON PRIORS, a parish in Kenilworth division of the hundred of Knightlow, situated nearly in the centre of the county, and comprising within its limits the fashionable watering-place called Leamington Spa. Since the year 1797, the mineral waters have been rising in reputation, on account of their efficacy in the treatment of cutaneous diseases, glandular obstructions, bilious and dyspeptic complaints, and other maladies, for which they are used both internally and externally. Various new springs have been discovered within the last twenty or thirty years, and Leamington, from an inconsiderable village, has become a place of crowded resort for the votaries of health or pleasure. The *public spring* is enclosed in a handsome stone edifice; and a pump-room

mes of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population
wes* .....ham	Salop.....	Birmingham .6	Dudley.....6	Hales Owen .2	115	....
erhead† .....pa	Surrey.....	Epsom 4	Dorking 5	Guildford...12	19	1724
ley .....pa & to	W. R. York	Otley.....3	Harrogate ...8	Ripley 10	196	413
waite .....cha	Lancaster...	Ulverston ...5	Broughton ...5	Dalton 6	266	190
ı .....to	Salop.....	Shrewsbury .5	Wem.....9	Oswestry ..15	159	....
ı .....ham	Stafford	Stourbridge..7	Bridgenorth..8	Wolverham 10	133	....
ning .....to	E. R. York .	New Malton .7	Docklington 12	York 17	207	354
ıgton Castle ...to	N. R. York.	Yarm.... ...3	Stokesley....5	N. Allerton.14	234	....
ıgtonKirk pa & to	N. R. York .	 3	 5	14	234	517
ham .....pa	N. R. York .	Pickering...5	Whitby 16	Scarborough 17	227	168
orpe... .....ham	Lincoln.....	Colsterworth 2	Corby 6	MeltonMow.12	100	....
ıdeI.....m t	Gloucester..	Highworth .6	Burford 8	Cirencester .13	77	1244

hs of elegant architecture, ornamented with a spacious Doric de, have been erected at a great expense, for the accommodation ırs. The baths are handsomely and tastefully fitted up, abun- upplied with the mineral water, by means of a powerful forcing-

LEAMINGTON PRIORS.

The baths.

Here, as at Cheltenham, the different springs are variously im- ed. The original Spa, which is mentioned by Sir William Dug- his "History of Warwickshire," contains a large proportion of salt, besides sulphate of soda, muriate of magnesia, and sul- f lime; and there are also chalybeate and sulphureous springs, r of the latter being chiefly used externally. The church was y erected as a chapel of ease to the neighbouring parish of ı. There are also another episcopal place of worship, a chapel called hapel, a chapel appropriated to the Roman Catholics, a third to pendents, and a fourth to the Wesleyan Methodists. Among the le institutions established here, are national schools, a general and dispensary, and free baths for the benefit of pauper invalids. he principal ornaments of Leamington is the bridge over the river which connects the New Town with the original village of Leam- called, by way of distinction, the Old Town. Among the public s not already mentioned are the assembly-rooms, erected in a grandeur and elegance rarely excelled, and comprising a ball- refectory, billiard-rooms, card-rooms, and reading-rooms. There e a new suit of concert and ball-rooms; and in 1814 was erected ome theatre. Two public libraries, a spacious picture-gallery, a and Ranelagh-gardens, contribute towards the accommodation sement of the visitors of this place. A customary market is held esday, which is abundantly supplied, especially with provisions.

Public buildings.

SOWES, a hamlet in the parish of Hales Owen. The celebrated nstone, was born here in 1714, and died in 1763.

THERHEAD, a parish and small town, situated nearly in the the county, on rising ground, on the eastern bank of the river ıich is crossed here by a bridge of fourteen arches. The church ient cruciform edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, and transept, al aisles and a vestry. There was formerly a weekly market, s been discontinued for more than a century. A large fair for vine, pedlery, &c. is held annually in a field on the north side of . The trade and manufactures are inconsiderable, but some in the way of commerce arises from the situation of the place, roughfare on the high road from London to Guildford and In the town and neighbourhood are some handsome villas emen's seats, among which Norbury-park may be noticed, as hed for the picturesque beauties of its situation and embelish-

Norbury-park.

HLADE, a small market-town, situated at the confluence of the Leach with the Isis or Thames, and near the point of junction ınties of Gloucester, Berks, and Oxford. It consists principally

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
22	Leck .....to & cha	Lancaster...	Kirkby Lons. 2	Hornby 7	Settle.....14	251	336
43	Leckby .....to	N. R. York .	Boroughbridg.6	Thirsk 7	Ripon.....7	208	....
16	Leckford.....pa	Hants	Stockbridge..2	Andover 6	Sutton 6	65	221
4	Leckhampsted.....cha	Berks	East Ilsley...5	Newbury....7	Wantage ...10	63	402
5	Leckhampsted.....pa	Bucks	Buckingham .4	Sto. Stratford 5	Brackley ...10	57	499
15	Leckhampton*.....pa	Gloucester..	Cheltenham..2	Gloucester ..9	Painswick ..10	96	929
46	Leckonfield.....pa	E. R. York .	Beverley 3	M. Weighton10	Gt. Driffield 10	183	301
5	Ledburn..... ham	Bucks	Leighton Buz. 3	Ivinghoe 5	Aylesbury ...8	39	181
17	Ledbury†.....m t & pa	Hereford....	Hereford ...16	Ross 13	Bromyard...14	120	3809
15	Leddington .. ....ham	Gloucester..	Newent.. ...4	 9	Tewksbury .14	112	....
7	Ledsham .....to	Chester ...	Chester 7	Gt. Neston ..5	Liverpool ..12	189	....
45	Ledsham .....pa & to	W. R. York	Ferry Bridge.4	Sherburn 4	Leeds.....11	181	944
45	Ledston .....to	W. R. York	 5	 4	 11	181	236

LECHLADE. of one long and wide street of well-built houses; and here is a bridge over the Thames, called St. John's-bridge, up to which the river is navigable for vessels not exceeding eighty tons burden. The church is a handsome structure, with a tower and spire at the west end. In a meadow near St. John's-bridge, an hospital, dedicated to St. Nicholas, was founded in the reign of Henry III., by Lady Isabella Ferrars, but the establishment falling into decay, the revenues were appropriated to the support of a chantry in the parish church, which, at the Reformation, became the property of the crown. Here is a Sunday-school, as also a place of worship for Baptists. The market is become inconsiderable, but an extensive transit trade is carried on here, cheese, butter, and other articles being brought to the wharfs at this place, to be conveyed by the Thames to London. Coal also is brought hither by the Thames and Severn-canal, which here terminates in the river Isis or Thames. Lechlade is supposed by some antiquaries to have been a Roman station; and, in a meadow near the town, were discovered, several years ago, the remains of tessellated pavements, and the foundation of a building which appears to have been an ancient hypocaust or Roman bath. Thomas Coxeter, a bibliographer and antiquarian of some eminence, was born at Lechlade, in 1689; he died in 1747.

Supposed to be a Roman station.

Market, Tuesday.—*Fairs*, August 5 and 12, for cattle and toys; and September 9, for cheese and cattle.

* LECKHAMPTON, a parish in the hundred of Cheltenham, part of it a rich pasture, and the remainder a mountainous tract, including some of the boldest and most lofty of the Cotswold-hills, one of which, from its craggy and gigantic form, is called the Devil's-chimney. The church contains some ancient monuments, among which are the effigies of a knight, cross-legged, and his lady. The manor-house is an ancient structure, supposed to have been erected in the reign of Henry VII.; it occupies three sides of a square, and though situated at the base of the Leckhampton-hills, commands a fine view over the vale of Gloucester.

Ancient monuments.

† LEDBURY, a market-town, situated in the eastern angle of the county, at the southern extremity of the Malvern-hills, and on the declivity of a small eminence, about a mile westward from the river Leddon or Leden, which gives name to the place. It was anciently a borough, and returned members to Parliament twice in the reign of Edward I., but the elective franchise was not afterwards exercised. The church is a spacious edifice of Norman architecture, with alterations and additions made at different periods. It comprises a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a chapel called St. Catherine's, and a detached tower, terminating in a finely proportioned spire, about sixty feet high. Hugh Foliot, Bishop of Hereford, in 1232, founded here an hospital to the honour of St. Catherine, for a master and several poor brethren and sisters; and its dissolution having taken place in the reign of Henry VIII., it was refounded by Queen Elizabeth, in 1580, for a master, appointed by the dean and chapter of Hereford, seven widowers and three widows, with stipends of

Spacious church.

ames of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
well .....ti	Oxford	Neat Enstone 4	Deddington ..4	Chip. Norton 8	71	....
.....pa	Bucks	Gt. Missenden 2	Chesham 4	Wendover .. 4	30	186
.....pa	Kent	Greenwich . 1	Woolwich ..4	Eltham.....3	6	1108
.....ti	Hants	Romsey 2	Lyndhurst ..8	Southampton 6	75	....
otwood.....pa	Salop	Shrewsbury..9	Chur. Stretton4	M. Wenlock 10	157	223
Brockhurst.. ..pa	Salop.....	 10	Whitchurch 10	Wem.....3	163	150
Britain.....ham	Hants	Gosport 74	Fareham 4	Tichfield 4	77	....
Bridge.....ham	Salop	Shrewsbury 10	Whitchurch 9	Wem.....3	156	...
East .....cha	Essex.....	Tilbury Fort .2	Gra. Thurrock4	Horndon.... 5	27	20
St. John .....pa	Northumb ..	Hexham 2	Corbridge....2	Bellingham .16	282	1952
Mailing .....to	Northumb ..	16	Haltwhistle.16	Rothbury ..22	296	....
Mark .....ti	Hants	Fareham 3	Gosport 7	Titchfield....0	76	....
Ward .....to	Northumb ..	Morpeth....10	Alnwick ...12	Rothbury...3	302	103
West .....cha	Essex	Tilbury Fort .2	Gra. Thurrock3	Horndon 4	26	....
s.....pa	Kent	Maidstone ... 5	Lenham 6	Smarden....10	39	613
s*.....m t	W. R. York	Manchester 41	York 25	Sheffield....33	186	123393
.....pa & to	N. R. York	Thirsk 6	Nor. Allerton 6	Yarm 14	220	1083

s. 4*d.* per annum each. There are also other alms-houses, a free ar-school, founded about the middle of the sixteenth century, a -school, founded and endowed by Mrs. Elizabeth Hall, a national for children of both sexes, and a school of industry for girls. Here ces of worship for the independents, the Baptists, and the Wesleyan dists. The town consists of two principal streets, intersecting each nearly at right angles. The principal commerce at present ls on the produce of the neighbouring orchards and hop-grounds; ps, cider, and perry, from the adjacent district, being all of excellent . The trades of malt-making and tanning afford employment for persons; and near the town are quarries furnishing abundance of one, and marble for chimney-pieces and other purposes of decora- chitecture. A charter for a market on Saturday was procured for wnsmen, by Betun, Bishop of Hereford, in the reign of King n; but this becoming obsolete, Queen Elizabeth granted a charter market on Tuesday, and two annual fairs. The Gloucester and rd-canal passes by this town.

LEDBURY.

Its commerce.

et, Tuesday.—*Fairs*, first Monday after February 1, for horses, cattle, pigs, sheep, onday before Easter, and May 12, for horned cattle and cheese; June 22, ditto and rst Tuesday in August, and October 2, for horned cattle, hops, cheese, and pigs; before St. Thomas (December 21), for horned cattle, cheese, and fat hogs.

EEDS, a large and populous market-town and chartered borough, uished as the principal seat of the clothing manufacture in the of England. The town is situated on the declivity and summit of rising from the north bank of the river Aire, over which there is le stone bridge, leading to the extensive suburb on the opposite . Its extent from east to west along the river is about a mile and and its breadth from north to south somewhat less than a mile. le formerly existed here, which was besieged by King Stephen, 9; and in this fortress Richard II., after his deposition, in 1399, onfined for a short time previously to his removal to Pontefract, he is supposed to have been put to death by order of his successor. are no vestiges of the castle now remaining, but it is conjectured e occupied the spot called Mill-hill. Leland describes Leeds as tty market-town, subsisting chiefly by clothing, reasonably well d, and as large as Bradford, but not so quick as it." The town d its first charter of incorporation from Charles I., in 1626, when hn Savile, afterwards ennobled, was made the first honorary alder- and in compliment to him, the arms of the town are very appro- y decorated with Lord Savile's supporters, two of the Athenian sacred to Minerva, the goddess of wisdom, and patroness of the spinning and weaving. A second charter was given to the town arles II., in 1661, and renewed by James II., in 1684. The, cor- on, under the new act of 1835, consists of a mayor, sixteen alder-

Castle besieged by King Stephen.

Incorporated by Charles I.

LEEDS.

men, and forty-eight common councilmen. The sessions are held quarterly, for the borough, in January, April, July, and October. The general quarter sessions for the West Riding, at Michaelmas, are also held at Leeds. In 1818 a vagrant office was established, as an appendage to the police of the town, for the more effectual suppression of medicity. The parish of Leeds, which is thirty miles in circumference, extending seven miles and a half from north to south, and seven and a quarter from east to west, is divided into ten townships, besides the township of Leeds, which includes the town itself, and the village of Woodhouse, about a mile distant from it. The church is a cruciform edifice, with a central tower; the nave was erected in the reign of Edward III., and the remaining parts of the building about the beginning of the sixteenth century; it has over the altar a painting of the Last Supper, and on the ceiling of the nave, one in fresco of the Ascension, by Parmentier; and there are several fine sepulchral monuments, particularly one in commemoration of two British officers, natives of Leeds, killed in the battle of Talavera, adorned with sculpture, by Flaxman. There are several other churches, or rather chapels, belonging to the establishment. St. John's, erected in 1634, was founded and endowed by John Harrison, a native of the parish. The church of the Holy Trinity is a handsome structure of moorstone, with ornaments, chiefly of the Doric order, and at the west end, a square tower and spire; the building was commenced in 1721, and completed at the expense of £4560. St. Paul's church is a noble fabric, embellished in front with Ionic pilasters and a pediment, surmounted by a domed tower; the cost of its erection was nearly £10,000; and it was consecrated in 1793. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an octagonal stone building. The churches of St. Mark, Woodhouse and St. Mary, Quarry-hill, are edifices of recent erection, by the commissioners. There are places of worship for Presbyterians, Unitarians, Quakers, Independents, Scotch Seceders, Baptists, Wesleyan Methodists, Seceding Methodists, and other sects of dissenters; together with a Roman Catholic chapel. The free grammar-school, founded in the reign of Edward VI., and subsequently endowed by Mr. Harrison, the founder of St. John's-church, and other benefactors. Here are likewise national and Lancasterian-schools, and various almshouses. The buildings of the town in general are of brick; the streets in the higher parts are narrow, but elsewhere they are broad, and the houses uniformly planned and arranged; and many of them display elegance, especially those in Park-place and Park-square, some of which command fine prospects of the neighbouring hills. Leeds has long been famous, not only for the manufacture of woollen cloth in general, but also as a mart for the two varieties of mixed and white broad cloths. The mixed cloths are those which are made with dyed wool, which, in the seventeenth century, were exposed for sale on the battlements of the long and wide bridge over the Aire, and afterwards in the open air in the street, called the Briggate. The inconvenience and damage to the cloth, from exposure to the weather, suggested the necessity of a different arrangement; and in 1758 the Mixed cloth-hall was erected at the general expense of the merchants and manufacturers. This is a quadrangular edifice, surrounding a large open area, from which it receives the light abundantly, by a great number of lofty windows; it is 128 yards in length, and sixty-six in breadth, divided in the interior into six departments, or covered streets, each including two rows of stands, amounting in number to 1800, held as freehold property by various manufacturers, every stand being marked with the name of the proprietor. The markets are held on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and only for an hour and a half each day, at which period alone sales can take place. The market-bell rings at six o'clock in the morning in summer, and at seven in winter, when the markets are speedily filled, the benches covered with cloth, and

The parish thirty miles in circumference.

Numerous places of worship.

Famous for the manufacture of cloth.

The Mixed cloth-hall.

the proprietors respectively take their stands; the bell ceasing, the buyers enter to bargain for the cloth they may require, and business is thus summarily transacted, often involving an exchange of property to a vast amount. When the time for selling is terminated, the bell again rings, and any merchant staying in the hall after it has ceased, becomes liable to a penalty. Similar in its plan to the preceding, is the White Cloth-hall, which is divided into five streets, each with a double row of stands, amounting in all to 1210. The markets are held here on Tuesdays and Saturdays, but they do not commence till after the conclusion of those at the Mixed Cloth-hall, and are subject nearly to the same regulations. Besides these principal halls, there is also a small hall of more recent erection, under the concert-room, in Albion-street, appropriated to the use of such clothiers as are excluded from the others in consequence of not having served as apprentices to the trade. Though the coarser kinds of cloth long constituted the staple manufacture of the town and its vicinity, it has of late years been somewhat superseded by that of superfine cloth; and more recently large quantities of fancy goods have been made, such as swansdowns, toilinets, and kerseymeres, as well as cloths of a thick, coarse kind, called bear-skins. Here also are manufacturers of shalloons, stuffs, Scotch camlets, blankets, carpets, pelisse-cloths, and shawls, in great variety. Mills have been erected on an extensive scale, for the manufacture of tobacco and snuff; within a mile of the town, are potteries, where large quantities of earthenware are made, and exported thence to Scotland, Ireland, Holland, Germany, Russia, the Baltic, and the Mediterranean; here are establishments for making canvas, sacking, thread, &c.; others for the finer kinds of linen; and in or near Leeds are several cotton-mills, chiefly worked by means of steam-engines. Here are also iron and brass foundries, with establishments for making various kinds of machinery; oil and mustard-mills, paper-mills, silk-mills, and works for the preparation of oil of vitriol, aquafortis, and other chemical articles. Within the parish are several productive coal-mines, and abundant supply of slates and flagstones for paving. Among the public buildings, connected with commerce, besides the cloth-halls, are the Corn-exchange, advantageously situated at the top of the Briggate; and a handsome edifice, erected a few years ago, called the Commercial-buildings, or Exchange News-rooms, near the entrance into the Mixed Cloth-hall; it is a stone structure, with a circular portico in front, adorned with noble massive columns. In York-street are gas-works, for lighting the principal streets, shops, and manufactories; and there is also an oil-gas company, established in 1824. The new court-house and prison, erected in 1813, has been regarded as a beautiful and highly-finished specimen of modern architecture, and has been praised for its internal arrangement. The horse-barracks, constructed on a very extensive scale, are situated near Buslingthorpe; the building, with the parade-grounds, and other appendages, occupy a space of about eleven acres; and the expense of erecting this establishment was defrayed by a grant from government of £28,000. The Philosophical-hall is a handsome stone structure, erected for the use of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society. Here is a society for the encouragement of the fine arts, called the Northern Society, the gallery belonging to which adjoins the music-hall. There are several public libraries, called the Leeds, the New Subscription, the Parochial, the Methodist, the Eclectic, and the Mechanics' Libraries. The chief places of public amusement are the theatre, in Hunslet-lane, usually open in the months of May and June; the assembly-rooms over the north side of the White Cloth-hall; and the concert-rooms, in Albion-street. The charitable institutions in this town, exclusive of the schools and alms-houses already mentioned, are the general infirmary, near the Mixed cloth-hall, supported by benefactions and annual subscriptions, opened in 1771; the dispensary, and the house

LEEDS.

The White Cloth-hall.

Manufacture of tobacco and snuff.

Coal-mines.

Places of amusement.

Map.	Names of Places.	County	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
39	Leek Wootton.. ...pa	Warwick ..	Warwick....3	Kenilworth .2	Leamington..4	94	433
35	Leeke*.....m t & pa	Stafford	Manchester 32	Stafford 21	Newcastle..12	154	10750
35	Leeke, Frith.....to	Stafford	Leeke 5	Congleton ...8	Longnor 9	159	873
43	Leeming .....to & cha	N. R. York .	Bedale 2	Catterick....6	N. Allerton..7	223	562
43	Leeming, Little ...ham	N. R. York .	 2	 6	 7	223	....
7	Lees .....to	Chester	Middlewich..3	Northwich ..6	Knutsford ...7	170	126
10	Lees.... .....to	Derby	Derby 6	Ashbourn....9	Burton 10	132	....
22	Lees .....ham & cha	Lancaster...	Oldham 2	Rochdale....7	Ashton-un-L. 4	190	....
23	Leesthorpe .....ham	Leicester ...	Melton Mow. 4	Oakham 7	Billesdon 9	103	....
7	Leftwich ....to	Chester	Northwich ..1	Middlewich .5	Tarporley ..10	171	1799
24	Legbourn ....pa	Lincoln	Louth 3	Alford 8	Saltfleet....10	143	499
24	Legesby.....pa	Lincoln.....	Mt. Raisin...5	Wragby 5	Louth.. 12	148	2 6
23	Leicester†.....co	Leicester ...	.....	.....	.....	....	197003

LEEDS.

of recovery, both in Vicar-lane, the lying-in hospital, in St. Peter's-square, and the guardian asylum, in St. James' s-street. Leeds confers the title of Duke on the family of Osborne.

Market, Tuesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, July 10 and 11, for horses and hardware; October 8, and every Monday fortnight, for cattle, &c.; and November 9, for horned cattle, horses, and hardware.

Remains of an ancient cross.

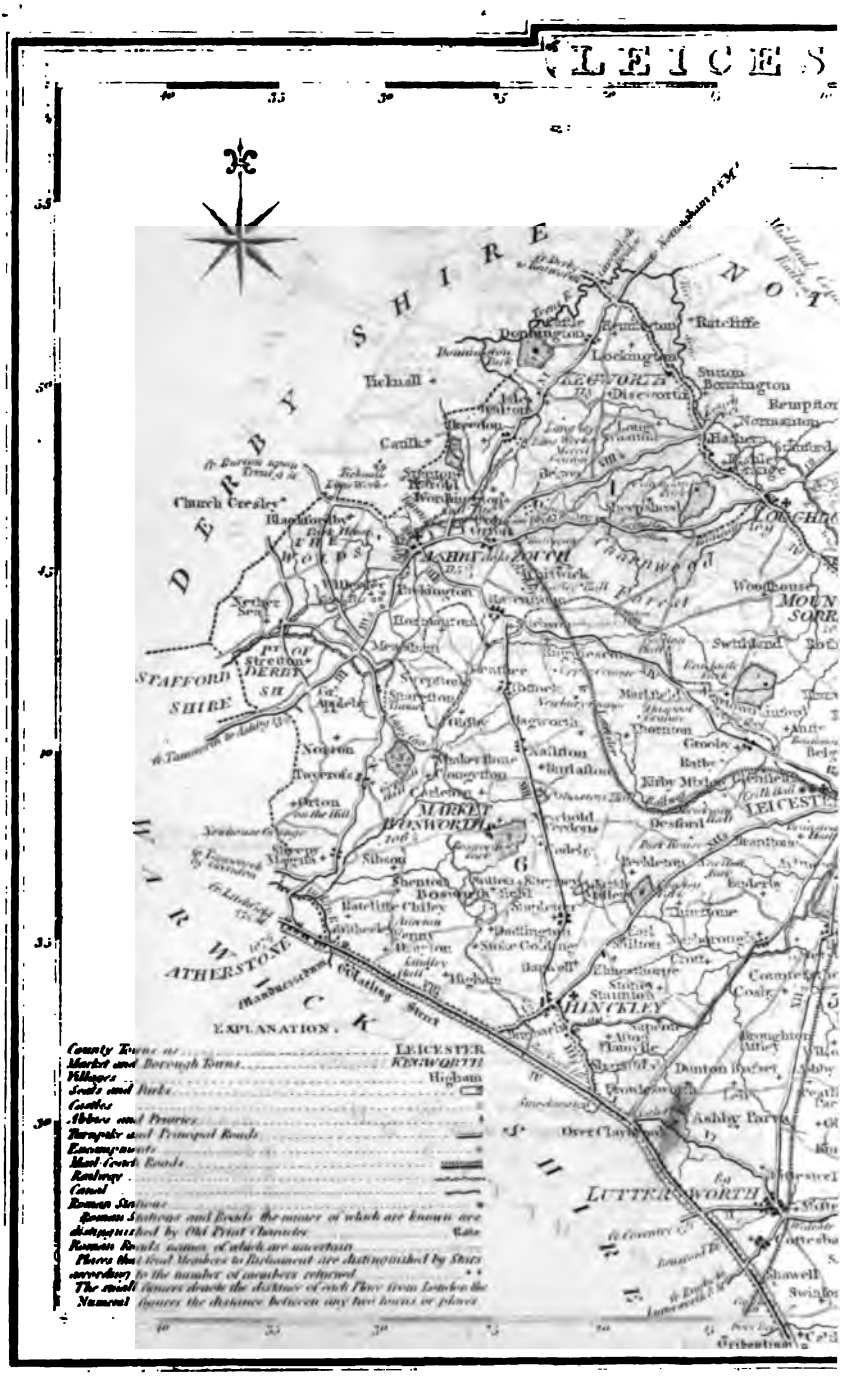
Abounding in coal.

* LEEKE, or Leek, a market-town and parish, situated on the river Churnet, a tributary stream to the Trent, in the moorlands of Staffordshire, and on the great road from London to Manchester. The church is an ancient Gothic structure. In the churchyard, at the south-east angle of the chancel, are the remains of a pyramidal stone cross, about ten feet high, supposed to be of Danish origin. A free grammar-school has been founded here, to which is attached a small endowment; and alms-houses for eight widows were founded in 1696, by Mrs. Elizabeth Ash. The principal commerce of the town arises from the silk manufacture, and here are made bandana and other handkerchiefs, ribbons, ferrets, galloons, twists, and thrown silk. Buttons formerly constituted a staple article of manufacture, now on the decline; but the cotton-trade has been extended hither from Lancashire. Blue Hills, in the neighbourhood, abound with mines of coal; and from one of the hills issues a salt spring. In the neighbourhood are remarkable eminences, called Leek Rocks and Hen Clouds. A branch from the Trent and Mersey Navigation extends within about a quarter of a mile of the town. Besides the market and fairs, there are markets for fat cattle, held once a fortnight, on Wednesdays, from the 28th of July to Christmas.

Market, Wednesday.—*Fairs*, February 7; Easter-Wednesday; May 18; Whit-Wednesday; July 3 and 28, and Wednesday after October 10, for cattle of all sorts, and pedlers' ware; Wednesday before Old Candlemas; and November 13, for cattle and pedlers' ware.

Its changes in feudal times.

* LEICESTER, an inland county, situated nearly in the centre of the kingdom; and bounded on the north by Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire; on the east by the counties of Lincoln and Rutland; on the south by Northamptonshire; and on the west by Warwickshire and Derbyshire. When William, Duke of Normandy, ascended the throne, Leicestershire experienced a complete revolution as to territorial rights and privileges, the Danish or Anglo-Saxon proprietors being universally deprived of their estates, or obliged to become the feudal tenants of the Norman chiefs and barons, among whom the king distributed the lands and lordships of the county, to be held by the tenure of knights' service. These intruders, in order to secure their newly-acquired possessions, erected on their respective estates strong and magnificent castles, to awe the vanquished Saxons, and secure themselves against their attacks or those of neighbouring nobles, with whom they often engaged in hostilities excited by family feuds or rival jealousy. The whole of this county presents nearly a level surface; and the land is chiefly appropriated to the purpose of grazing. The soil may be generally described as a fine mixture of sand and clay, partaking more of the latter than the former, but highly adapted for cultivation. From Leicester, which is almost in the centre of the county, the


LEICES
DERBYSHIRE
STAFFORDSHIRE
WARWICKSHIRE
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
LEICESTER
KENILWORTH
MARKET BOSWORTH
ATHERSTONE
HINCKLEY
LUTTERWORTH
Ashby Parva
Dunton Bassett
Sutton Bonnington
Ratcliffe
Lockington
Diseworth
Castle Donington
Ibstock
Ashby de la Zouch
Church Gresley
Swadlincote
Measham
Twycross
Sibson
Shenton
Bosworth
Sheepshead
Thornton
Desford
Ashby Magna
Sharnford
Stretton
Appleby
Norton
Market Bosworth
Manchester Coaching Stage
EXPLANATION.
County Towns at ..... LEICESTER
Market and Borough Towns ..... KENILWORTH
Villages ..... Higham
Seats and Parks .....
Castles .....
Abbeys and Priories .....
Turnpike and Principal Roads .....
Encampments .....
Mail Coach Roads .....
Railways .....
Canal .....
Roman Stations .....
Roman Stations and Roads the manner of which are known are distinguished by Old Print Character ..... Gate
Roman Roads manner of which are uncertain .....
Places that send Members to Parliament are distinguished by Stars according to the number of members returned .....
The small numerals denote the distance of each Place from London the Numerals denote the distance between any two towns or places


HAMSHIRE
LINCOLNSHIRE
RUTLAND
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
Bottesford
Muston
Woolsthorpe
Harlestone
Croxton Kyriel
Saltby
Sproxton
Buckminster
Coston
Garthorpe
Hymondthorpe
Edmondthorpe
Stapleford
Burton Lazars
Dalby
Lowesby
Tilton
Lodington
Tugby
Horninghold
Stockerston
Laughton
Caldecott
Rockingham
Thorpe Langton
Welham
Medbourne
Market Harborough
Tur Langton
Theddingworth
Hundreds
1 West Goscote
2 East Goscote
3 Framland
4 Gartree
5 Guthlaxton
6 Sparkenhoe
Polling Booths
Railways

[illegible]

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
23	Leicester*....bo & m t	Leicester ...	Nottingham.26	Derby.....29	MeltonMow.15	98	39306
23	Leicester Abbey..ex .....p lord	Leicester ...	Leicester 1	Loughboro'.11	Ashby.....17	99	18

land rises towards the east, and also in some degree towards the south, but more especially in the west, towards Charnwood Forest. An extensive vale intervenes, through which passes the river Soar, anciently named the Leire, which is a tributary stream to the Trent. The other rivers are the Wreak, a branch of the Soar, the Swift, the Welland, the Avon, and the Anchor. With the Soar, the Wreak, and other streams, are connected various navigable canals, which have been constructed for the benefit of commerce. The principal mineral products of this county are coal and limestone. In some parts the limestone is blended with rich lead ore. Ironstone is found abundantly on Ashby Wolds, at the depth of about 680 feet; but it does not contain metal enough to pay the expense of smelting. At Swithland, on the east side of Charnwood Forest, are raised large quantities of slate; and freestone and clay for bricks may be found in most parts of the county. The hill of Mountsorrel is composed of a reddish kind of granite, which hardens on exposure to the atmosphere, and forms an admirable article for street pavements. In digging for coal on Ashby Wolds, saline springs were discovered 200 yards below the surface, and baths have since been erected on the spot. Leicestershire is famous as a grazing country, for breeding and feeding cattle and sheep. The Leicestershire sheep are particularly noted. The Leicestershire kine are well known and greatly esteemed in most parts of the kingdom. The principal object of the graziers is to fatten their cattle for the butcher; but in some parts of the county, as Hinckley, Bosworth, along the Trent, on the borders of Derbyshire, and in the vale of Belvoir, the dairy is much attended to. In the neighbourhood of Melton Mowbray is now made the peculiar kind of cheese called Stilton, deservedly styled, for its excellence, the Parmasan of England. Leicestershire has long been noted for useful and beautiful breed of black horses, comprising varieties for the plough and the waggon, or for the race-course and the chase. It is, indeed, one of the first sporting counties in England. To provide food for the horses and stock of the farmer, more than half the land is constantly kept in pasture, and the remaining part is chiefly appropriated to the production of grain and other food for cattle. The manufactures of Leicestershire are almost wholly those of its great staple article, wool, consisting of the combing, spinning, and making it into stockings, either by knitting or weaving. The principal articles of commerce from this county are cheese, worsted hose, hats, lace, and wool; besides great numbers of cattle and sheep, which are sent to London, Birmingham, and other places.

County of Leicester.

Mineral productions.

Noted for its sheep and kine.

Its commerce.

* LEICESTER, a borough and county-town. It is situated in a valley on the banks of the river Soar, anciently called the Leire, from which the town, supposed to have existed at a very remote period, is said to have been denominated by the ancient Britons, Caer Leirion, whence the Saxons formed the appellation, Leir-ceastre, since contracted to Leicester. Various indications of Roman residence have at different times been discovered, several of which are still existing. At the west end of St. Nicholas's church-yard is a curious fragment of Roman architecture, vulgarly styled the Jewry-wall, consisting of a mass of brick-work, stones, and rubbish, with five dilapidated arches, turned with wall tiles firmly cemented; and near it, on a spot called Holy Bones, the bones of oxen have been frequently dug up, whence the ruin is conjectured to have formed part of a Roman temple. Tessellated pavements have repeatedly been discovered here, the most curious of which, found in a cellar near the

Curious fragment of Roman architecture.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
41	Leigh, Wooley .....ti	Wilts	Trowbridge..3	Bradford 1	Melksham ...6	101	1680
34	Leighland.....cha	Somerset....	Watchet.....4	Dunster 6	Wiveliscombe7	160	....
14	Leighs, Great.....pa	Essex	Braintree 6	Witham 6	Chelmsford ..7	36	756
14	Leighs, Little.....pa	Essex	 5	 7	 7	36	189
15	Leighterton...ti & cha	Gloucester..	Tetbury 5	Wooton un E.7	Dursley.....8	104	....
7	Leighton .....to	Chester.....	Nantwich ...5	Sandbach....6	Middlewich..7	168	261
7	Leighton .....to	Chester.....	Parkgate 1	Gt. Neston ..1	Liverpool....9	191	333
19	Leighton .....pa	Hunts	Kimbolton ..6	Huntingdon..9	Stilton 10	68	452
56	Leighton.....ham & to	Montgomery	Welchpool ..1	Montgomery .9	Newtown ..18	170	213
33	Leighton .....pa	Salop	M. Wenlock.4	Wellington ..6	Shrewsbury 11	150	360
3	Leighton Buzzard*.. ..... m t & pa	Bedford.....	Woburn 5	Dunstable ...8	Aylesbury ..11	41	5149
17	Leintwardine..pa & to	Hereford....	Ludlow 9	Leominster .16	Bish.Castle .15	151	1358
29	Leipscot.....to	Northumb ..	Morpeth 1	Newcastle..15	Rothbury...15	289	174
23	Leire .....pa	Leicester ...	Lutterworth 4	Hinckley 7	Leicester .. 11	93	485
36	Leiston† .....pa	Suffolk	Saxmundham 5	Aldborough..6	Dunwich 6	95	1070
46	Lelley.....to	E. R. York .	Hull 8	Hedon 2	Patrington . 10	179	114
29	Lemington.....to	Northumb ..	Alnwick 5	Rothbury....6	Morpeth....17	306	85
15	Lemington, Lower ..pa	Gloucester..	Moreton in M.3	Shipston on S.4	Campden 7	87	56
5	Lenborough.....ham	Bucks	Buckingham 2	Winslow.....6	Bicester 11	56	75
42	Lench Church .....pa	Worcester..	Evesham 6	Alcester 7	Pershore 7	102	360

LEIGH, WEST.

several new commercial establishments have taken place in and near the town of late years; and the numerous population of the parish appears to have been greatly augmented. Here are coal-mines, and likewise lime-pits, which furnish a valuable kind of lime-stone, the lime from which has the property of hardening under water.

Coal-mines.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, April 24 and 25; December 7, and 18, for cattle, swine and horses.

* LEIGHTON BUZZARD, a parish and market-town, situated on the south-western border of the county, and on the eastern bank of the river Ouzel. The proper appellation of the town is Leighton Beau Desert, of which the present name is a corruption. In the market-place is a Gothic cross, a pentangular structure, thirty-eight feet in height, and consisting of two stories, that above divided into five niches or recesses, containing so many statues; the first exhibits a person in an episcopal dress; the second, the Virgin, with the infant Jesus; the third, apparently St. John the Evangelist; the others too much mutilated to be identified. This interesting monument of antiquity was repaired in 1650, a rate having been levied on the inhabitants of the town to defray the expense. The origin of this cross is uncertain; but as there was at this place a cell to the Cistercian monastery of Woburn, it had probably some connexion with that religious foundation. The church is a handsome cruciform structure, of the Gothic style, with a massive tower, surmounted by an octangular spire, rising from the intersection of the nave and transept. It was formerly a collegiate church. A charity-school was founded and endowed by the Hon. Mrs. Leigh, in 1790; and alms-houses, for eight poor women, were founded in 1630, by Matthew Wilkes. The manufactures of lace, and straw-plat for hats and bonnets, are carried on here, affording employment to a considerable number of females; other branches of industry, are lime-burning and brick-making; and the vicinity of the Grand Junction-canal has given rise to trade of some extent in corn, seeds, timber, iron, and other articles. The market is numerously attended, and amply supplied with cattle, corn, and the manufacture of the town.

Singular Gothic cross.

Manufacture of lace, &c.

Market, Tuesday.—*Fairs*, February 5; second Tuesday in April, for horses and cattle; Whit-Tuesday, great horse fair; July 26 and October 24, for cattle; and St. Leonard's-day, November 7.

† LEISTON. This place is remarkable for the ruins of an abbey of Premonstratensian canons, which was founded in 1182; great part of the church, several subterraneous chapels, and other offices of the monastery are still standing, and are used as barns and granaries.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
42	Lench Rouse .... ..pa	Worcester..	Evesham 8	Alcester.....6	Pershore.....7	104	280
42	Lench, Sheriff's ...ham	Worcester..	 4	 9	 5	100	79
42	Lench Wick..to & cha	Worcester ..	 3	 9	 6	99	....
21	Lenham *.....vil & pa	Kent	Maidstone ..10	Ashford 11	Faversham..11	44	2197
15	Lenhill, Great and Little .....ham	Gloucester and Oxford	Lechlade 2	Fairford 3	Burford 8	78	....
17	Lenthall, Earl's....cha	Hereford ...	Ludlow 7	Leominster ..8	Presteign .. 10	145	....
17	Lenthall, Starkes ...pa	Hereford ...	 6	 9	10	146	150
30	Lenton†.....pa	Nottingham.	Nottingham .1	Derby 15	Ashby.....20	126	3077
17	Leominster‡ ..m t & pa	Hereford . ..	Tenbury....12	Weobly 10	Hereford ...14	137	5249
38	Leominster. .....pa	Sussex	Lit.Hampton 2	Arundel 2	Worthing....9	57	715
5	Leonard's, St.. ....cha	Bucks	Wendover .. 3	Tring.....3	Berkhampste.6	32	147

* LENHAM, a parish and village, formerly a market-town near the source of the little river Len, from which it derives its name. It consists principally of two streets, crossing each other, and at their intersection is a square planted with trees, which have an agreeable effect on the appearance of the place. The church is a spacious and handsome structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and north aisle, with a square tower and a small attached chapel. At the west end of the chancel are sixteen stalls, and on the south side a stone seat or chair; probably designed for the accommodation of the abbot and monks of St. Augustin, Canterbury, during their occasional visits to Lenham, in which parish was an estate belonging to their monastery. The market having been long disused, an attempt was made, in 1757, to re-establish it under the patronage of the lord of the manor, but without success.

Spacious church.

Fairs, June 6, for cattle and horses, and October 23, for horses, &c.

† LENTON. The church is an ancient structure, containing many curious monuments. Here are the remains of a considerable Cluniac priory. Lenton-priory is a very handsome seat, built in the form of an ancient priory, in the garden of which are several sepulchral memorials, and a curious Saxon font, supposed to have belonged to the ancient priory. In the vicinity are some coal-mines.

Remains of a priory.

Fairs, Wednesday in Whitsun-week, and Martinmas, November 11, for horned cattle, sheep, and hogs.

‡ LEOMINSTER, a market and borough town, situated in a pleasant and fertile valley, amidst meadows, orchards, and hop-grounds, watered by two small streams which pass through the town, and the river Lug, by which it is partly encompassed. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, the manor was held by Queen Eltha, and the town, which seems to have been then a place of importance, was governed by præpositi, or provosts, and other officers. The town was destroyed by fire in the reign of King John, but it was speedily rebuilt. After the death of Edward VI. the men of Leominster distinguished themselves by their promptitude in rising to support the claims of his sister Mary to the crown, in opposition to the ill-concerted conspiracy of Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, in favour of Lady Jane Grey. In recompense for this service, Queen Mary bestowed on the town the first charter of incorporation; and other charters, with additional privileges and immunities, have been granted by succeeding sovereigns, the last being that given by George I. The corporation, under the new act, in 1833, consists of a mayor, four aldermen and twelve counsellors. The borough has sent members to Parliament ever since the reign of Edward I. The church is an irregular building, the work of different periods, the north side of the nave and the north aisle exhibiting columns, arches, and arcades of Norman architecture, while the south side is manifestly of a later date. The interior was greatly injured by fire more than a century ago, when the ancient monuments, stalls, and wood-work were destroyed. There is now a good organ, and over the altar is a painting representing the Last Supper, from Rubens. A free

Town destroyed by fire.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
11	Leonard, St.... ....pa	Devon	Exeter.....1	Topsham 4	Crediton 7	172	467
38	Leonard's, St. .....pa	Sussex	Hastings ...2	Bexhill 4	Battle 6	64	346
46	Leppington...to & cha	E. R. York .	New Malton .8	Pocklington 10	York.... ...14	205	118
45	Lepton .....to	W. R. York	Huddersfield.4	Penistone....9	Wakefield ...9	186	3320
29	Lesbury .....pa & to	Northumb ..	Alnwick ...4	Felton 9	Belford 16	308	976
8	Lesnewth .....pa	Cornwall ...	Camelford ...5	Launceston 15	Stratton ...13	228	127
27	Lessingham .....pa	Norfolk.....	N. Walsham.7	Norwich ...16	Yarmouth ..20	125	191
21	Lessness .. ..cha	Kent	Crayford.....2	Woolwich ..5	Erith.....1	13	....
18	Letchworth .....pa	Herts	Hitchin.....3	Baldock 3	Stevenage ...5	36	76
4	Letcombe Basset ...pa	Berks	Wantage 3	Lambourn ...5	E. Ilsley....10	63	288
4	Letcombe Regis ....pa	Berks.....	 2	 6	 9	62	989
36	Letheringham .....pa	Suffolk	M. Wickham 3	Framlingham 4	Woodbridge .6	84	174
27	Letheringset.....pa	Norfolk	Holt 1	N Walsingh.10	Fakenham ..12	119	278
57	Letterston .....pa	Pembroke ..	Haverford W10	Fishguard . .4	St. Davids ..14	261	493
17	Letton..... pa & to	Hereford ...	Weobly.....7	Kineton 8	Hay.....10	150	200
17	Letton .....to	Hereford....	Knighton . ..6	Ludlow 11	Kineton... ..11	154	134
27	Letton.....pa	Norfolk.....	East Dereham 5	Watton 5	Swaffham ..11	96	133
45	Letwell..... to & cha	W. R. York	Worksop 6	Blythe 5	Tickhill 4	152	155
8	Levan, St.* .....pa	Cornwall ...	Penzance ...8	St. Burian ...3	Land's End ..4	297	515
35	Levedale .....to	Stafford.....	Penkridge ...2	Stafford.. ...5	Newport ...12	131	....
21	Leveland.....pa	Kent	Feversham ..4	Lenham 6	Milton 7	47	79
46	Leven.....pa & to	E. R. York .	Beverley 7	Gt. Driffield 10	Hull 14	187	771
40	Levens .....to	Westmorlnd.	Kendal 6	Burton.. 7	Kir. Lonsdale 9	261	789
22	Levenshulme .....to	Lancaster...	Manchester..4	Stockport ...4	Ashton un L. 6	182	1086
45	Leventhorpe..... ..ham	W. R. York.	Leeds 6	Swillerton .. 0	Wakefield .. 8	185	....
22	Lever Darcy.. to & cha	Lancaster...	Bolton 2	Manchester .10	Bury 6	196	1119
22	Lever, Great. .....to	Lancaster...	 1	 9	 7	196	637
22	Lever, Little† .....to	Lancaster...	 3	 8	 5	195	2231
6	Leverington .....pa	Cambridge .	Wisbeach ...2	March..... 9	Holbeach .. 11	91	1700

LEOMINSTER.

grammar-school was founded and endowed with £20. per annum, by Queen Mary I., and there is likewise a school on the national plan, supported by subscription. An alms-house for four decayed widows, was founded here in 1735, by Mrs. Esther Clarke. The buildings in the outskirts of the town are very indifferent, and many of the streets are narrow and inconvenient; but the High-street is spacious, and contains many modern edifices of a respectable appearance; and the situation of the place, as a thoroughfare on the great road from London to South Wales, has occasioned the erection of several good inns. The town-hall, or, as it is commonly called, the butter-cross, is a singular structure of plaster and timber-work, erected in 1633, by John Abel, a noted architect of that period. It stands on twelve oak pillars, with a kind of Ionic capital, and sustained by stone pedestals, the brackets and spandrels above the arches, and the upper parts of the building, are profusely ornamented with carving. A new gaol was erected in 1750; and a market-house in 1803. The principal manufactures carried on here formerly were those of woollen cloth, hats, and gloves; but the last-mentioned is declining, and the others have almost disappeared; among the existing branches of industry are flax-dressing, rope-making, tanning, malting, and nail-making.

Singular structure.

Manufactures.

Market, Friday.—*Fairs*, February 13, Tuesday after Midlent Sunday, and May 13, for horned cattle and horses; July 10, for horned cattle, horses, wool, and Welsh butter; September 4, for horned cattle, horses, and butter; and November 8, for horned cattle, hops, and butter.

* LEVAN, ST. Here is the holy well, dedicated to St. Levan, with an oratory; and in this parish is Treryn-castle, a large piece of rocky ground projecting into the sea and enclosed by two formidable ramparts and ditches. On this promontory is the most considerable and curious of the Logan stones; it is poised on the top of an enormous pile of rocks which rises to a fearful height and overhangs the sea; this immense block of granite contains about 1200 cubic feet, and is supposed to weigh nearly ninety tons, yet, from its peculiarity of position, a single person may give it oscillatory motion with perfect ease.

The Logan stone.

† LEVER, LITTLE. The Bolton-canal passes here over the Irwell, by a lofty aqueduct of three arches. This place gave birth to Thomas

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
9	Leversdale.....to	Cumberland.	Carlisle.....7	Longtown ...8	Brampton ...4	301	431
4	Leverton.....ti	Berks	Hungerford ..1	Ramsbury ...4	Lambourn ...7	65	....
24	Leverton, North....pa	Lincoln.....	Boston.....7	Wainfleet ...9	Spilsby.....14	124	631
30	Leverton, North ....pa	Notts	East Retford.6	Gainsborough 6	Tuxford 9	146	303
30	Leverton, South ....pa	Notts	 6	 7	 8	145	400
16	Leversden .....ham	Herts.....	Watford 3	St. Albans...6	HemelHemp. 6	18	....
36	Levington.....pa	Suffolk	Ipswich 6	Harwich 6	Woodbridge .8	78	228
11	Lew, North .....pa	Devon	Hatherleigh..4	Oakhampton.7	Holsworthy.12	202	....
11	Lew Trenchard.....pa	Devon	Oakhampton10	Tavistock ...9	Launceston . 9	205	438
8	Lewannick.....pa	Cornwall. ..	Launceston ..5	Camelford ..12	Callington ..11	216	643
31	Lewes.....to	Oxford	Witney 3	Bampton 2	Burford 6	69	....
38	Lewes*.....bo & m t	Sussex	Brighton.....8	TunbridgeW24	Hastings....33	50	8592

Lever, an eloquent and popular preacher in the reign of Edward VI., and also to Oliver Heywood, a nonconformist divine, who was born in 1629, and died in 1702. LEVER, LITTLE.

* LEWES, a considerable borough and market-town. It is situated at the eastern extremity of the South Downs, on the banks of a small river, called the Ouse, and about seven miles distant from the sea. This place is supposed to have been a Roman station, from the coins and other antiquities found here, but it cannot be satisfactorily identified with any of those mentioned by ancient writers. Its importance, during the Anglo-Saxon period of our history, appears from the establishment of two mints for coinage, in the reign of Athelstan, while there was only one at Chichester. Before the Norman Conquest, the lordship of Lewes was vested in the crown; but William I. gave it, together with the whole rape of Lewes, to his son-in-law, William de Warren, a Norman baron, who either rebuilt from the foundation, or enlarged and strengthened the castle, which had been erected by the Saxons, and made it his principal residence. Lewes continued in the possession of the Earls of Warren till 1347, when, on the death of the last Earl, the property devolved to his nephew, Richard Fitz Alan, Earl of Arundel, whose grandson leaving no issue, his estates were divided between his three sisters, and are still held in coparceny by their descendants. The castle has been long in ruins, but there are still some portions remaining, particularly the gate-house, which appears to have been erected in the reign of Edward III. Near this town a remarkable battle was fought on the 14th of May, 1264, between the forces of King Henry III. and those of the confederated barons in insurrection against him, under the command of Montfort, Earl of Leicester, who completely defeated the royalists, and subsequently concluded a truce or treaty with the king, called "The Mise of Lewes." Members have been returned to Parliament for this place ever since the 26th of Edward I. The quarter sessions for the eastern part of the county of Sussex have been held at Lewes ever since the reign of Edward III.; in 1504 an act of Parliament was passed for holding the sheriff's or county court at this town and at Chichester, alternately; and here are held the county assizes in the summer circuit. The town anciently contained eleven parishes. Lewes may be considered as the county town, and it is nearly the largest and most populous place in the county, having several good streets and handsome houses, besides public buildings. Among which are the county-hall, a spacious and well-built stone structure, erected from the designs of John Johnston, architect, in 1812, at the expense of about £10,000.; and the house of correction for the eastern division of the county, built in 1793, and enlarged in 1817. Here is a theatre for dramatic exhibitions; and races are held near the town every summer, in July or August. The principal manufacture now carried on here is that of paper; and on the banks of the Ouse are extensive iron-works, for casting cannon and other purposes. A monastery of Cluniac monks was founded here by William, Earl of Warren, and his wife, Gundrida, the daughter of William the Conqueror, in 1078,

Original importance.

Great battle fought here.

Public buildings.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
21	Lewisham* .....pa	Kent.....	Greenwich ..2	Eltham.....3	Bromley 5	5	9659
31	Lewknor.....pa	Oxford	Tetsworth ...4	Thame.. 5	Watlington..3	39	709
12	Lewston.....ex p dis	Dorset.....	Sherborne ...4	Yeovil.....8	Cerne Abbas.8	120	18
14	Lexden† .....pa	Essex	Colchester ..2	Coggeshall ..9	Witham....12	49	1184
27	Lexham, East.....pa	Norfolk.....	Swaffham ...7	Fakenham ...9	EastDereham 8	100	206
27	Lexham, West .....pa	Norfolk.....	 6	10	11	99	103
21	Leyborne.....pa	Kent	Maidstone ..5	Rochester ..8	Wrotham....7	29	299

Lewes.

dedicated to St. Pancras, which was the principal establishment belonging to that monastic order in England; and at the time of its suppression, by Henry VIII., its revenues amounted to £1090. per annum. Here also were hospitals, dedicated to St. James and St. Nicholas, and a convent of Franciscan friars. The famous Thomas Paine, author of the "Rights of Man," in the earlier part of his life was an exciseman at Lewes. Near this place have been discovered some curious fossil remains, the most remarkable of which are bones of enormous dimensions, belonging to an animal to which naturalists have given the name of Megalosaurus, from its resemblance to the lizard; fragments of the thigh-bones have been found twenty-two inches in circumference. Along with these gigantic relics were also found those of another extinct species of animal, called the Plesiosaurus, and bones of crocodiles, tortoises, cetaceous fishes and birds.

Discovery of fossil remains.

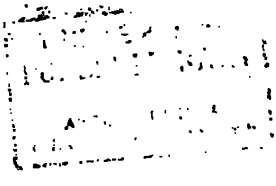
Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, May 6, for horned cattle; Whit-Tuesday, for horned cattle and horses; July 26, for wool; and October 2, for sheep.

* LEWISHAM, a parish and pleasant village situated on the Ravensbourn, a stream which flows through Deptford into the Thames. The name of this place is supposed to be derived from the Saxon "leswe," a meadow, and "ham," a dwelling. In the village and its vicinity are many handsome houses and detached villas, inhabited by opulent merchants and retired citizens, attracted hither by the salubrity of the air and the beauties of the surrounding country. The church was erected, in 1774, on the site of a former church, and was a few years ago repaired and embellished at a considerable expense. This structure, which was heated by means of a large stove and flues, having been opened for divine service on Christmas Day, 1830, it is supposed that the flues becoming overheated, set fire to some of the woodwork of the interior, as at a very early hour on the following morning the building was discovered to be in flames, and notwithstanding every exertion, the conflagration continued till the interior was almost entirely destroyed, leaving only the walls and roof standing. The inhabitants of the parish shortly after raised a handsome subscription to repair the injury thus unfortunately occasioned. Two charity-schools, one of which is a free grammar-school, founded by the Rev. Abraham Colfe, vicar of this parish, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, are under the patronage of the Leathersellers' Company; and there are alms-houses for six poor women, that owe their foundation to the same benevolent individual. Here was formerly a small convent, which was a cell to the Benedictine-abbey of St. Peter at Ghent; and on the suppression of alien priories, by Henry V., it was given to the monastery of Shene, or Richmond.

Church destroyed by fire, in 1830.

† LEXDEN, a parish and village, situated on the high road to London. This pleasant village probably occupies the site of the ancient town or fortress of Camalodun, the capital of the Trinobantes, before the invasion of Britain by the Romans. On Lexden-heath are stupendous, irregular earth-works, called Gryme's-dyche, in a peregrination of the liberties of Colchester, in the reign of Charles I.; and at the south-west corner is an excavation, vulgarly called King Coel's kitchen, which Dr. Stukeley supposed to have been an amphitheatre. Numerous traces of *British* and Roman settlements here have been discovered, whence it

King Coel's kitchen.



LICHFIELD,

(The Water Place of Johnson.)

[illegible]

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
37	Leybourn .....ti	Surrey.....	Godalming...0	Guildford....4	Farnham ...10	33	....
43	Leyburn*.....m t	N. R. York.	Richmond...9	Askrigg 10	Masham 9	235	1003
11	Leyhill .....ham	Devon	Honiton. 5	Collumpton..6	Exeter 12	153	....
22	Leyland.....pa & to	Lancaster...	Chorley 4	Preston.....5	Wigan 11	212	13871
21	Leysdown .....pa	Kent	Queenboro' . 8	Faversham ..7	Milton 9	53	191
14	Leyton †.....pa	Essex	Stratford 2	Barking 5	WalthamAb. 9	4	3323
8	Lezant .....pa	Cornwall ...	Launceston..4	Callington ...7	Liskeard....13	220	841
27	Leziate, Lesyate....pa	Norfolk	Lynn Regis ..5	Swaffham ..12	Downham ..13	98	159
43	Libberston.....to	N. R. York.	Scarborough .5	Hunmanby ..3	Bridlington .12	215	173
28	Lichborough.....pa	Northamp..	Towcester ..7	Daventry 6	Northampt. 10	67	412
12	Lichet Matravers. ..pa	Dorset.....	Wimborne ..6	Poole.....8	Blandford ..10	106	630
12	Lichet Minster .....pa	Dorset.....	 8	 8	12	108	660
16	Lichfield.....pa	Hants	Whitchurch .5	Newbury....7	Kingsclere ..6	60	95
36	Lichfield‡.....city	Stafford	Birmingham 16	Newc.-in-L 30	Manchester 67	110	6499

may be inferred that the Romans, on their conquest of this part of the country, established at this place the station which they called Camalodunum, and which they afterwards removed to Colchester, as a situation better adapted for a military post.

LEXDEN.

* LEYBURN, a market-town, pleasantly situated and surrounded by picturesque and delightful scenery. The town consists chiefly of an oblong square. Here is a beautiful natural terrace, called Leyburn-shawl, which passes along the edge of a ridge of rocks for the distance of two miles. The mineral productions in the vicinity are lead, coal, and lime.

Natural terrace.

Market, Friday.—*Fairs*, second Friday in February; second Friday in May; second Friday in October; and second Friday in December, for horned cattle and sheep.

† LEYTON, a parish, called also Low Leyton, in the hundred of Becontree, which takes its name from the river Ley, or Lea, passing through it. Camden, Dr. Gale, and other antiquaries, have conjectured that the site of the Roman station, called Durolitum, was near the site of the manor-house; and their opinion derives some confirmation from the discoveries which were made some years since of Roman bricks, or wall tiles, urns, coins, and other antiquities. The church is a brick edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, north side, and western tower, which last was erected in 1658. John Strype, the antiquary and ecclesiastical historian, held the benefice of Leyton under peculiar circumstances, during the long period of sixty-eight years; for having been elected by the parishioners, in 1669, he was licensed by the Bishop of London, in 1674, to officiate as curate during the vacancy of the vicarage, and he continued to hold the office without institution or induction till his decease, in 1737, at the advanced age of ninety-four. Here are a free-school for twenty poor boys, founded and endowed by Robert Ozier, in 1697; and a school of industry for girls, established in 1794; besides Sunday-schools. Almshouses for eight poor persons were founded here by John Smith, merchant, in 1656, and endowed by various benefactors. The famous Sir Thomas Roe, or Rowe, ambassador to the Great Mogul, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, was a native of Leyton.

Strype, the antiquarian.

‡ LICHFIELD, an ancient city, forming a county of itself. It stands on the banks of a small stream that falls into the Trent, in the midst of a fine valley, surrounded by gently swelling hills. It is said to have been only a small village, when Oswy, King of Northumberland, having defeated and slain Penda, the Pagan King of the Mercians, about 656, introduced Christianity among his subjects, and built a church and established a bishopric at this place. In 669, Chad, a zealous ecclesiastic, afterwards canonized, was appointed to this see, and under his prelacy Christianity was greatly extended among the people, and Lichfield became a considerable town. Offa, King of Mercia, about 790, obtained a decree from the pope for the division of the province of Canterbury, and erecting

Introduction of Christianity.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
34	Lilstock.....pa	Somerset ...	Bridgewater 11	Watchet.. ..8	N. Stowey...4	152	64
24	Limber, Great.....pa	Lincoln.....	Castor 6	Grimsby 9	Barton 12	163	451
24	Limber, Little ....ham	Lincoln.....	 8	11	10	165	242
3	Limbury.....ham	Bedford	Luton 2	Dunstable ...5	Hitchin 9	33	....
17	Limebrook.....to	Hereford ...	Presteign....4	Ludlow 12	Leominster .11	149	....
25	Limehouse* .....pa	Middlesex ..	Greenwich ..3	Barking 5	Stratford 2	2	15696
16	Limerston .....ham	Hants	Niton 7	Yarmouth ...8	Newport 6	90	....
27	Limpenhoe .....pa	Norfolk	Acle.. 5	Beccles.. . . .9	Yarmouth ..11	118	156
37	Limpsfield .....pa	Surrey.....	Godstone 4	Croydon . ..10	Westerham..3	20	1043
22	Linacre .....to	Lancaster ..	Liverpool . . 4	Ormskirk ..10	Prescot.....10	209	....
29	Linbriggs .....to	Northumb..	Alnwick....19	Wooler 16	Yedburgh...16	311	64
5	Linchlade .....pa	Bucks.....	LeightonBuz. 2	Woburn 5	Aylesbury ..11	43	330
38	Linchmere† .....pa	Sussex	Haslemere .. 3	Midhurst 7	Petersfield..10	45	301
24	Lincoln‡.....county	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	317244

Origin of its name.

* LIMEHOUSE, a parish, now forming a part of the eastern suburb of London, situated on the north bank of the Thames, in the Tower division of the hundred of Ossulton. According to Stowe, the original name of this place was Limehurst, and it was so called from the number of lime-trees anciently growing here. It was formerly a hamlet belonging to the parish of Stepney, from which it was separated by act of Parliament, in 1730. The church is one of the fifty new churches directed to be built in London, by act of Parliament, in the beginning of the last century; it was commenced in 1712, and completed in 1724, but not consecrated till September 12, 1730. It is a massive structure, principally of Grecian architecture, with a square tower at the west-end, which, as well as the church itself, designed by Nicholas Hawksmoor, has been severely criticised by some writers, and greatly praised by others. A charity-school, for poor boys belonging to this parish and that of Poplar, was founded by Dr. Gloster Ridley, lecturer here in 1737; and there is another school for the gratuitous instruction of children of both sexes, instituted in 1779. The principal manufactures carried on here are such as are connected with maritime commerce, as sail-cloth making, mast, oar, pump and block making, the manufacture of patent chain cables and anchors, and that of ropes and cables on an improved plan, at the establishment of Sir Joseph Huddart and Co. There are also dock-yards for ship-building.

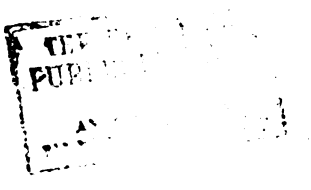
Ludicrous representation of our Saviour's birth.

† LINCHMERE. Here is a considerable part of Shelbred-priory, which, being converted into a farm-house soon after the suppression, escaped the fate of many other monastic establishments; upon a square tablet in one of the rooms is the following ludicrous representation of the nativity of our Saviour, under this inscription: *Ecce virgo concipiet et pariet filium, et vocabitur nomen Jesus.* Uppermost stands a cock in the act of crowing; from his beak is a label, with these words: *Christus natus est.* Next is a duck, from whose bill issues another label, inscribed: *Quando? quando?* which is answered in like manner by a raven: *In hac nocte.* A cow bellows: *Ubi? ubi?* And lastly, a lamb seems to bleat out, "In Bethlehem."

Earliest inhabitants.

‡ LINCOLN, a maritime county, the largest in England, except Yorkshire. It is bounded on the north by the estuary of the Humber, which separates it from Yorkshire; on the east by the German Ocean; on the south by Cambridgeshire and Northamptonshire; and on the west by the counties of Rutland, Leicester, Nottingham, and York. The earliest inhabitants of this part of the country, of whom we have any account, were the Coritani, or Coitanni, a tribe of the ancient Britons, on whose subjugation by the Romans, several military stations were fixed here; and in the ultimate division of the island, under the Roman government, Lincolnshire was included in the province called Flavia Cæsariensis. Three British, or Roman roads, traversed the county, these were the

CITY OF LINCOLN.




LINCOLNSHIRE
YORKSHIRE
YORKSHIRE
HUMBER
MOUTH of the HUMBER
Sandhale
Spurn Head
Light House
GREAT GRIMSBY
GLANDFORD BRIDGE
CASTOR
KIRTON
GAINSBOROUGH
MARKET RASEN
SAXILFLEET
LINCOLN
HORNCASTLE
LOUTH
ISLE OF AXHOLME
EPWORTH
CROWLE
BURTON
BARTON
SCALE

✦ Polling Booths
Railway

Fossway, the Ermin-street, and the Upper Saltway; and within its limits were the Roman stations, called *Lindum* (Lincoln), *Causennis* (Ancaster), *Vernometum*, *Croccolana*, *Ad Abum*, *Margidunum*, and *Ad Pontem*, the sites of which are somewhat uncertain. Lincolnshire is divided into three districts, differing in size, as well as in their natural features and products. The part or district of Lindsey, is by far the most extensive, comprehending the whole of the county north of the Fossdike and the river Witham; and the highest ground is here situated, but the eminences are so inconsiderable, that there is scarcely one which deserves the name of a hill. Towards the north-east is a large tract of heathy land, called the Wolds, extending from Barton-on-the-Humber to Spilsby, consisting principally of sandy loam and flint; and on the western side the substratum is a sandy rock. Throughout this tract are bred large flocks of sheep, of a kind distinguished for their long, thick wool, much used in the manufacture of worsted stuffs and coarse woollens. Here also were formerly kept a great number of rabbits, their skins and fur being valuable articles of commerce; but the rabbit-warrens, in many places, have been destroyed of late years, and the ground broken up for tillage. The north-western part of Lindsey includes the river island of Axholme, formed by branches of the Trent, the Dun, and the Idle, a low fertile tract, in which flax is much cultivated, as also hemp, rape, and turnip-seed. The rivers here are the Trent, which crosses a corner of the county; and the Ancholme, a small stream, noted for producing fine eels, which falls into the Humber. The district of Kesteven contains the western part of the county, from near the centre to the southern extremity. Its soil exhibits considerable diversity; but though some tracts of heath occur, it is on the whole a fruitful country; the heaths, particularly those of Ancaster and Lincoln, having been enclosed and cultivated. A long ridge of high ground forms an abrupt boundary of this district to the west, beginning near Grantham, and continuing with but little interruption to the north of Lincoln. The principal river of Kesteven is the Witham, which rises near Grantham, and flowing north-east to Lincoln, makes a semicircular sweep, and taking its course south-eastward, falls into the German Ocean, below Boston. It is in the former part of its channel a shallow stream, but becomes navigable at Lincoln, where it communicates with the Fossdike. The jack, or pike, is a fish said to be very abundant in this river. The fens, for which Lincolnshire is noted, are partly in the district of Kesteven, but by far the larger portion of them belongs to the district of Holland, so called from its characteristic feature, being hollow or low land, like the province of the Dutch Netherlands bearing a similar appellation. Holland consists of two divisions, upper and lower, both composed of fens and marshes, many of which have been reclaimed, and converted to the purposes of agriculture by the construction of numerous drains and canals, together with raised causeways. The lower, or southern division, is the most watery, and is only protected from the devastating effects of inundations by immense embankments on the sea-coasts and the borders of the rivers. Where the operations of draining have been carried into effect, the air though damp, is not unwholesome, and hence intermittent fevers, rheumatism, and other diseases of marshy countries, have become comparatively unusual. Human industry has here introduced comfort and opulence, by forming excellent pasture-land out of swamps and bogs, and even rendered them capable of producing abundant crops of corn. The fens, too, even where they are left in their native state, are not destitute of objects of utility, and they also present many subjects interesting to the naturalist. The reeds, which grow abundantly in the watery marshes, are annually collected in large quantities, for thatching and other purposes. Among the undrained fens are bred vast flocks of geese, which form a considerable source of commerce, on account of their quills and feathers, and also as an article of

Large flocks of sheep bred here.

The rivers.

The fens.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
24	Lincoln*.....city	Lincoln.....	Boston.. ...36	Hull 41	Peterboro'..52	133	11892
22	Lindale.....cha	Lancaster...	Lancaster ...3	Hornby. 6	Burton.....9	242	....
30	Linderby.....pa	Notts	Nottingham .8	Mansfield....7	Southwell ..12	132	460

County of Lincoln.

Wild fowl in abundance.

provision. The principal decoys in England for wild ducks, teal, widgeon, and other water-fowl, are in this district; and hence the London markets are chiefly supplied. Wild geese, grebes, godwits, wimbrels, coots, and a numerous variety of other aquatic birds, breed here abundantly, and obtain a plentiful supply of food from the fishy pools and streams. Stares, or starlings, resort hither during the winter to roost in the reeds, and in such vast multitudes, as to crush the stalks by their weight. Near Spalding is said to be the greatest heronry in England, where the herons build their nests like rooks, in clusters, on the tops of lofty trees. The avoset, or yelper, distinguished by its bill, which curves upwards, is found in considerable numbers in the neighbourhood of the Fossdike; as likewise are those delicacies for the table, knots and dottrels. Among the agricultural products of Lincolnshire in general, are grain of all sorts in the higher grounds; and in the lower, oats, hemp, flax, wood, &c. But its distinguishing character is that of a grazing county, and its pastures are noted for rearing different kinds of stock of the greatest size and weight. Lincolnshire oxen are proverbially remarkable for their immense bulk; the sheep have been already noticed; and the horses bred here have long been held in high repute, both for the saddle and for harness, while those from the southern part of the county are especially valuable as draught horses. The mineral productions of Lincolnshire are of but little importance in commerce, the only articles deserving of notice being a kind of variegated marble, the ore called the sulphuret of iron, and the sub-phosphate of the same metal. This is not considered as a manufacturing county, but, in some towns, canvas and sail-cloth are made in considerable quantities. Lincolnshire is celebrated for the number of its handsome churches erected during the middle ages, several of which are highly ornamented; and it is remarkable that the most splendid of them are found in low, fenny situations, still difficult of access, and doubtless much more so at the periods when they were founded. Some of these churches, however, as those of Boston, Louth, and Spalding, are crowned with lofty towers or spires, and one object of their erection probably was that of furnishing landmarks for travellers.

Productions of the county.

* LINCOLN, an ancient city, the capital of the county to which it gives name. It occupies the summit and sides of a hill, at the base of which flows the river Witham, in three channels, crossed by several bridges; and from the level nature of the surrounding country, its buildings, and especially the cathedral church, are advantageously seen in several directions at a considerable distance. Here, no doubt, was situated one of the towns, or hill-forts, of the ancient Britons. The vestiges of Roman residences, stated to have been discovered here at different periods, some of which are yet remaining, are evidences of the ancient extent and importance of the colonial settlement. On the north side of the city is an arched passage, called The Newport-gate, from the adjoining suburb of Newport, to which it leads; and the wall, in which this archway is formed, is described by Mr. William Wilkins, in a paper in the "Archæologia," as one of the most interesting specimens of Roman masonry remaining in this county. In the time of Edward the Confessor, the town contained 970 mansions; and it is stated, though on uncertain authority, that it comprised fifty-two parishes. In 1068 William the Conqueror erected, or built the castle; and in the reign of that prince, Lincoln became the seat of a bishop, the see being removed hither from Dorchester, in Oxfordshire. During the contest for the crown

Once occupied by the ancient Britons.

LINCOLN.

between Stephen and the Empress Matilda, this place became the scene of renewed hostilities; for the castle, having been garrisoned by the partisans of Matilda, the king advanced and laid siege to it, on which the Earl of Gloucester hastened hither with an army to the relief of his friends, and an obstinately contested engagement took place, in which Stephen was defeated and made a prisoner. Henry II., in the fourth year of his reign, subsequently to his coronation at Westminster, was a second time solemnly crowned, together with his queen, according to Hoveden, at Wikeford, without the walls of the city of Lincoln, the ceremony having taken place at the church of St. Mary de Wigford, probably in consequence of the cathedral being at that time under repair. Several parliaments were held at Lincoln i the reigns of Edward I. and his two immediate successors. This city was governed by a portreeve till 1314, when a charter of incorporation was granted by Edward II., under which the chief officer had the title of mayor; and Edward IV., in the fifth year of his reign, constituted the city, with the adjacent villages of Branston, Waddington, Bracebrid and Canwick, a distinct county, or separate liberty. Charles I., in 1 ted a new charter, vesting the municipal government in a mayor, dermen, two sheriffs, twenty-eight common-councilmen, and f chamberlains, with a recorder, a deputy-recorder, a steward of th courts of the borough, a town-clerk, four coroners, and other officers. nder the new act, in 1835, the corporation consists of a mayor, six ald men, and eighteen counsellors. The assizes for the county at large, are likewise held here, in the county-hall, Castle-yard. Lincoln was one of the places to which writs were directed for the return of members to the parliament, summoned by the authority of the Earl of Leicester, the forty-ninth of Henry III.; and representatives have been regularly sent from this city ever since the reign of Edward I.

Henry II. crowned here.

The diocese of Lincoln, soon after the removal of the see from Dorchester, acquired a vast accession of territorial jurisdiction and wealth; and though Henry II. dismembered it by the foundation of the bishopric of Ely, and Henry VIII., by founding those of Peterborough and Oxford, it is still considered as the largest in England. The revenues also were much reduced in the reigns of Edward VI. and Elizabeth. Remigius, who had been Bishop of Dorchester, and who transferred the see hither, commenced the erection of the cathedral church, the episcopal palace, and houses for the dignitaries and officers of the diocese; and on his death, in 1092, they were completed by the succeeding prelate, Robert Bloet, who increased the number of prebends from twenty-one to forty-two. The ecclesiastical officers at present, besides the bishop, are a dean, a precentor, a chancellor, a sub-dean, six archdeacons, fifty-two prebendaries, four priest-vicars, eight lay-vicars, or singing-men, an organist, seven poor clerks, eight choristers, &c. Fifty-eight bishops have occupied this see since its establishment at Lincoln; and among the numbers were Robert Grosseteste, Cardinal Beaufort, Cardinal Wolsey, Dr. Robert Sanderson, Dr. Thomas Tenison, and Dr. Edmund Gibson. The cathedral first erected having been partly destroyed by fire, in 1124, it was repaired by Alexander, the third bishop, who vaulted the aisles with stone, but the great tower falling some time after, Bishop Hugh, of Burgundy, who succeeded to the see in 1186, found it necessary to undertake the re-erection of a great part of the edifice. He, however, built only the eastern part, from the great transept to the end of the choir, together with the chapter-house; and the nave and transept were erected by Bishops Hugh de Wells and Grosseteste. Henry de Lexington, the next prelate, enlarged the church towards the east, extending the choir; and this is considered as the most beautiful part of the whole structure. Many additions were afterwards made till about the year 1400, when the building seems to have attained its completion; and the subsequent introduction of chapels, oratories, and other ornamental structures, may be regarded as so many superfluous additions. The

Largest diocese in England.

The cathedral.

LINCOLN.

Robbery of the cathedral.

splendour and value of the decorations of this church may be estimated from the fact, that Henry VIII., in 1540, took away 2621 ounces of gold, and 4285 ounces of silver, besides diamonds, and other precious stones of great value. In the reign of Edward VI. it was stripped of its remaining treasures, and its tombs, statues, shrines, and altars, were destroyed. It suffered again in 1645, when, it is said, the parliamentary soldiers made it a stable for their horses. This edifice consists of a nave, with its aisles; a transept at the west end, formerly crowned with angular towers and wooden spires, the latter of which were taken down in 1808, and two other transepts, one near the centre, and the other towards the eastern end; also a choir and chancel, with their aisles, and a large central tower. The entire length of this edifice is 524 feet; the breadth of the western front, 174 feet; the length of the great transept, 250 feet; the length of the lesser or eastern transept, 170 feet; the breadth of the body of the cathedral, eighty feet; the height of the central tower to the top of one of its angular pinnacles, 300 feet; and that of the two western towers, 180 feet. The most striking part of this edifice is the grand western front, which Lord Burlington has characterized as an unrivalled specimen of the magnificence of Gothic architecture. It was formerly ornamented with statues of the kings of England, from William I. to Edward III., which, with other decorations, suffered from the destructive violence of the fanatics of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Some variety of style is exhibited by different parts of this cathedral, as might be expected from the distant periods at which they were erected, and from the alterations it has undergone since its original foundation; notwithstanding which, it may be justly regarded as one of the most regular, as well as the most extensive structures of its kind in England. On the north side of the upper transept, and connected with it, are the cloisters, of which three sides only remain in their original state. Attached to the cathedral, on the north side, is the chapter-house, in form, a decagon, with an elegantly-vaulted roof, supported by a central pillar. Over the north cloister is the library, containing some ancient manuscripts, and a curious collection of Roman and other antiquities, found in the vicinity of Lincoln. In one of the towers is one of the largest bells in England, called "Great Tom of Lincoln;" it was cast in the reign of James I., and weighed 9894 pounds; its greatest circumference was twenty-two feet and three quarters; it broke while under repair, in 1831. This city is divided into two parts, designated Lincoln above-hill, and Lincoln below-hill, the former constituting the chief residence of the clergy and gentry, and the latter of the merchants and tradespeople. It comprehends two principal streets, extending longitudinally, and several smaller ones in transverse or parallel directions with the former. Modern improvements have made considerable alterations in the general aspect of the place, which contains several handsome buildings of recent erection, though the remains of antiquity are still numerous and interesting. Of the castle, erected by William the Conqueror, the principal portions now standing are fragments of the old wall and the gateway; and the area of the ancient fortress is occupied by the county-hall, a modern brick building, and the county-gaol. The castle, which was improved and enlarged by John of Gaunt, probably stood on the site of the Roman citadel. The keep was not, as usual, encompassed by the castle wall, but stood half within and half without the wall, having a communication with the other buildings of the fortress by a covered way. In the north-eastern angle of the area is a small structure, strongly built, called Cobb's-hall, and supposed to have been used as a dungeon; and on the western side is a square tower, in which is an arch, resembling, in its masonry, that of the Newport-gate. Among the ancient edifices here may also be mentioned one called the Jew's-house, said to have been the residence of a wealthy Jewess, who was hanged for coining, in the reign of Edward I.; and

Magnificent Gothic architecture.

The "Great Tom of Lincoln."

The Jew's house.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
40	Lindeth .....ham	Westmorlnd	Kendal 8	Ambleside ..7	Cartmel 10	269	....
38	Lindfield and Lindfield Bardolph*, pa	Sussex	Cuckfield....3	E. Grinstead.8	Lewes.....11	37	1485
23	Lindley.....ham & cha	Leicester ...	Hinckley 4	Nuneaton ...3	Atherstone ..4	103	....
45	Lindley..... to	W. R. York.	Huddersfield 3	Halifax.....5	Rochdale ..16	192	2306
45	Lindley .....to	W. R. York.	Otley 4	Ripley.....9	Knaresboro' 11	200	125
42	Lindon .....to	Worcester..	Bewdley 5	Cleobury 4	Tenbury 9	129	....
22	Lindreth.....to	Lancaster ..	Lancaster....9	Burton 5	Kendal.....13	248	....
45	Lindrick.....ex pa dis	W. R. York.	Ripon 5	Ripley.....8	Masham 8	211	25
42	Lindridge .....pa	Worcester..	Tenbury 6	Cleobury 5	Bewdley 9	130	1802
14	Lindsell.....pa	Essex	Thaxted 4	Dunmow 4	Braintree....8	42	381
36	Lindsey .....pa	Suffolk	Hadleigh....4	Lavenham ...6	Sudbury 9	64	250
9	Lineside.....to	Cumberland	Longtown ...3	Carlisle 8	Brampton ..10	312	137
27	Linford .....pa	Norfolk.....	BrandonFerry5	Swaffham ..10	Thetford 9	84	60
5	Linford, Great.....pa	Bucks	NewportPag.2	Sto.Stratford 5	Fen Stratford6	51	420
5	Linford, Little.....pa	Bucks	 2	 5	 8	53	65
27	Ling.....pa	Norfolk.....	EastDereham 6	Reepham....4	Foulsham ..6	106	645
34	Ling.....pa	Somerset ...	Bridgewater .6	Taunton 9	Langport 7	136	365
45	Lingarths .....to	W. R. York	Huddersfield.5	Oldham....14	Rochdale ..15	191	758
17	Lingen .....pa	Hereford....	Presteign 4	Leominster .12	Ludlow 13	149	298

LINCOLN.

there is a curious bridge, of one arch, over the Witham, supposed by Gough to have been standing for more than four centuries. The principal buildings, yet unnoticed, are the guild-hall, in the High-street; the sessions house, and the common gaol, and house of correction for the city, erected in 1809, on the plan recommended by Howard; the county-hospital, built in 1769; the dispensary; the lunatic-asylum; the house belonging to the lying-in charity; the house of industry, &c. Here are likewise assembly-rooms, news-rooms, and a theatre. Lincoln was a commercial mart of great importance in ancient times. It is probable that, previously to the Norman Conquest, the Witham was navigable for ships, as a tideway to this place; and that it was so at a very early period, may be inferred from the circumstance that the Fossdike-canal was cleared by order of Henry I., in 1121, for the purpose of forming a navigable communication between the rivers Trent and Witham, at Lincoln, which William of Malmesbury, writing in the reign of Stephen, states to have been one of the richest and most populous cities in England, and a principal mart for all goods brought by land or water. Though this place is now the seat of no peculiar manufacture, it affords advantages for the prosecution of commerce, and has consequently an extensive trade in corn and wool, of which articles large quantities are sent into Yorkshire, by vessels which return laden with coal and other merchandise for the use of the city and the surrounding country. There are five principal market-places, the butter-market, in the High-street; the meat-market, in a lane called the Butchery; the cattle and sheep-market, near St. Swithin's-church; the corn-market, in an open area, called Corn-hill; and the fish-market, at the High-bridge.

Public buildings.

Extensive trade in corn and wool.

Market, Friday.—*Fairs*, April 24, and three following days, for sheep and pedlery; July 5, last Wednesday in July; and every other Wednesday, for cattle and sheep; October 6, and November 28, for horses, cattle, &c.—*Bankers*, Smith, Ellison, and Co., draw on Smith, Payne, and Co.—*Inns*, Rein Deer, White Hart, and Saracen's Head.

* LINDFIELD. The charitable institutions at this place are a school of industry, established by William Allen, Esq., of London, for the education of children of both sexes, not only by affording them common instruction, but also by teaching them the processes of agriculture, and various manual operations, as spinning and making nets, shoe-making, printing, &c.; and the Lindfield Benevolent Society, the very useful object of which is to give relief to such industrious individuals and families among the poor as do not submit to the degradation of receiving parochial aid. The fair held here in August, for the sale of lambs, is said to be the largest in the county.

Charitable institutions.

Fairs, May 12, for horned cattle and horses; August 5, for cattle and sheep; and October 28, for pedlery.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population
37	Lingfield .....pa	Surrey.....	Godstone 6	E. Grinstead 4	Reigate 12	26	1814
27	Lingwood .....pa	Norfolk.....	Acle.....3	Norwich 9	Yarmouth ..13	118	291
16	Linkenholt .....pa	Hants	Gt. Bedwin..8	Hungerford ..9	Andover ...9	66	87
37	Linkfield Street .....ti	Surrey.....	Reigate 1	Merstham ...2	Godstone ...5	20	....
8	Linkinhorne .....pa	Cornwall ...	Callington ..5	Launceston ..8	Liskeard ...8	220	1159
33	Linley .....pa	Salop	Bridgenorth..4	Broseley 3	M. Wenlock 5	142	111
29	Linmouth.....to	Northumb ..	Morpeth.....8	Blyth.....7	Alnwick ...21	290	23
29	Linop .....to	Northumb ..	Wooler.....8	Rothbury ..11	14	312	74
22	Linsdale....ham & cha	Lancaster...	Ulverston....9	Cartmel.....3	Lancaster ..16	256	....
29	Linsheeles.....to	Northumb .	Alnwick ...21	Jedburgh...20	Bellingham .16	311	105
9	Linside.....to	Cumberland	Longtown ...3	Carlise.....8	Brampton ..10	312	220
36	Linstead, Great ....pa	Suffolk	Halesworth..5	Harleston....7	Framlingham 9	97	110
36	Linstead, Little ....pa	Suffolk	 3	 7	11	99	186
21	Linsted .....pa	Kent	Sittingbourn 3	Faversham ..4	Lenham 7	43	295
9	Linstock.....to	Cumberland	Carlisle.....3	Brampton ...7	Longtown ...9	307	228
43	Linthorpe .....to	N. R. York.	Stockton 3	Stokesley....8	Yarm 7	242	229
45	Linthwaite .....to	W. R. York	Huddersfield 4	Oldham.....15	Rochdale ..16	190	2852
6	Linton* .....m t & pa	Cambridge..	Cambridge...9	Newmarket 13	Royston 14	48	1678
10	Linton.....to	Derby	Burton 5	Ashby.....5	Derby.....15	120	267
11	Linton† .....pa	Devon	Ilfracombe..14	Barnstaple..16	SouthMolton17	186	792
17	Linton.....to	Hereford....	Bromyard ...3	Ledbury....12	Hereford ...16	127	636
17	Linton .....pa	Hereford....	Ross.....5	10	Newent 5	117	500
21	Linton .....pa	Kent	Maidstone ...4	Tunbridge ..10	Cranbrook ..10	38	723
45	Linton.....to	W. R. York	Wetherby ...2	Harewood .. 5	Tadcaster. ..8	196	166
46	Linton, East.....ham	E. R. York .	Howden 4	South Cave ..9	M.Weighton 10	184	....
46	Linton Grange ....ham	E. R. York .	New Malton 8	Gt. Driffield 13	Bridlington .20	209	....
46	Linton, West .....ham	E. R. York .	Howden 3	South Cave 10	M.Weighton10	183	....
43	Linton upon Ouse ...to	N. R. York.	Easingwold..7	Boroughbrid. 8	York 12	208	343
45	Linton in Wharfdale pa	W. R. York	Skipton 9	Settle 12	Ripon 22	220	2113
13	Lintz-Green .....to	Durham	Gateshead ...8	Durham....12	Chester le St. 7	272	650
16	Linwood .....ham	Hants	Ringwood ...3	Fordingbrid. 4	Ellingham .. 1	92	....
24	Linwood.....pa	Lincoln.....	Mt. Raisin...3	Wragby 6	Lincoln 14	147	169
16	Liphook‡..... ....ham	Hants	Haslemere ..5	Petersfield ..8	Farnham ...12	46	....
29	Lipwood .....to	Northumb ..	Hexham.....8	Haltwhistle .8	Alston 1	282	583
7	Liscard .....to	Chester.....	Gt. Neston .11	Liverpool....2	Chester 20	202	967
5	Liscombe.....ham	Bucks.....	LeightonBuz. 3	Woburn 6	Fen.Stratford5	44	....
8	Liskeard§ .....m t	Cornwall ...	Callington ..8	Lostwithiel 12	Launceston 17	224	4042
46	Lisset .....to & cha	E. R. York .	Bridlington ..8	Hornsea 8	Gt.Driffield..9	193	102

* LINTON.—*Market*, Thursday.—*Fairs*, Holy Thursday, and July 30, for horses and lambs.

Beautiful scenery.

† LINTON. Here is a small pier for the benefit of vessels in the coasting-trade; and there are many fish caught in the vicinity. Here are several lodging-houses for the accommodation of visitors, by whom Linton is much frequented, in consequence of the wild beauty of the coast and scenery. The lord of the manor holds an annual court-leet, when a port-reeve, tithing-man, and ale-taster, are appointed.

‡ LIPHOOK. *Fairs*, March 6, and June 11, for horned cattle and horses.

Battle between the Royalist and Parliamentary forces.

§ LISKEARD. This town is singularly placed, partly on rocky eminences, and partly in the valley at their base; in consequence of which the streets are extremely irregular, and the houses so arranged on a kind of terraces, that the basement stories of some houses are on a level with the chimneys of others near them. This borough has returned members to Parliament ever since the reign of Edward I. On the 19th of January, 1643, a battle was fought near the town, between Sir Ralph Hopton and the Parliamentary forces, when the latter were defeated, and Sir Ralph marched into the town. On the 2nd of August, in the following year, the king, on his entrance into Cornwall, halted here, and remained till the 7th of that month. Liskeard is situated in a district abounding with tin-mines, and was anciently the principal place for the coinage or stamping of tin; but it seems to have declined in importance after the establishment of the corporation; for Norden, who wrote in the reign of James I., describes it as a poor town, whose ruins argued its pristine glory to have been great. Its trade has since revived, and it has become a thriving and populous town. The principal commerce carried on arises from the produce of the neighbouring tin, lead, and copper mines; but here are also tanneries, rope-walks, and manufactories of serge and blankets. On a hill, to the north of the town, may be traced the foundations of the

Map.	Names of Places.	County	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population
24	Lissington.....pa	Lincoln.....	Mt. Raisin...4	Wragby 5	Lincoln 13		146	182
14	Liston.. .....pa	Essex	Sudbury 3	Clare.....6	Lavenham ...6		58	88
27	Litcham .....pa	Norfolk.....	Swaffham ...8	EastDereham 8	Fakenham ..8		101	771
10	Litchurch ..... to	Derby	Derby 1	Nottingham 15	Belper 8		127	516
22	Litherland .....to	Lancaster ..	Liverpool....5	Ormskirk....9	Prescot.....9		209	789
11	Lithewell .....cha	Devon.....	Chudleigh ...1	NewtonBush.5	Dawlish.... 6		183	....
6	Litlington.....pa	Cambridge .	Royston 5	Baldock 5	Cambridge 17		42	622
38	Litlington.....pa	Sussex	Seaford.....4	Newhaven ..6	Eastbourne ..6		59	143
22	Littleborough* . ham & cha	Lancaster...	Rochdale....4	Burnley....14	Halifax 13		201	....
30	Littleborough .....pa	Notts	East Retford 8	Gainsborough8	Tuxford....10		147	82
21	Littlebourne .. ..pa	Kent	Canterbury ..4	Sandwich ...9	Ramsgate ..13		59	733
14	Littlebury.....pa	Essex	Saff. Walden 2	Gt.Chesterfor3	Linton 7		44	875
41	Littlecot .....cha	Wilts	Hungerford ..4	Ramsbury ...1	Froxfield 3		68	....
5	Littlecote ....ham	Bucks	Winslow.. ..5	LeightonBuz. 6	Aylesbury ...7		46	....
22	Littledale...ham & cha	Lancaster...	Lancaster ...6	Hornby.....4	Garstang ...12		240	....
4	Littlefield, Green..ham	Berks	Maidenhead .4	Windsor 6	Reading....11		28	....
11	Littleham .....pa	Devon..	Exmouth ...3	Topsham 7	Sidmouth ...7		170	3189
11	Littleham .....pa	Devon	Bideford 2	Torrington ..5	Hartland ...12		202	424
31	Littlemoor ... .to	Oxford	Oxford.....3	Dorchester ..6	Wheatley....5		55	380
6	Littleport.....pa	Cambridge..	Ely 4	Chatteris ...11	Downham ...9		70	2644
23	Littlethorpe .....ham	Leicester ...	Leicester 6	Hinckley....8	Lutterworth 8		97	....
7	Littleton .....to	Chester.	Chester.....2	Tarporley....9	Frodsham ..10		180	48
15	Littleton.....pa	Gloucester..	Chip.Sodbury 5	Marshfield .. 2	Chippenham 12		105	125
37	Littleton .....ham	Surrey.....	Guildford....2	Godalming ..2	Farnham 9		31	....
25	Littleton ....pa	Middlesex .	Staines.. 3	Chertsey 3	Sunbury 2		17	134
16	Littleton ....pa	Hants	Winchester..3	Stockbridge .6	Andover....10		63	120
41	Littleton.....ti	Wilts	Trowbridge..3	Melksham ...3	Devizes.....7		96	79
41	Littleton Drew .... .pa	Wilts..	Chippenham .8	Malmesbury .8	Bath.....12		101	175
34	Littleton, High .....pa	Somerset ...	Bath.... ...10	Wells.....12	Bristol 10		116	911
42	Littleton, Middle....to	Worcester. .	Evesham 5	Campden....6	Alcester 8		97	....
42	Littleton, North ....pa	Worcester..	 6	 7	 7		98	360
41	Littleton Pannel .....ti	Wilts	Mt.Lavington2	Westbury ...8	Devizes.....5		94	....
15	Littleton upon Severn .....pa	Gloucester..	Thornbury ..3	Chepstow ...7	Berkeley ...9		118	179
42	Littleton, South ....pa	Worcester..	Evesham ...4	Campden....6	Alcester 9		97	110
4	Littlewick Green..ham	Berks	Maidenhead .4	Henley.. 6	Marlow 5		30	....
4	Littleworth .....ti	Berks	Farringdon ..2	Bampton 4	Wantage 9		66	....
15	Littleworth .ex pa ham	Gloucester..	Gloucester ..1	Tewkesbury 10	Cheltenham 10		106	615
31	Littleworth.....ham	Oxford	Woodstock ..3	Charlbury ...4	Witney.....7		66	....
10	Litton.....to	Derby	Tideswell ...1	Bakewell ..6	Castleton ..6		159	866
17	Litton.....to	Hereford.. & Radnor.	Presteign ..4	Kington ..6	New Radnor.5		156	92
34	Litton .....pa	Somerset ...	Wells 7	Bath 13	Bristol 14		119	414
45	Litton.....to	W. R. York	Settle.....11	Askrig 11	Skipton 18		229	102
12	Litton Cheney .....pa	Dorset.....	Bridport 7	Dorchester ..9	Abbotsbury..6		128	420
36	Livermere, Great ...pa	Suffolk	Bury St.Edm.6	Ixworth 4	Thetford 9		77	336
36	Livermere, Little ...pa	Suffolk	 6	 5	 8		77	185
22	Liverpool†. .....b t	Lancaster...	Manchester .36	Lancaster ..53	Preston ...31		205	165175

ancient baronial castle, which, in the time of Leland, was in ruins, and has now fallen into complete decay. The surrounding country displays many cromlechs, stone circles, and other monuments, supposed to be of Druidical origin.

LISKEARD. Druidical remains.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, Shrove-Monday; Monday before Palm-Sunday; Holy Thursday; August 15; October 2; and Monday after December 6, for horses, oxen, sheep, and cloth.

* LITTLEBOROUGH. *Fairs*, March 1, and October 13.

† LIVERPOOL. This great and important commercial town, formerly an inconsiderable hamlet of the parish of Walton, fourteen miles, six furlongs, from north to south, and two miles, one furlong, from east to west. The west side is bounded by the Mersey; on the opposite side are the borders of the townships of West Derby and Everton; the northern side joins the township of Kirkdale; and its southern side is skirted by Toxteth-park. By the Saxons, this place is understood to have been called Lyferpole; others name it Letherpoole, Lyverpoole, Lyrpole, Lerpoole, Leerpool, Livrepol, Lyverpol; and, about sixty years ago, it was mostly spelt Leverpool; which is justified by some ancient MSS., and a charter as far back as the year 1524. The etymology is not easily ascertained. Some imagine it to have taken its name from a bird, formerly found in this place, called Liver; but this very bird seems to have had no other than

Origin of the name.

LIVERPOOL.

a fabulous existence. Others consider it to have been derived from a sea-weed, known by the name of Liver, in the west of England; or from the hepatica, or liverwort, found on the sea-coast. Some, again, suppose it might originate from the family of Lever, which is of ancient date, and whose arms are exemplified in a MS. in the Harleian Collection, at the British Museum, supposed to have been written as early as 1567. Respecting the latter part of the name, however, it is generally agreed, that it was owing to a body of water with which this place was formerly overspread like a pool. St. Patrick is said to have visited Liverpool, in his way to Ireland; in commemoration of which a cross was erected, which, though long since destroyed, still gives name to the place where it stood, near the lower end of Water-street. According to Camden, Roger de Poictiers, who had lands given him, in this part of the county, by William the Conqueror, built a castle here in 1076. This Roger held all the lands between the rivers Ribble and Mersey. The statement of Camden is extremely equivocal; but it is probable that Prince John, son of Henry II., erected a fortress here; for that monarch having granted his son the lordship of Ireland, with its dependencies, and as the newly constituted port of "Lyrpul," was most conveniently situated for shipping stores, &c., for that island, it became necessary to secure the place by a military establishment. Henry II., in 1173, granted it a charter, wherein it is stated, "that the whole estuary of the Mersey shall be for ever a port of the sea, with all liberties to a port of the sea belonging; and that place which the men of Lyrpul call Litherpul, near to Toxteth, from each side of the water, they may come and return with their ships and merchandise freely, and without obstruction." In different subsequent charters, the place is spoken of, by each monarch, as "our borough, or vill," of Liverpool; and mention is made of persons holding burgages under the crown. Since the beginning of the present century, the town, although a borough, may be considered as perfectly free, for the purpose of commerce, to all the world. Leland states, that Liverpool was a paved town when he visited it, much resorted to by Irish merchants, &c., and that its small port duties were then deemed attractions to traders. From the town record of November, 1565, however, we find that the merchandise and commerce of the place were then much reduced. Liverpool then contained only 138 householders and cottagers. Besides, in a petition to Queen Elizabeth, in 1571, the place is styled, "her Majesty's poor decayed toun of Liverpool." At this period there were only twelve barks, or vessels, with seventy-five men, belonging to this port, and the whole estimated at 223 tons burthen. In consequence of the extended increase of the town, it was found necessary, in the reign of William III., to obtain an act of Parliament for making Liverpool a distinct and separate parish from that of Walton on the Hill. From this period the town gradually and rapidly advanced in population, building, commerce, and riches. The corporation consists of sixteen aldermen and forty-eight counsellors, and the returning officers are the mayor and two bailiffs. It is evident that the present prosperity of Liverpool has arisen from a combination of causes; amongst which may be chiefly noticed its natural situation, its free water carriage, with the numerous manufacturing towns and mines of the county, and the enlightened policy of its civil government. Seated on the eastern bank of the estury of the Mersey, it possesses a ready and easy communication with St. George's-channel, and thence to the Atlantic Ocean. Ships, when the wind is fair, at about east-south-east, will sail from the docks to the main Irish sea, in a few hours. The river gradually expands between the town and the sea. From the fort to Seacombe-ferry, opposite, it is about 1300 yards across. At spring tides, the water sometimes rises thirty feet; but at dead neap, only thirteen feet. Leland, as already observed, states that this port was *well frequented* by Irish merchants in his time; and its first importance

Visited by St. Patrick.

Charter granted by Henry II.

Favourably situated for commerce.

doubtless arose from the low ratio of its import duties. From of the shore, and other circumstances, the shipping were form to great inconveniences; for, though vessels rode safely in the were obliged to ride there as in a road, rather than a harbo reign of Elizabeth, a mole was formed to lay up the ves winter; and a quay was made for the advantageous shippi shipping their cargoes. In 1709, an act of Parliament was the formation of a wet dock, now called the "Old Dock." increase of trade, this was soon found insufficient, and another obtained, in 1736, for the enlargement of the old dock, for the fo of another, called Salt-house dock, and for rendering the harb secure, by erecting a pier. A third act was obtained, in 1761, the powers of both the former. Thus, a third dock, calle George's-dock, was formed, and piers to secure the outer harbo two light-houses were built. Two other docks have since be ade, called the King's-dock and the Queen's-dock, which are situa the north-west end of the town, and accommodated with a dry and two graving-docks. These docks may be described as consisting of three sorts; the wet-docks, which usually receive such ships as are on foreign service, and consequently have large and heavy cargoes to discharge; the dry-docks, appropriated to receive the vessels that are employed coast-ways; and the graving-docks, which, by flood-gates, are calculated to admit and exclude the water at pleasure, for the purpose of caulking, and performing other repairs to the shipping. The uncertainty of the tides, and flatness of the shore at this port, first suggested the necessity of some artificial accommodation for the merchant vessels; and as early as 1561, a scheme was planned for constructing a sort of dock, as a shelter from storms, &c.; but it was not till 1710, that an act was obtained to construct a regular dock. Since that time the docks have increased in number, with the increase and population of the town, occupying a space of more than three miles in circumference; the whole constructed, formed, and built, upon the bed of the river. St. George's, the Old, and Salthouse-docks, communicate; so that ships can pass from one to the other, and into the graving-docks, without going into the river; and the King's and Queen's-docks communicate in the same manner, and with their own graving-docks. There are perfect communications, under ground, between all the wet docks, by large tunnels, for the purpose of one dock cleaning or washing another. Each wet dock has a dock-master, with an annual salary, whose office is to regulate the internal decorum of the dock, by allotting the positions of the ships in their loading and unloading; to direct the management of the flood-gates, and to attend to the docking and undocking of the ships at the time of the tide. The docks have watch, scavengers, and lamps, distinct from those of the town. Fires are not suffered; and even candles are not permitted to be lighted on board the ships, except secured in lanterns; nor tobacco smoked, nor any combustible matters left on the decks, or on the adjoining quays, in the night. By these precautions, an accident from fire has happened only once. Large ships, when loaded, cannot pass the dock gates at neap-tides, for want of sufficient depth of water there; so that when a ship of that description in the dock, is ready for sea during the spring tides, and the wind unfair, it is conveyed into the river, and there remains at anchor, to take the advantage of a favourable wind. If a large ship arrive from sea, during neap-tides, it continues in the same situation till the next spring-tide rise high enough to float it into the dock. Connected with the docks, are wide and commodious quays, with large warehouses, calculated to store up such goods as are not immediately delivered to the retail dealers, &c. The Duke of Bridgewater's dock is devoted to the flats and barges belonging to the canals which communicate with Runcorn, Manchester, and the manufacturing towns in this part of the country. The

Formation of the "Old Dock."

Construction of docks first suggested.

Precautions against fire.

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direction and government of the docks are vested in the corporation, as trustees; whose accounts are annually examined, and settled, by seven commissioners. By a comparison of the number of ships which sailed from and to the respective ports of Liverpool and Bristol, and on an average of five years, 1759 to 1763 inclusive, the shipping of the former far exceeded that of the latter; while the customs of Bristol exceeded those of Liverpool. This seeming paradox is solved by adverting to the nature of the articles, and differences of duty, imported into the two ports. From that period, and especially since 1770, in every point Liverpool has been surpassing Bristol; the precedency of which has been attributed to two causes, the ardent pursuit of the African trade by the one, and the humane dereliction of it in the other; and the superior advantages which Liverpool has long enjoyed, by means of her floating-docks.

Public structures.

The public structures of this town, connected with its trade and commerce, are the Exchange-buildings, Town-hall, and Mansion-house, Custom-house, Corn-exchange, Tobacco-warehouse, &c. The Liverpool Exchange is the most spacious in plan, and ornamental in architectural elevation. It cost, in erecting, £80,000., raised from 800 transferrable shares of £100. each. The buildings occupy three sides of a quadrangle, having the north front of the Town-hall for the fourth side, and together include an area of 194 feet by 180. The architecture was designed to harmonise and correspond with the north elevation of the Town-hall, and thus constitute a uniform quadrangle. The new building consists of a rusticated basement, with a piazza extending round the whole, and opening to the area by a series of rustic arches, between strong piers. Above this are two stories, ornamented with Corinthian pilasters, and surmounted with an enriched bold cornice and parapet. In the centre of the north side, resting on the basement, is a grand recessed portico, with eight handsome Corinthian columns. This building accommodates the merchants, brokers, under-writers, and others of the town, who are devoted to mercantile pursuits. In the east wing is a coffee-room, ninety-four feet by fifty-two, supported on large columns. Above this is another spacious room, seventy-two feet by thirty-six, appropriated to the under-writers, &c., on the principle of that of Lloyd's, in London.

Monument to the memory of Lord Nelson.

In the centre of the area is a splendid naval monument, to the memory of Lord Nelson, designed and executed by Mr. George Bullock, in artificial stone, at the expense £8000., which sum was raised, by subscription, for the purpose. "In the statue of Lord Nelson," observes Mr. Bullock, in the description of the model which he presented to the committee, appointed to decide on its adoption, "I have endeavoured to express the calm and dignified composure for which he was so pre-eminently distinguished in the hour of danger; his effigy is, therefore, plain and simple, placed in a firm and decided attitude; the union flag and anchor are introduced as the distinguishing marks of his professional rank; at the same time pointing out the means by which his fame and glory were obtained. The pedestal on which the hero stands, is encircled with a double coil of British cable, resting on the plinth, and enriched by the representation of his four principal engagements, viz. St. Vincent, the Nile, Copenhagen, and Trafalgar; four figures of Victory, whose hands are united by crowns of laurel, suspended over each battle, are the supporters of this column, representing an unbroken chain of splendid victories.

The Town-hall destroyed by fire.

The Town-hall, formerly called the Exchange, in Exchange-buildings, is a large irregular pile of building, which was erected about the year 1750. The ground-floor was intended for an exchange, and calculated to accommodate the merchants with insurance-offices, &c. Unfortunately the whole of the interior was destroyed by fire, in 1795. The corporation consequently resolved to rebuild it on a more extended and improved plan, and to appropriate the whole to judicial and other offices, for the police of the town, for a mansion for the mayor, a suite of public assembly-rooms, and for all the

offices devoted to the business of the corporation. The ground sto
the south side, consists of a handsome entrance-hall, leading t
of stairs, a committee-room, and a private room for the mayo
east side are a vestibule, rooms for the magistrates and jurie
town-clerk's offices; on the north side, an entrance-hall, lea
Town-hall, or general sessions-room, to the rotation-office,
summit of this building is terminated by a dome of modern con
ornamented with several columns. Round the frieze, and in th
ment of the southern front is a profusion of badly finished scul
decoration. On the 24th of April, 1807, the first foundation
new Corn-exchange was laid in Brunswick-street. It is a
structure of plain Grecian architecture, with a stone front.
New Exchange buildings, it was erected by subscription; a
£10,000. having been raised, by shares of £100, each. It was
for the first time, on the 2nd of August, 1808. The Custom-ho
the east side of the Old Dock, presents nothing remarkable. The Tobacco-warehouse, on the west side of the King's-dock, and various other commercial warehouses, are devoted to the stowage of imported goods. The most ancient of the churches, in Liverpool, called St. Nicholas, or the Old Church, was a very low structure, having windows with pointed arches, and a small tower, crowned by a spire. Near it was a statue of St. Nicholas, the tutelary deity of the maritime part of the place, to which sea-faring people usually made a peace-offering, previously to their embarking; and another, as a wave-offering, on their return, for their successful issue of the voyage. This church was destroyed by the fall of the tower, on Sunday, the 12th of February, 1810. A few minutes before divine service, and just as the officiating clergyman was entering the church, the key-stone of the tower gave way, and the north-east choir, comprising the north and east walls, with the whole of the spire, came down, and with a tremendous crash, broke through the roof, falling along the centre aisle, till it reached near to the communion rails, and, in its fall, carried with it the whole peal of six bells, the west gallery, the organ, and clergyman's reading desk, totally demolishing them, and such seats as it came in contact with. Not more than fifteen or twenty adult people were in the church at the time, and of these the greater part escaped; but the children of a charity-school, who march in procession somewhat earlier than the time of service, had partly entered. The boys, who were last, entirely escaped; but a number of girls, who were either entering the porch, or proceeding up the aisle, were in a moment overwhelmed beneath the falling pile. The crash of the steeple, and the shrieks of terror which issued from those who had escaped in the church, or were spectators in the churh-yard, immediately brought a large concourse of people on the spot, who did not cease to make unabated efforts to rescue the unfortunate victims from the falling masonry, till all the bodies were extricated, notwithstanding the tottering appearance of the remaining part of the tower, of the roof, and church, which momentarily menaced a second fall. Many instances of hair-breadth deliverances occurred. All the ringers, except one, escaped, who was caught in the ruins, and yet was extricated alive by his brethren. The alarm, it is said, was first given to the ringers, by the fall of a stone upon the fifth bell, which prevented its swing; the men ran out, and a moment did not elapse before the bells, beams, &c. fell to the bottom of the tower, and their escape would have been impossible, had not the belfry been upon the ground-floor. The Rev. ——— Roughedge, the rector, owed his safety to the circumstance of his entering the church at an unaccustomed door. The Rev. L. Pughe, the officiating minister, was prevented from entering by the children of the school, who were pressing forward. The teacher, who was killed, had just separated the children to afford him a passage, when a person exclaimed, "For God's sake come back!" He

e Corn
change.

Church destroyed by the falling of the tower.

Remarkable escape of the clergymen.

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stepped back, and beheld the spire sinking, and the whole fell in. A person, named Martin, was seated in his pew, the surrounding seats were dashed in pieces, and heaped with ruins, but he came out unhurt. Twenty-seven bodies were taken out of the ruins, and twenty-two were either killed or expired afterwards. St. Peter's-church was built in the year 1704. It is a plain structure, having a quadrangular tower, the upper story of which is octangular, terminated by eight pinnacles, with a gilt fane. St. George's-church, which was finished in 1744, partakes of a classical style. The body is formed by a Doric range, bearing an attic entablature, with a parapet ornamented with vases. The windows for affording light, both to the aisles and galleries, are disproportionately large. On the south side, is a wide handsome terrace, raised on six rustic arches; at the extremity of which are two wings, consisting of octangular buildings; one of which is appropriated to the clerk of the market, and the other to a cell for confining delinquents. The steeple consists of five tiers, or portions, ornamented with pilasters of the Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite orders; and above the tower rises a lofty, tapering, octangular spire. St. Thomas's-church, which was built in 1750, is better proportioned, but has an unusual appearance. "The body consists of a rustic base, having two tiers of windows; the upper calculated for a drawing-room, and the lower for a prison; nor is the large semicircular Venetian window, at the east end, in a happier style. The double Ionic pilasters attached to the sides, as they appear to have nothing to support, add little to its decoration. The tower is lofty, terminating in a well-proportioned spire, nearly half the height from the base; but its immediate and appropriate support consists of four couplets of Corinthian columns, on which, as though ashamed of their station, stare four crocket pinnacles, combined with four vases." St. Paul's-church, erected at the public expense, and consecrated in 1769, is a miniature imitation of the cathedral of London. "On the west side, a grand Ionic portico forms a suitable vestibule to the building, which is also of the Ionic order throughout. The base is rustic, the walls plain, terminated by a balustrade, decorated, but not crowdedly so, with plain neat vases. The dome is crowned with a lantern, and its finial, a ball bearing a cross. Though the exterior of this building loses all apperance of grandeur or beauty to the eye that has dwelt on the designs of St. Peter's at Rome, and St. Paul's at London, yet it assumes some importance and elegance when compared with the other modern churches of the town, or the generality of those sacred edifices that have been erected since the reign of Henry VIII. Its interior is more imposing than the exterior, from the disposition and character of the pillars that support the dome. Like most buildings with domes, or of circular arrangement, this is very unfavourable for the communication of sound." St. Ann's-church, built by two proprietors, in 1770, is remarkable for having its galleries supported by slender cast-iron pillars; and for being placed north and south, instead of east and west. St. John's-church, which was raised at the public expense, was finished in 1784. Trinity-church, consecrated in 1792, is remarkably commodious and neat. It is private property. Christ's-church is a large and handsome building, with two rows of galleries. The organ, constructed by Mr. Collins, of this town, is divided into two parts, fourteen feet asunder; the organist is placed in the centre, with his face towards the congregation; the swell is behind him on the floor; and the movements are beneath his feet. This church, built by an individual, at an expense of £15,000. was consecrated in the year 1800. St. Mark's-church, a large edifice, raised by subscription, at an expense of £16,000., was finished in 1803. It will hold nearly 2500 persons. The increased population of the town having rendered another church necessary, the first stone of a new one was laid, by the mayor, on the 21st of June, 1816. Besides these churches, there are St. James's, in

St. Peter's-church.

St. Thomas's-church.

St. Paul's-church.

Christ's-church.

Parliament-street, Toxteth-park; St. Mary's, a small chapel, consecrated about the year 1800; St. Andrew's, in Renshaw-street, consecrated in 1815; St. Phillip's, in Hardman-street, built in 1815; St. Michael's, in Upper Pitt-street, first stone laid 1816; the church of the "School for the Blind," opened 1818; St. Stephen's-church, Byron-street, built in 1722; and St. Matthew's, in Key-street, in 1707. In addition to the churches of the establishment, here are five Roman Catholic-chapels, a Scotch-church, and Welsh-church, a Quaker's-meeting, a Jews'-synagogue, and many meeting-houses for the different sects of dissenters. Several of these are neat and comfortable structures; but what is called the Octagon, claims the most notice, as it unites great convenience with some portion of dignity. The Blue Coat-hospital made its appearance as a charity-school, supported by annual subscription and donation, for the educating and maintaining forty boys and ten girls, A. D., 1709. The building consists of a large body, having two wings; the whole built of brick, and ornamented with stone. At the public Infirmary, all persons, without exception, are admitted, who come properly recommended by a subscriber; and in cases of sudden accident this is dispensed with. This building is composed of brick, coped with stone. The wings form an asylum for decayed seamen, with their widows and children. This charity commenced in 1749, by a drawback of sixpence per month from the wages of every mariner belonging to, or sailing out of, the port. Here is a poor-house, a large plain building, extremely well adapted to its purpose; a dispensary, at which, since its commencement, in 1778, nearly 11,000 persons, on an average, have been annually cured of almost every disorder incident to human nature; an asylum for the indigent blind; and a ladies'-charity, established in 1796, to afford relief and comfort to poor married women in child-bed, at their own houses. The Liverpool theatre, situated in Williamson-square, is a large and commodious pile of building. It was finished in 1772, and cost about £6000., which was raised by thirty proprietors. The Athenæum, in Church-street, constituting a news and coffee-room, and public library, was commenced in 1798. The expense of the building, erected by a subscription of £4400., with its establishment and current support, is defrayed by between 400 and 500 subscribers; 300 of whom paid, on entrance, ten guineas for each share; afterwards the shares were raised to twenty guineas; and, subsequently, they were further augmented to thirty guineas each. The subscribers, also, pay two guineas annually, each. The Union news-room, a similar establishment, instituted on the 1st of January, 1801, cost between £4000. and £5000. It has a stone front in Duke-street. The Lyceum, in Bold-street, consisting also of a coffee-room, library, &c., is a large handsome pile, erected at an expense of about £11,000., which was raised by a subscription of 800 proprietors, who pay annually one guinea each, towards its support, &c. The Commercial news-room, in Lord-street; and the Minerva news-room, in Upper Dawson-street, are minor institutions, of a similar nature. The Music-hall, in Bold-street, is a large handsome pile of building, provided with every accommodation for concerts, &c. The assembly-room is a part of the Liverpool Arms-hotel, in Castle-street. Liverpool also contains a circular room for a panorama; a museum, a freemasons'-hall, a botanic garden, &c. The botanic garden, at the S. E. end of the town, consists of about five acres of ground. It is supported by between 300 and 400 proprietors; who, besides an original advance, pay an annual subscription of two guineas. The streets in the oldest part of the town are too narrow to be either handsome or healthy; and, with respect to many of the modern buildings, greater regard has been paid to convenience than to beauty. There are, however, several handsome streets, and fine houses. Notwithstanding the general prosperity of the town, the corporation, by failures and want of money, were, in the year 1793, obliged

LIVERPOOL.

The Blue Coat-hospital.

The theatre.

The Music-hall.

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to apply to Parliament for relief. Their income, for the year 1792, was £25,000. 17*s.* 11*d.*; their whole property was valued at £1,044,776.; and their debts amounted to £367,816. 12*s.*, leaving a surplus of £676,959. 8*s.*, besides some contingent concerns, estimated at upwards of £60,000. more. Parliament allowed the corporation to issue negotiable notes, for a limited time, which was of great service to the trade of the town. Liverpool was but ill supplied with water, and at a great expense. That useful article used to be carried about the town in carts, and sold for a half-penney a bucket. This deficiency has been completely remedied.

The Bootle-springs.

The Bootle-springs, near 2000 of which concentrate, as it were, at one point, rise upon the estate of Lord Derby, and are situated upon a hill in the village of Bootle, three miles north of Liverpool, and have been brought into the town by great perseverance and expense, and uncommon exertions; so that the inhabitants, at present, daily experience the comforts of abundance of fresh water, without having recourse to the slovenly and expensive mode of water-carts. The immense reservoir constructed at the entrance of Liverpool, receives a sufficient quantity of water to counteract, at any future period, so dreadful a calamity as visited the town some years ago. To supply the shipping, and guard against disappointment to the inhabitants, as in case of accidents to the long train of pipes, this reservoir is capable of containing nearly 4000 tons of water. The borough of Liverpool returns two members to Parliament, who are elected by the votes of the free burgesses, about 2500 in number, and £10. householders, about 17427.

Incorporated by King John.

The town was incorporated by King John; constituted a borough, 23rd of Edward I.; and, in 1729, it was determined, that the right of election was vested in the mayor, bailiffs, and freemen, not receiving alms. All the freemen enjoy this singular privilege, that they are also free of the city of Bristol, and of Waterford and Wexford, in Ireland. The Parliament had a very strong garrison here, in 1644, under the command of Colonel Moore. Prince Rupert, assisted by the Earl of Derby, approached the town, after taking Bolton. It was defended on the east and north by a strong mud wall, with a vallum and foss thirty-six feet wide, and nine deep. On the top of these were placed numerous bags of Irish wool. The south-east side was naturally defended by a wide marsh, inundated from the river; the streets leading to this were shut up, and those towards the land were defended by gates, with pieces of cannon planted in each avenue. It had a strong castle on the south, surrounded with a ditch, thirty-six feet wide, and thirty deep; upon the ramparts of which were cannon, and the entrance defended by a fort of eight guns. A covered way led thence to the river, by which the ditch was filled occasionally with water; and by which, at ebb tide, provisions and stores were brought in. The prince, having gained the heights, encamped on the hill; and having, in vain, summoned the place to surrender, he commenced the siege, which, with continual repulses, and great slaughter, continued one month. From the treachery of the commandant, as has been alledged by some, or the works on the north side being deserted by the troops, as mentioned by others, a breach was then made, and the prince's army entered the town, putting to the sword all they met. The troops from the castle then beat a parley, submitted to become prisoners of war, and the whole town surrendered; but it was soon after retaken by the Parliament army, and Colonel Birch was appointed governor of the castle. After this, the works were dismantled. A fort has been erected on the banks of the river at the north-west end of the town, but this is too trifling and weak to afford much protection.

The public cemeteries.

As appertaining to the religious institutions of Liverpool, some account may here be introduced of the public cemeteries, which are arranged and constructed more on the plan of those of Paris than of any others in this country. The Necropolis, or Low-hill general cemetery, was the first established, by persons of various religious persuasions, under the manage-

ment of a joint stock company, at the expense of about £8000.; and the affairs of the proprietors are stated to be in a prosperous condition. It consists of an oblong quadrangular area, surrounded by a strong wall of brick, thirteen feet high, and containing a superficial space of 24,000 square yards. The house for the registrar, and the chapel, were erected from the design of Mr. John Foster, junior; and the entrance-front, which is of stone, is ornamented with Doric columns and pilasters, supporting an entablature, surmounted by a pediment on each side of the gateway. A border, extending ten feet from the wall, all round the interior, is appropriated for an arcade, or colonnade, roofed with slate, and railed in with ornamental iron-work; and this border will be used for tombs, with monumental inscriptions, tablets, or sculptural decorations. The centre of the ground is laid out in regular order for the construction of vaults and graves; such part as is not immediately required for those purposes being planted with ornamental trees and shrubs, under the direction of Mr. John Shepherd, curator of the botanic garden. Another of these repositories of the remains of mortality, called St. James's-cemetery, has been more recently constructed, on ground situated at the ends of Rodney-street and Duke-street. The site was formerly a stone quarry, and that circumstance has afforded a facility for the erection of a number of spacious vaults, excavated in the solid rock. There is a school for the indigent blind, the church or chapel attached to which has been previously noticed. In this interesting institution the pupils are instructed in spinning, making of baskets, twine, cord, fishing-lines, hearth-rugs, mats, stairs-carpeting, floor-cloth, list and worsted shoes, and other articles, the manufacture of which is adapted to the state of their faculties; they are also taught music, when they display a taste for the art, in which several of them have made such proficiency as to become qualified for the situation of organist. The value of the articles manufactured in this establishment, has sometimes amounted to nearly £2000. a-year. There are a considerable number of alms-houses for the necessitous and aged poor; and besides clubs, or benefit societies, for the labouring classes, there is one for commercial travellers; and likewise an institution for the relief of decayed actors. The streets in general are well paved, and the town is brilliantly lighted with gas, under the direction of two joint-stock companies, one for the production of gas from coal, incorporated by act of Parliament, in 1818; and the other for producing gas from oil, in 1823. The public buildings are numerous and important, especially those which are connected with trade and commerce, some of them being formed on a scale of greater magnificence than even those of the metropolis. Among the public works connected with commerce, one of the most considerable is the Liverpool and Manchester railway, which is carried under the town by two tunnels, extending from Edgehill to near the Queen's-dock, about 2200 yards. On the surface of the ground, above the mouths of the tunnels, are two lofty chimneys, shaped like columns, with handsome capitals; they are more than 100 feet high, and are constructed of brick. In the area below are two stationary steam-engines, to draw up the loaded waggons from the bottom of the inclined plane at Wapping; and at a short distance from the tunnel is a handsome Moorish archway, built from a design of Mr. Foster, and connecting the two engine-houses on the opposite sides of the area. The principal shaft of this tunnel was commenced in October, 1826, and it was completed and opened, for the inspection of the public, June 30, 1829. On the 15th of September, 1830, the works on the whole line having been entirely executed, the railway was opened; on which occasion the Duke of Wellington, and many other persons of rank and eminence, accompanied the directors of the undertaking in steam carriages, prepared for the passage from Liverpool to Manchester, when, owing to an unfortunate accident at Parkfield, seventeen miles from Liverpool, Mr. Huskisson, then M. P. for that borough,

School for the indigent blind.

The Liverpool and Manchester rail-way.

Death of Mr. Huskisson.

LIVERPOOL.

having alighted from one of the carriages, was alarmed by the approach of another, and falling down, suffered so much injury from the wheels passing over him, that he died on the following night. The borough-gaol, in Great Howard-street, was formerly a depôt for prisoners of war, but is now appropriated to the confinement of criminals and debtors; it is an extensive, strong, and commodious edifice, the internal arrangements of which are on the plan recommended by Howard. There is a Bridewell in South Chapel-street; and at Kirkdale is the house of correction. The parish workhouse is a spacious building, on Brownlow-hill, erected in 1771, at the expense of £8000.; and it is under the management of the churchwardens and overseers, assisted by a select vestry. At the extremity of the Rock Perch, and close to the bar, or entrance of the river Mersey, a new beacon, or light-house, has been erected, the first stone having been laid in July, 1827. On the north shore is a battery for the protection of the town and harbour; and another has more recently been erected on the opposite shore, at Black Rock, from the situation of which, and the nature of the navigation of the river, security against hostile attacks may be anticipated. At the entrance into the town, from the London road, has been erected an equestrian statue of King George III. The mechanics' institute and lecture-room, in Slater-street, and the public libraries for the use of male and female apprentices, the former founded in 1822, and the latter in 1824. Musical festivals are held every four years, the profits of which are devoted to beneficent purposes; and that which took place in October, 1827, produced a sum of more than £9000., leaving a surplus, after the deduction of expenses, of nearly £6000. The first newspaper, ever issued in Liverpool, was on the 28th of May, 1756, by Robert Williamson, price three-halfpence; and in 1766 the first directory of Liverpool was published, which sold for sixpence. In 1757, the post passed for the first time, through Ormskirk, from Liverpool to Preston; and in 1760, the first stage coach was established from hence to London, which started once a week, and performed the journey in four days. In 1567, a cock-pit was erected; and in 1576, horse races were first instituted here and held on Ascension-day, in every year, upon the shore; the prize being a silver bell, which was tied to the forehead of the winning horse, and hence the phrase, to "bear away the bell," applied to successful emulation. From 1774 to 1786, they took place at Crosby-marsh, near the town, but were afterwards discontinued, till August, 1826, when the corporation gave a silver cup, which prize was contested at a place about six miles from the town. In 1829, the races, for the first time, were held at Aintree, about five miles from Liverpool, on the Ormskirk road, and continued during four days. A grand stand has since been erected, enclosed by iron railings, which will contain about 1500 persons, and the whole building will accommodate about 3000. On the principal floor of this structure, is a saloon, or long room, being ninety feet in length, and twenty-two in breadth, lighted by nineteen windows; besides which there are spacious and convenient lobbies, entrance and refreshment rooms. The principal manufactures of Liverpool are refined sugar, soap, starch, glass, watches, &c.; there are, likewise, salt-works, copperas-works, iron-foundries, brass-foundries, tar and turpentine distilleries, oil-mills, saw-mills, tobacco-manufactories, vinegar-works, and many considerable breweries. Vast numbers of persons are employed in ship and boat building, making ropes, sails, blocks, pumps, &c., and equipping, or repairing, vessels for service. Here are also nail-makers, wire-workers, millwrights, engineers, and steam-engine makers, millstone manufacturers, and French burr importers. Near the town are several wind-mills for grinding corn, and other purposes. The merchants of Liverpool have extended their commerce to almost every part of the known world, but the principal trade is with America and the West Indies. Before the abolition of the slave-trade it formed the grand source

Fortifications.

First stage-coach in Liverpool.

Its manufactures.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
46	Liversedge....to & cha	W. R. York	Huddersfield.7	Halifax.....6	Wakefield ..10	188	6285
45	Liverton ....to	W. R. York	Guisborough .6	Whitby 13	Stoc. on Tees20	249	281
23	Livesey.....to	Lancaster...	Blackburn ..2	Chorley 7	Preston.....9	209	1767
54	Llafernoc..... .....pa	Glamorgan..	Cardiff.. 6	Cowbridge..13	Llantrissant 15	165	94

of commercial enterprise here, and it has been stated that nearly two-thirds of the population were interested in the traffic of human beings; but their wealth and industry are now devoted to purposes more adapted to the promotion of national prosperity. Many vessels are employed in the trade with Norway, Hamburgh, the Baltic, the Netherlands, France, and the Mediterranean, whence are imported a variety of foreign goods. Intercourse is also carried on with the principal ports of England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; and, by means of inland navigation, Liverpool communicates with every important town in the kingdom. Steam packet-boats sail regularly to Whitehaven, Carlisle, Lancaster, Ellesmere, Manchester, Beaumaris, Bangor, Bagillt, Rhuddlan, Glasgow, Greenock, the Isle of Man, Belfast, Cork, Dublin, Dundalk, Londonderry, Newry, and Waterford; and foreign packets, to Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Bahia, Pernambuco, Maranham, Buenos Ayres, Rio de Janeiro, Valparaiso, Vera Cruz, Genoa, Leghorn, Lisbon, and Oporto. There are, in different parts of the town, nine markets; these are St. James's-market, near St. George's-place; St. Thomas's-market, Cleveland-square; St. John's-market, Great Charlotte-street; the market in Derby-square; Islington-market; the markets in Scotland-place, and in Pownall-square; the pig-market, near Gibraltar-street; and the cattle-market, in Lime-street. The market for corn is held Tuesdays and Saturdays; and markets for provisions, &c., may be said to take place daily. There are two annual fairs, and ten days before the commencement of each, a figure of a hand is hung up in front of the town-hall, where it is suffered to remain till ten days after the conclusion of each fair, denoting protection during the whole period, in which all persons going from, or coming to the town, on business connected with the fair, are exempt from arrest for debt by a borough process. Liverpool is rather deficient in promenades or public walks, the most agreeable of which is that called the Parade, on the bank of the river, westward of St. George's-dock, whence there is a noble prospect of the Mersey, with the forest of masts on its surface, and the opposite shore of Cheshire, in the distance. In the vicinity of the town are many delightful situations, among which are the villages of Everton, Kirkdale, and Bootle, towards the north and north-east; and on the east, Wavertree, Toxteth-park, and Allerton. During the season, Liverpool is a place of frequent resort for sea-bathing. In October, 1827, a line of telegraph was completed from Liverpool to Holyhead, by means of which, communications may be made from one extremity to the other, a distance of 128 miles in five minutes, and a plan has been proposed for a similar communication with Manchester. Liverpool gives the title of Earl to the family of Jenkinson. Amongst the distinguished natives of Liverpool, may be particularly mentioned a sculptor, of the name of Deare; Jeremiah Horn, a celebrated astronomer; George Stubbs, a distinguished painter of animals; William Roscoe, author of the "Life of Lorenzo di Medici;" Dr. William Enfield; Dr. John Bostock; and the poetess, Mrs. Hemans.

LIVERPOOL.

Great foreign commerce.

Singular protection from arrest.

Birthplace of distinguished persons.

Market, Wednesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, 25th of July, and November 11.—*Bankers*, James Aspinall, Temple-court, draws on Sir James Esdaile and Co., London; Branch Bank of England, Hanover-street, Samuel Turner agent, Joseph Langton, sub-agent; Fletcher, Roscoe and Co., High-street, Exchange, draw on Jones, Loyd and Co., London; Heywood, Arthur, Sons and Co., 5, Brunswick-street, draw on Joseph Denison and Co., London; Samuel Hope and Co., Water-street, draw on Sir Richary Glyn and Co., London; Thomas, Richard, and Christopher Bullin, Leyland, King-street, draw on Masterman and Co., London; Moss, Rogers, and Moss, 186, Dale-street, draw on Barclay and Co., London.—*Inns and Posting Houses*, Adelphi-hotel and posting house, Ranelagh-place; Albion-hotel, Ranelagh-street; Bull-inn, Dale-street; London-tavern, Water-street; Saracen's-head, Dale-street, Coach-inn, Angel, Dale-street, &c.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
57	Llamphey* .....pa	Pembroke ..	Pembroke ...4	Tenby.....8	Narbarth ...10	265	197
54	Llanaphy .....ham	Glamorgan .	Cowbridge ..1	Llantrissant .7	Bridgend.....7	173	177
56	Llan .....to	Montgomery	Welshpool ..3	Oswestry...13	Shrewsbury 19	172	....
55	Llan Aber.....pa	Merioneth ..	Barmouth ...2	Harlech 8	Dolgelly....13	225	1498
51	Llan-Afan .....pa	Cardigan ...	Aberystwith10	Tregaron.....8	Devil'sBridge 7	205	384
48	Llan-Afan-Fawr....pa	Brecon	Buallt 8	Rhayader ..10	Llandovery .18	181	936
49	Llan-Afan Fechan ..pa	Brecon	 6	12	16	179	189
47	Llanallgof.....pa	Anglesea ...	Llanerch-y-m6	Amlwch 7	Beaumaris 10	261	417
48	Llan-Aml-Llech† ... . ham & pa	Brecon	Brecon.....4	Crickhowel 10	MerthyrTyd.15	163	149
58	Llan-Anno‡.....pa	Radnor.....	Rhayader ..11	NewRadnor 12	Newtown ..11	177	343
50	Llan-Armon.....pa	Carnarvon ..	Pwllheli 4	Cricceath ...5	Carnarvon . 18	239	613
52	Llan-Armon .....pa	Denbigh	Ruthin.....5	Wrexham ..12	Chester.. ..18	188	1475
52	Llan-Armon Dyffryn Ceiriog .....pa	Denbigh....	Oswestry .. 10	Llangollen...8	Bala 16	181	307
52	Llan-Armon-Mynydd Mawr.....pa	Denbigh....	Llanfyllin ...8	10	16	181	164
51	Llan-Arth§. .....pa	Cardigan ...	Lampeter ..14	Cardigan ...18	Aberystwith20	225	449

Lamphey-court.

* LLAMPHEY, a small village, crossed by the high road between Tenby and Pembroke. The church is adorned with a fine tower, and close by stands an ancient cross. Here are the ruins of the stately mansion of Lamphey-court, one of the seven palaces of the bishops of St. David's, and where the unfortunate Earl of Essex passed his early years. It is entered by an arched gateway, with a niche over it. We come next to a square tower, evidently a porter's-lodge. A paved path then leads by a flight of steps to a room, called the red chamber, the floor of which is of hard stucco. A little way to the right is the chapel; the east window still exhibiting most elegant tracery. A little further, in a projection to the right, occur some of the great rooms, ascended by a staircase from without, finished, on the north side, with an open parapet, and under them the kitchen, pointed at top, and ribbed. Separated by several ruined apartments, vaulted beneath, to the west, ascend by a ladder into a larger and grander room than the former, the door and window casings of free-stone, and at one end a door opening to a retiring chamber. To the east of the chapel which looks into it, is a large paddock, once occupied by the gardens and orchards, in which is still a small fish-pond. It had a warren and park. The north wall of the great barn or granary, attributed to Bishop Vaughan, still exists. The beacon for alarm, in case of an invasion, is placed upon an ancient tumulus near Llanfey.

St. Iltut's hermitage.

† LLAN-AML-LLECH. Upon an eminence, between the village of Llan-aml-llech and Llangasty-tal-y-llyn, is the monument called St. Iltut's hermitage. It was a cistfaen, or stone chest, resembling that which stood at Cerrig-y-Druidion, in Denbighshire, and the saint is said to have used it as his penitential couch. Here are some antique characters, believed to be the workmanship of the recluse. A pillar-stone formerly stood close to the cistfaen. The name Llan-aml-llech, may be translated "the church on many flat stones."

Picturesque ruin.

‡ LLAN-ANNO, a parish in the hundred of Knighton, upon the Ithon river, and adjoining the wild district called Knucklass Forest. Area of parish, about 5000 acres, much of which is high and unenclosed. Here is a mineral spring. The picturesque ruin, called Ty-yn-y-Bwlch, or the house in the defile, occupies the summit of a precipitous rock, in a narrow pass, on the banks of the Ithon, in this parish.

§ LLAN-ARTH. The church stands on the summit of a hill, overhanging the Llethy river. Henry VII. encamped at Wern Newydd, in this parish, the second night of his march through this county. Noyadd-Llan-Arth is the handsome seat of the Brooke family.

Fairs. March 12; June 17; September 22; October 27; and the first Wednesday after December 12.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population.
29	Llanarth .....pa	Monmouth..	Ragland 4	Abergavenny 6	Pontypool ..10		140	340
49	Llan-Arthne* .....pa	Carmarthen.	Carmarthen..8	Llandilo-V...7	Llampeter..20		208	1639
66	Llan-Asaph .....pa	Flint	Holywell 6	St. Asaph....8	Denbigh... 11		214	2373
67	Llan-Babo†.....pa	Anglesea ...	Llanerch-y-M4	Amlwch 6	Holyhead ..11		271	174
81	Llanbadarn Fawr‡..pa	Cardigan ...	Aberystwith 1	Tregaron ...17	Machynlleth18		212	9824
88	Llanbadarn Fawr ..pa	Radnor	Pen-y-Bont . 3	Rhayader....7	Builit.....10		174	491

* LLAN-ARTHNE, a village and parish, the latter containing four hamlets, in the hundred of Is-Cenue, situated upon the river Tywi, in a picturesque, and most agreeable valley. The collieries and lime-works in this district employ the inhabitants; and increase of population may also be attributed to the enclosure of an extensive common here. Here is Myddleton-hall; and within the demesne there is a chalybeate spring, held in much esteem; adjacent to it are hot and cold baths, and other accommodations for the convenience and gratification of visitors, completed at a considerable expense and in excellent taste. The Spa is one mile from the village, and the latter adjoins the Milford mail-coach road. The pretty castellated building in the park was erected to the memory of Lord Nelson. The ancient church of Cappel Ddewi, on the banks of the Tywi, is now in ruins.

Chalybeate spring.

Fair, first Monday after July 12.

† LLAN-BABO. The church is said to have been built by Prince Pabo, commonly called Pabo Pôst Prydain, for his support of the Britons against the Picts and Scots, in the year 460. His tomb still survives, and bears his effigy encircled by an inscription.

‡ LLANBADARN FAWR retains some traces of its ancient consequence, but is an extremely remote spot, and has lost its market, which has been transferred to Aberystwith. The parish extends eighteen miles in length, and averages four miles in breadth, and the waste lands occupy 800 acres. It includes ten townships, three parcels, besides the manor, called Y-faenor, which belongs to the Duke of Leeds. The tenures of the crown are free soccage, and courts leet and baron are held in them. The Sunday-schools, in this parish, educate upwards of 500 children. A Roman road, usually called Sarn Helen, passes through the farm Llyn Rhingyll, in this place. Sometime in the sixth century, a church and bishopric were erected here by St. Paternus, a foreigner, who was drawn hither, from foreign countries, by the fame and sanctity of St. Dubricius and St. David. The see continued for years, but was united to that of St. David's, upon the barbarous murder of the Bishop of Llanbadarn, by the inhabitants. The suffragan bishop of this very ancient see was one of the seven who had conference with Augustin the monk, when he attempted to establish his own supremacy over the British Church. The church appears to have been given to St. Peter's, of Gloucester, A. D. 1111, and afterwards appropriated to the Abbey of Vale Royal, in Cheshire. The Danes destroyed the original sanctuary, in the year 987; and it was spoiled a second time by Llewellyn ap Sytsylt, in 1038. The present church is a spacious building, in the early pointed style, consisting of a nave and chancel, and adorned with a massive tower, resting on lofty arches. Lewis Morris, the Welsh antiquary, is interred here. Between this town (once a Roman city) and the sea-coast, is a small ancient fortification, consisting of a separate area, surrounded by a wall, with a tower at one of the angles. A range of wild hills, backed by the stupendous Plinlimmon, forms the opposite boundary of this valley; and at its termination, in the sea-coast, the town of Aberystwith appears on the brink of the sea, with its ruined castle, on a gentle rise, to the left, the Rhydiol flowing on the right. This approach is certainly very striking, and raises expectations which the interior of Aberystwith is not calculated to gratify.

A Roman road.

Once a Roman city.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
56	Llanbadarn Fynydd .pa	Radnor ...	Newtown ...8	Rhayader...10	Buallt.....19	168	518
51	Llanbadarn Odwyne.....pa	Cardigan ...	Tregaron 4	Lampeter...11	Aberystwith15	226	566
51	Llanbadarn - Tref - Eglwys.....pa	Cardigan ...	14	12	16	223	982
56	Llanbadarn - y - Carreg.....pa	Radnor	Buallt 5	Hay.... 9	New Radnor10	165	98
51	Llanbadarn-y-Creiddyn-Isaf.....ham	Cardigan ...	Aberystwith 1	Tregaron ...17	Machynleth.18	212	891
51	Llanbadarn-y-Creiddyn .....ham	Cardigan ...	 1	17	18	212	743
26	Llanbadock .....pa	Monmouth..	Usk 2	Pontypool ...4	Abergavenn.12	144	389
47	Llanbadrig .....pa	Anglesea ...	Amlwch 5	Llanerch-y-M8	Holyhead ..20	275	1364
50	Llanbadrig .....pa	Carnarvon ..	Pwllheli 4	Nevin 5	Carnarvon ..25	217	459
50	Llan-Bebleg.....pa	Carnarvon ..	Carnarvon ..1	Newborough.5	Bangor.. 9	244	7642
54	Llanbeddery .....ham	Glamorgan..	Cowbridge ..1	Bridgend 9	Cardiff 13	173	....
48	Llanbedr ....pa	Brecon	Crickhowel . 3	Hay.....14	Abergavenny.7	159	359
55	Llan-Bedr.....pa	Merioneth ..	Barmouth ...7	Harlech 3	Dolgelly....12	228	403
26	Llanbedr ...ham & cha	Monmouth .	Caerleon ...4	Usk 10	Chepstow ..12	143	56
56	Llanbedr ....pa	Radnor	Hay 7	Buallt 7	NewRadnor 12	163	356
52	Llanbedr - Dyffryn - Clwyd .....pa	Denbigh....	Ruthin.....1	Denbigh 9	Chester.....18	206	527
57	Llanbedr-Felfrey ...pa	Pembroke ..	Narbarth ...4	Tenby 7	Carmarthen.18	261	985
47	Llanbedr-Goch .....pa	Anglesea ...	Beaumaris ..7	Llanerch-y-M8	Bangor.. 8	259	437
51	Llanbedr* .....m t	Cardigan ...	Llandovery .18	Newc. in E. 21	Tregaron ...10	211	1317

Picturesque situation.

St. David's college.

Roman remains.

* LLANBEDR, or Lampeter-pont-Stephen, a market and contributory borough, partly situated in the beautiful vale of Teifi, on a level tract, encompassed by hills, and watered by the river Teifi. The College of Llanbedr stands upon the summit of the only eminence in the level country, and presents a remarkably picturesque appearance. The town has improved considerably since the erection of the college. Here is a market-house and shambles, a parish church, two meeting-houses, and a house of correction, besides an excellent inn, and other places, affording comfortable accommodation. The bridge, about half a mile from the town, is said to have been originally erected by King Stephen; and an adjoining field bears the name of the King's-meadow, and a little subterranean passage, now filled up, was called the King's-cellar. There is a lead-mine at a short distance, at a place called Llanfair Clydog, containing a large per centage of silver. There is little trade here, except what may be termed domestic. Quarter sessions are held here regularly. The college of St. David is about a quarter of a mile from the town; it was founded by Bishop Burgess, incorporated by royal charter, and opened for the reception of students on the 1st of March, 1827, the first stone having been laid with due ceremony, on the 12th of August, 1822. The government and instruction of the pupils are intrusted to a principal and four professors, namely, of Hebrew, natural philosophy, mathematics, and Welsh. There are accommodations for about 100 scholars. The students enjoy the same advantage, that is, the direct admission into holy orders, as those of Cowbridge and St. Bees. There is an unendowed grammar-school in the town, and a national school consisting of 100 poor children. This was anciently a place of greater extent, and more densely peopled. The people of St. Peter are frequently mentioned in the Welsh chronicles, and to the west of the town, leaden coffins have been dug up, in a place supposed to be the cemetery of St. Thomas's-church, no part of which building now remains. A priory is also thought to have stood where the priory-house and garden are now situated; and two large mounts, enclosed by fosses, remain near to the town. A Roman road may be traced across the common, and there was a Roman camp near Olwen, where some part of a Roman military mill has been found.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, January 11; March 6; May 11; Wednesday in Whitsun-week; July 10; first Saturday in August; first Saturday in September, O. S.; September 26; October 19; and first Saturday in November, O. S.

Map	Names of Places.	County	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
50	Llanbedr-y-Cennin* pa	Carnarvon ..	Llanrwst 6	Conway.....4	Bangor.. ..10	223	516
50	Llanberis† .....pa	Carnarvon ..	Carnarvon ..10	Bangor.....8	Llanrwst ...10	227	725
49	Llanbeudy.. .....pa	Carmarthen	Narbeth 6	Carmarthen.15	Newc. in E. 15	248	1820
47	Llanbeulan .. ..pa	Anglesea ...	Llanerch-y-M7	Aberffraw ..5	Holyhead .. 10	251	378
58	Llanbister .....pa	Radnor	Presteign ...14	NewRadnor 10	Rhayader .. 12	165	1608
54	Llanbleiddian .....pa	Glamorgan..	Cowbridge.. 1	Bridgend ...7	Cardiff 14	173	670
66	Llan-Brynn-Mair‡ ..pa	Montgomery	Machynlleth10	Newtown . 16	Llanydloes . 13	191	2040
62	Llan-Cadwaladyr ..pa	Denbigh	Oswestry .. .8	Llangollen ..8	Llanfyllin....8	179	205
54	Llan-Carfan.....pa	Glamorgan..	Cowbridge ..4	Llantrissant 11	Cardiff 12	172	734
17	Llancilloe.....pa	Hereford....	Hereford ...15	Crickhowell 8	Abergavenny 8	150	76
54	Llan-Ciwg .....pa	Glamorgan..	Neath 8	Swansea....10	Llandilo V. 12	206	1558
54	Llandaff§ .....city	Glamorgan .	Cardiff.....3	Llantrissant .8	Caerphilly ...6	165	1299

* LLANBEDR-Y-CENNIN. *Fair*, October 3.

† LLANBERIS, or Llanperis, a village, situated at the entrance of the grand defile called the Pass of Llanberis, and at the base of the Snowdonian mountains. The village consists of a few cottages, a poor-school, and a tolerable church. A new village, however, is springing up near to the lakes, and here are two inns affording comfortable lodgings, and much frequented by tourists, anglers, and artists, the scenery, in this gloomy valley, being considered the most sublime in the principality. The copper-mines here are beginning to be worked with spirit; and new slate-quarries, conducted upon very improved principles, afford occupation to the inhabitants of this and of the adjoining parishes. The slate and ore are raised close to the margin of the lake, flats are provided to transport them to the extremity, whence they are conveyed by a railroad to Moel-y-Don, on the banks of the Menai Strait. An admirable line of road is carried along the margin of the lower lake, from the New-inn to the town of Carnarvon. In the year 1831, this line of road was continued through the Pass of Llanberis, and opened into the post-road, from Beddgelert to Capel-Curig. The Glider Fawr Mountain, forming the eastern side of the Pass, rises to a height of 3300 feet, and Snowdon, which hangs over the west, is elevated 3571 feet above sea level. The surface of the lakes lies 310 feet above the sea. Llyn Cwm Dwythwch, in the west of the parish, discharges its surplus waters into the Upper Lake of Llanberis, by means of the river called Afon Hwch, which, in its course, falls over a ledge of rocks about sixty feet in height, forming the noble cataract called Rhaiadar-y-Ceynant Mawr. The ancient round castle of Dolbadern, one of the Welsh fortresses, built to guard the mountain passes, stands on the summit of a rocky eminence, protruding from the side of the mountain, and separating the Upper from the Lower Lake. Its position is remarkable, and it constitutes a strong feature in the sublime scenery of this vicinity. Owen Goich, brother of Llewellyn, last Prince of Wales, was confined in this castle for upwards of twenty years.

Sublime scenery.

Ancient castle.

Fair, September 18.

‡ LLAN-BRYNN-MAIR. The feeding of sheep and black cattle, upon the grassy hills here, constitutes the principal source of agricultural revenue in this parish. Here is the pool called Llyn Gwyddion, which is subject to remarkable disturbances from the action of the wind; and the cataract of Frwyda'awr consists of a great volume of water, falling over a ledge of rock, down a precipice of 150 feet in depth.

Fairs, Friday before the first fair in Welsh Pool; May 31; September 16; and November 23.

§ LLANDAFF. This ancient city derives its name from the situation of the church, on the banks of the river Taf. It is, in fact, a miserable village of mean cottages, with the exception of a few thinly-scattered gentlemen's houses; and its only traders are a few small shopkeepers. The great object of attraction is the Cathedral. The architecture of the ancient building is partly Saxon; with an occasional mixture of Norman;

The cathedral.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
47	Llanddwyn* .....pa	Anglesea ...	Carnarvon ...9	Newborough.3	Llangefni ...12	253	319
47	Llanddyfnan.....pa	Anglesea ...	Beaumaris ...7	Llanerch-y-M7	 4	258	678
55	Llandecwyn.....pa	Merioneth ..	Maentwrog ..3	Harlech 5	Carnarvon ..19	217	462
48	Llandefaelog-Fach..pa	Brecon	Brecon 4	Bualt.. ...11	Hay.....15	171	359
48	Llandefaelog Fawr. pa	Brecon	 7	11	10	166	735
48	Llandefaelog-Tre'r-Craig .....pa	Brecon	 4	16	11	167	47
50	Llandegai†.....pa	Carnarvon ..	Bangor 1	Carnarvon..10	Conway....13	250	2600
47	Llandegfan.....pa	Anglesea ...	Beaumaris .. 3	Bangor.....4	Llaner.-y-M 12	254	738
62	Llandegla‡.....pa	Denbigh	Ruthin 7	Llangollen ...8	Hawarden..11	192	378

LLANDDONA.

fort, besides two raths, conjectured to be of Danish origin, and meant to protect the shipping in Red Wharf-bay.

Abounds with fish.

* LLANDDWYN, or Llanddwyowen, situated upon a promontory, stretching into the sea, on the west side of Carnarvon-harbour. Fish of various sorts are taken here; amongst them, lobsters and crabs, in great plenty. The Arundo Arenaria guards the coast from the advances of the ocean; and mats and ropes, for the Carnarvon market, are made from the sea-reed-grass, which abounds here and in the parish of Newborough. The ruins of the ancient church stand upon the extremity of the promontory, which constitutes the parish. Richard Kyffen, rector of this parish, and afterwards Dean of Bangor, being a warm partisan of the house of Lancaster, concerted measures here, in conjunction with Sir Rhys-ap-Thomas, for the introduction of the Earl of Richmond, then in Brittany, with whom they communicated by means of a number of fishing-wherries. In the time of Owen Glendwr, this was considered a wealthy shrine; in the reign of Henry VIII. its revenues constituted the richest prebend in Bangor-cathedral. Near the sea-side was the oratory of St. Dwynwen, the daughter of Brychan Urth, a pious personage, who flourished in the fifth century. Here, also, was the Ffynnon-fair, or St. Mary's-well, visited by contrite persons, upon whom the monks of the well levied large contributions for expounding to them their future destinies.

St. Mary's-well.

Extensive slate quarries.

† LLANDEGAI, a village on the banks of the river Ogwen. The parish extends about fifteen miles in length, averages about two miles in breadth, and includes the most mountainous and irreclaimable parts of North Wales, being overhung also by Carnedd Davydd and Carnedd Llewellyn. Although the surface is mountainous and barren, an inexhaustible source of wealth lies beneath, in the excellent material, for roofing, generally called Bangor-slates. The Llandegai quarries occupy about 1500 men, and, consequently, sustain a population amounting to about four times that number. The quarry, now a terrific excavation, has been worked for upwards of forty years; and the scientific means adopted in the detaching and splitting of the blocks, as well as the rapidity and economy used in conveying the slates to Port Penrhyn, where they are shipped, tend to augment this great gulf to a capaciousness, that must excite the astonishment of every visitor. The hydraulic press, sawing-mills, and rail-roads, are amongst the improved means of working and transporting slates adopted at these quarries. The noble Saxon castle, erected in this parish by Mr. Pennant, after a design by Mr. Hopper, is not merely unique, but, perhaps, the most majestic private residence in Great Britain. It is built of marble, brought from the island of Anglesea, and the singular antique style adopted in the design is adhered to throughout with admirable exactness.

‡ LLANDEGLA, a village and parish, situated at the source of the river Alen. The fairs here are celebrated for the quality and numbers of their black cattle. About 200 yards from the church, in a quillet called

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
58	Llandegla*.....pa	Radnor	Rhayader ..12	New Radnor.7	Pen-y-bont ..2	169	355
26	Llandegweth.....pa	Monmouth .	Caerleon 4	Usk.....5	Pontypool ...5	147	146
50	Llandegwning.....pa	Carnarvon ..	Pwllheli.....6	Bardsey Isle 10	Nevin.....10	249	148
57	Llandeilo†.....pa	Pembroke ..	Narbarth 8	Haverford W 13	Cardigan ...12	263	87
49	Llandeilo - Aber - Cywyn .....pa	Carmarthen.	Carmarthen..8	Llangharne ..3	Kidwelly...10	242	90
48	Llandeilo-Arfan ....pa	Brecon	Brecon.....11	Llandovery ..8	Buallt.....18	182	585
49	Llandeilo-Fawr‡...m t	Carmarthen.	Carmarthen.16	14	Swansea....20	202	5189
58	Llandeilo Graban ...pa	Radnor	Buallt.....6	Hay.....8	Brecon.....12	164	272
54	Llandeilo-Tal-y-Bont ....pa	Glamorgan..	Swansea....10	Pont ar Dulas 3	Llanelly.....7	216	1253
50	Llandeiniolen§.....pa	Carnarvon ..	Carnarvon ...4	Bangor.....6	Holyhead . 25	248	2610

Gwern Degla, is a well under the tutelage of St. Tecla, virgin and martyr, said to be serviceable in the unhappy complaint called the falling-sickness. LLANDEGLA

Fairs, March 10; May 6; June 23; August 14; and October 26.

* LLANDEGLA, or Llandegley, a parish situated upon the Cameron river, in the district called the Forest of Radnor, and including the townships of Swydd, Craig, and Trellan. A spring of sulphureous vitriolic water rises in a field near the road to Radnor, and is much esteemed for its useful properties. In this parish is the curious, bold, rocky prominence, called Llandegles Rocks, resembling the Torrs in Cornwall. Sulphureous spring.

† LLANDEILO. Here is a well, the water of which was supposed to cure coughs, when drunk out of the skull of St. Teilo, the tutelar saint. The skull was kept for that purpose in an adjoining cottage.

‡ LLANDEILO-FAWR, or Llandilo-Vawr. This town does not possess any particular attractions, but the surrounding country abounds with objects of beauty and interest. Here is a spacious but very ancient church. Quarter sessions are held here in the month of July in each year. Sheriff's courts for the county held monthly. The Bishop of St. David's is lord of the manor. There is a good general country trade at this place, and much tanning carried on here. There are several small brooks within the parish, upon which corn-mills are erected, and woollen manufactories established. Several schools for the benefit of poor children exist here. Of the several chalybeate springs in this parish, that called Ffynnon Craig Ceffyl, possesses valuable medicinal properties. The well of Llan-defaen was deemed beneficial in paralysis. The well in Castell Cenen is merely a curiosity, and the copious spring at Cwrt Brynn-y-Beirdd, is the head of the river Llychwyr. Near to the last well, or spring, is a spacious cavern in the limestone rock, containing many beautiful petrifactions. About four miles from the town are the remains of Cenan-castle, supposed to have been built by Gorwnw, prince or lord of Is Cenen, and one of the knights of Arthur's Round Table. One mile from this is an ancient bardish palace, called Cwrt-Brynn-y-Beird, now converted into a snug farm-house; and three miles from the town are the ruins of Capel-yr-ywen, formerly a chapel of ease to the parish church. The famous Hirlas, or drinking horn, presented by Henry VII., when Earl of Richmond, to Dafydd ap Iquan, who entertained the earl and his followers, on the route from Milford Haven to Bosworth-field, is preserved in the mansion of Golden-grove. Cromwell also visited this fine seat upon his approach to Pembroke-castle. Near this is shown a spot called Taylor's-walk, from its having been frequented daily by Dr. Jeremy Taylor, during the period of his adversity. On an eminence in the vale stands Drysburgh-castle, the siege of which proved fatal to Lord Stafford and his party, who were buried beneath its ruins. Ancient church. Remains of Cenan-castle.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, February 20; Palm-Monday; May 5 and 12; June 21; August 23, November 12; and Monday before Christmas-Day. Also, on November 22 at Fairfach.

§ LLANDEINIOLEN. Here are two mineral springs, one of which is considered efficacious in removing scorbutic complaints, the other is a

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population.
26	Llandenny.....pa	Monmouth..	Usk 4	Monmouth...9	Abergavenny11		138	371
55	Llanderfel.....pa	Merioneth ..	Corwen 7	Bala.....6	Denbigh....19		201	1016
26	Llandevand.ham & cha	Monmouth..	Caerleon ... 4	Newport....6	Chepstow...10		144	....
17	Llandinabo .....pa	Hereford ...	Ross 7	Hereford 8	Monmouth..12		128	53
56	Llandinam .....pa	Montgomery	Llanyddoes ..6	Newtown ...7	Rhayader...14		182	1016
49	Llandingad.....pa	Carmarthen.	Llandovery ..1	Langadock ..6	Llampeter ..15		191	2465
54	Llandoch.....pa	Glamorgan..	Cardiff 4	Cowbridge..10	Llantrissant 11		164	119
54	Llandoch .....pa	Glamorgan..	14	 2	 8		174	118
52	Llandoged.....pa	Denbigh....	Llanwrst ...2	Conway.....8	Bangor.....17		219	257
26	Llandogo .....pa	Monmouth .	Monmouth .. 7	Chepstow ...8	Usk.....11		136	672
49	Llandovery*.....m t	Carmarthen.	Carmarthen 29	Trecastle 9	Llandilo V. 14		191	1765
52	Llandrillo-yn-Rhos .pa	Denbigh....	Conway 5	Abergele 8	St. Asaph ..14		233	1133
55	Llandrillo† ..... pa	Merioneth ..	Corwen.....5	Bala 8	Llangollen..14		199	806
58	Llandrindod‡.....pa	Radnor	Buallt 6	Pen-y-Bont 7	Rhayader . 10		172	182

LLANDEINIOLEN.

strong chalybeate. The latter is generally called Ffynnon-y-Cegin Arthur, or the Well of Arther's-kitchen, from which the river Cegin flows. The festival-day here is the 23d of November. Near Penllynn are the ruins of a Llys, or palace, of one of the princes of Wales; this, along with the manor of Dinorweg, was granted by Edward I. to Sir Gruffydd Llwydd, on his bearing the glad tidings of the birth of Edward II., in Carnarvon-castle, to his majesty. Pen Dinas was a Roman encampment; it is 600 feet high, and is enclosed with a double ditch and rampart.

Roman encampment.

* LLANDOVERY, or Llan-ym-Ddyfri, a town agreeably and beautifully situated in a valley, encircled by hills, clothed with wood, and intersected and watered by several streams. Its name appears to be derived from the circumstance of the confluence of so many streams in the immediate vicinity. The town consists of nine streets, the High, or principal one, being a broad and handsome avenue, enclosed by respectable houses. This place appears to have originated in a Roman-station, at a place now called Llanfair-ar-y-Brynn. Its castle was besieged in 1116, by Gryffyd ap Rhys, and was taken by the Welsh and Normans in 1216, but it was reserved for the army of Cromwell to overthrow its walls. The keep of the castle is still standing, and presents a singularly picturesque appearance, placed upon the summit of an insulated rock, the only elevated object in a plain of much extent. The trade of this place is confined to the supply of the surrounding country, which is both rich, respectable, and thickly inhabited, but the fairs are well supplied and well attended. The Roman station, which gave rise to this settlement, was a quarter of a mile from the present town, and at that place four Roman roads intersected. The Rev. Rhys Pritchard was a native of this place.

Its castle overthrown by Cromwell.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, Wednesday after January 17; Wednesday after Easter week; Whit-Tuesday; July 31; Wednesday after October 10; and November 26.

† LLANDRILLO. *Fairs*, February 25; May 3; June 20; August 28; and November 14.

‡ LLANDRINDOD, or Llan-y-Drindod (the church of the Holy Trinity). This town owes its origin, and what importance it possesses, to the mineral springs discovered here. The wells of this place rise from three springs, within a few yards of each other, and totally different in their quality and characters, being chalybeate, sulphureous, and cathartic. They were known to the inhabitants of the vicinity as early as the year 1696, and began to be visited by persons from various distances, in 1726. Lodging-houses were erected and accommodations provided for the reception of visitors in the year 1749, at which period its utility may be supposed to have been fully established. The waters are denominated, first, the Rock Water; which issues from a slate rock, and is strongly impregnated with iron, earth, salts, and sulphur. This water is beneficial in chronic complaints, proceeding from weakness in the fibres; also in scorbutic eruptions, nervous debilities, palsies, agues, and kindred diseases. Secondly, the Saline Spring; this is found serviceable in scorbutic erup-

Mineral springs.

No.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
46	Llandrinio.....pa	Montgomery	Welshpool ..9	Shrewsbury.13	Oswestry....9	166	863
47	Llandrygan .....pa	Anglesea...	Llangefni....6	Llanerch-y-Mêd	Holyhead .. 10	268	449
50	Llandudno * .. ..pa	Carnarvon ..	Conway.....6	Abergele ...11	St. Asaph ..17	236	662
50	Llandudwen.. . ....pa	Carnarvon .	Pwllheli.....5	Nevin..... ..10	Bardsey Isle 10	248	85
52	Llandulas †.....pa	Denbigh.. .	Abergele ... 3	Conway... ..10	Llanwrst ...14	218	194
48	Llandulas..... pa	Brecon	Bualit.....14	Rhayader...21	Brecon 15	186	159
54	Llandwf .....pa	Glamorgan..	Cowbridge ..3	Bridgend 6	Llantrissant..9	176	130
50	Llandwrog‡... .....pa	Carnarvon ..	Carnarvon .. 5	Nevin.....14	Pwllheli....17	249	192

tions, and in the several species of the gravel. Thirdly, the Sulphur, or Blackwater, is adapted both for bathing and for internal use. It is taken with beneficial effects in ulcerous, leprous, scorbutic, rhumatic, and gouty complaints; and, applied externally, affords relief in chronic cases. LLANDRINDOD.

Fairs, (on Howey Common) Saturday before February 11; May 11; and November 11.

* LLANDUDNO, a hamlet and parish situated upon the Irish Sea, and including the remarkable promontory of Gogarth, or The Great Orme's Head. Here are extensive copper-mines, in which many persons in this and the adjoining parishes find constant employment. The Promontory of Gogarth, so well known to all navigators of the Irish Sea, presents a grand precipitous front to the sea. The action of the waves has excavated the base of these bold cliffs into caverns of vast depths and heights, in one of which occurred the melancholy wreck of the Hornby Castle, West Indiaman. In the most inaccessible parts of the craggs, gulls, cormorants, herons, razor-bills, ravens, and rock-pigeons, have taken up their abode; and the species of the peregine falcon, so much valued a few ages back in the fashionable and sporting world, is still an inhabitant of the rocks of Llandudno. Rock samphire is gathered upon the rocks of this promontory, and by modes as perilous as those described by Shakspeare on the cliffs of Dover. On an eminence here, called Dinas, is a circular space, enclosed by a wall of prodigious thickness, and within which are several round caves, supposed to have been the rude abodes of the Aborigines of this country, and resembling the habitations of the Troglodytes of Ethiopia. Near to this is the Maen Sigl, or Self-rocking Stone; also called Cryd Tudno, i. e., St. Tudno's-cradle, a huge mass, enclosed by a fosse, and approached by a narrow pathway.

Remarkable promontory.

The rocking stone.

† LLANDULAS, a village situated upon the little river Dulas, and washed also by the Irish Sea, on the northern boundary. The great post-road from Chester to Holyhead passes through the parish. In one of the little glens in this parish, Richard II. was attacked by a band of ruffians, employed by the Earl of Northumberland, for the purpose of delivering him into the hands of Bolingbroke, who was then lodged at Flint.

‡ LLANDWROG. In this parish is the interesting remnant of antiquity, called Dinas, in the township of Dinas Dinlle, situated upon the water's edge, and almost in the centre of the bold sweep of coast forming the bay of Carnarvon. The Dinas is raised upon a hill of sand and pebbles, is of a circular form, and 140 paces in diameter. The height of the rampart, on the north and east sides, is twenty yards; on the south, fifteen yards; while the western side is elevated only ten yards above the sea, which washes its base. The surrounding fosse is fifteen yards in breadth. The principal entrance was on the east, and was funnel-shaped, and a smaller entrance appears towards the northern side. The area of the Dinas occupies twenty acres of land. A Roman road was constructed from Dinas Dinlle to Segontium, interrupted, at one place, by a river, to which obstruction the name of Rhyd-y-Pedestre is given at the present day.

Interesting remnant of antiquity

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Land.	Population
49	Llandybie*.....pa	Carmarthen.	Llandilo-Fawr 6	Bettws 4	Carmarthen 15	207	228
49	Llandyvaelog .....pa	Carmarthen.	Carmarthen..6	Kidwelly....4	Llangharne ..8	235	127
49	Llandyfeisant†.....pa	Carmarthen.	Llandilo-Fawr 1	Pont-ar-Dail.13	Llanga log ...8	201	23
54	Llandyfodwg‡.....pa	Glamorgan..	Bridgend ..6	Mer.Tydvyl 15	Neath.. ...15	180	32
51	Llandyfrog .....pa	Cardigan ...	Newc.in Em 1	Cardigan ...10	Carmarthen.14	230	854
47	Llandyfrydog§.... pa	Anglesea ...	Llanerch-y-M2	Amlwch 5	Llangefni.. 7	207	85
51	Llandygwydd .....pa	Cardigan ..	Cardigan ..4	Newcastle . 6	Carmarthen 29	235	1131
57	Llandylwyf .....pa	Pembroke ..	St. Davids ..8	Fishguard ...9	Haverford W 9	255	210
52	Llandyrnog.... ....pa	Denbigh ..	Denbigh ... 4	Ruthin.. ...4	Holywell ..10	299	708
57	Llandysil†..... pa	Cardigan	Lampeter . 12	Cardigan ...14	Newcastle...6	223	2724
47	Llandysilio¶... . pa	Anglesea ...	Bangor 2	Beaumaris ...4	Carnarvon.. 9	253	479

* LLANDYBIE, or Llandebie. *Fairs*, first Wednesday in Easter-week; and first Wednesday in July.

Intermitting spring.

† LLANDYFEISANT. Here is one of those natural curiosities called an intermitting spring, the water in which ebbs and flows; the explanation of this is easy, even to those but little acquainted with natural philosophy. The rivulet issuing from this spring is called The Bewitched Brook. The church is supposed to rest upon the fragments of a Roman building, and a vessel of Roman silver coins was dug up in the church-yard, about thirty years ago.

‡ LLANDYFODWG. This is part of the duchy of Lancaster, and the inhabitants are, in consequence, exempt from tolls, in all markets and fairs throughout the kingdom, the vicinities of the universities of Oxford and Cambridge excepted. Iron and coal abound here, and several chalybeate springs arise in their immediate neighbourhood.

Legend of the Tyfrydog Thief.

§ LLANDYFRYDOG. Agriculture engages one part of the population of this parish, while others find employment in the great copper-mines of Parys Mountain, in the adjoining parish. In this parish are two wells, called Ffynnon Seiriol and Ffynnon Kybi, where those holy men are said to have held religious conferences; the wells are midway between Holyhead and Priestholme-island, the retreats of the saints. Upon Clorach farm, also, is a pillar-stone, called the Tyfrydog Thief, said to be a thief, who was in the act of stealing the church bible, and who was actually turned into this pillar of stone for his sacrilegious crime. The bunch, on one side of the stone, is said to be the transmuted bible. The parish church was founded as early as the year 450.

‖ LLANDYSIL. The river Teifi forms the southern boundary of the parish, and its banks here present scenes of the most agreeable description. The high road between Lampeter and Cardigan, runs through the parish, keeping parallel nearly with the sinuosities of the Teifi. The village is humble, but cheerfully situated. There were formerly six chapels of ease in this extensive parish, the ruins of some may still be seen. Besides several carneddau, here is the Tommen Rhyd Owen; and Howel's-castle, the history of which is lost, is also within the limits of Llandysil parish.

Market, Thursday.—*Fairs*, February 11; on Palm-Thursday; and on September 19.

Celebrated suspension-bridge.

¶ LLANDYSILIO, a parish upon the western bank of the Menai Strait, where it is crossed by the celebrated suspension-bridge, and where there was formerly an established ferry. The fairs are held on the water-side, and continue to be designated the fairs of Bangor-ferry. The chapel, erected in the year 630, stands on a little rocky peninsula, which, at high water, is completely insulated. The island, as it may properly be considered, is called Benglas, affords pasturage for half a score of sheep, and is approached, at ebb-tide, by a sarn, or causeway, connecting it with the Anglesea shore.

Fairs, August 26; September 26; October 24; and November 14.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
56	Llandysilio .....pr	Montgomery	Welshpool..10	Ellesmere ..17	Montgomery 17	167	633
52	Llandysilio*.....pa	Denbigh	Llangollen ..2	Corwen.....8	Wrexham ..12	186	842
51	Llandysilio-Gogo . . .pa	Cardigan ...	Lampeter ..18	Aberystwith 9	Tregaron ...12	229	1468
49	Llandysilio-yn-Nyfed ....pa	Carmarthen.	Narbarth 3	Llangharne .17	Carmarthen.20	253	1045
56	Llandyssul.....pa	Montgomery	Montgomery .3	Newtown ...6	Bishops Cas. 12	161	914
54	Llanedeyrn.....pa	Glamorgan .	Cardiff.....4	Caerphilly .. 4	Llantrissant 10	164	315
47	Llanedwen†.....pa	Anglesea ...	Carnarvon ..5	Bangor 6	Beaumaris ..8	254	294
49	Llanedy.....pa	Carmarthen.	Llanelly 8	Pont-ar-Dul. 3	Llandilo V. 10	211	1001
55	Llanegryn.....pa	Merioneth ..	Dolgelly 7	Towyn.....12	Machynleth.16	209	764
49	Llanegwad.....pa	Carmarthen.	LlandiloFawr7	Carmarthen 9	Llampeter ..18	208	2214
47	Llanegrad.....pa	Anglesea ...	Amlwch 7	Llanerch-y-M6	Beaumaris ..10	261	740
50	Llanelhaiarn.....pa	Carnarvon ..	Pwllheli 9	Carnarvon..11	Cricceath...15	245	676
47	Llanelian‡.....pa	Anglesea ...	Amlwch 2	Llanerch-y-M7	Llangeffni ..14	274	1438
52	Llanelian .....pa	Denbigh	Abergele 5	Conway 8	Llanrwst ...10	230	604
52	Llanelidan.....pa	Denbigh	Ruthen.....6	Denbigh....12	Bala.....14	211	749
48	Llanelieu .....pa	Brecon	Hay 5	Brecon.....12	Crickhowel 14	161	115
26	Llanellen .....pa	Monmouth .	Abergavenny.2	Pontypool ...8	Monmouth..14	143	323
55	Llanelltyd .....pa	Merioneth ..	Dolgelly.....1	Barmouth ...8	Harlech....13	203	416
48	Llanelly.....pa	Brecon	Abergavenny.5	Crickhowel ..5	Pontypool ...8	152	4041
49	Llanelly§.....m t	Carmarthen.	Carmarthen.15	Swansea....13	Kidwelly 9	217	7646

* LLANDYSILIO, or Llantysilio. The parish occupies the most picturesque part of the beautiful vale of Llangollen, and is adorned by a chapel, situated in a wooded and sequestered little glen, near to which is Llandysilio-hall. In this parish are considerable slate quarries, besides lime-works, on an extensive scale. The Ellesmere navigation commences near the hall, where a wear is thrown across the Dee, and the slates are conveyed thence to public markets. Here are the admired ruins of the Cistercian-abbey of Llan Ggwest. Picturesque scenery.

† LLANEDWEN, a village situated upon the Straits of Menai, and having here an established ferry, at a place called Moel-y-Don, remarkable in the history of Wales for a defeat, sustained by the forces of Edward I., from the ancient Britons. The learned Henry Rowlands, author of the "*Mona Antiqua Restaurata*," was born here, and lies interred within the church of his native parish, beneath a black marble slab, inscribed with a few lines, in the Latin language, full of elegance and feeling. Birthplace of Henry Rowlands.

‡ LLANELIAN. Porth Elian, in this parish, affords refuge to pilot-boats, and is capable of still greater benefit to mariners, by scientific improvement. Here are a light-house and signal-staff. There is a subscription-school here for poor children. In the fine old church were several portraits of holy persons, now totally effaced; and some stained glass adorned the eastern window. The famous Caswallon Law Hir, or the long armed, endowed this place with many privileges and extensive lands, of which about £20. per annum, is now traceable, appropriated generally to the repairs of the church. There is, in the cloister, an oaken semicircular box, six feet in length, by three in breadth, and about four feet in height or depth. It is secured to the wall, and perforated in the front by an aperture, three feet in length, or height, by one in breadth. During the celebration of the wake, many persons enter the chest through this aperture, and turn themselves round in it three times, which ceremony is said to ensure a continuance of life, accompanied by various blessings, for the space of one year, at least, from that period. The building, containing this chest, was the cloister, or cell, of St. Elian, and appears to have possessed a bell. In the choir of the church stands another chest, called St. Elian's-cuff, rounded on the top, and studded with large nails. The chest is only opened on St. Thomas's-day, in each year. In digging a grave, in the church-yard, in the year 1793, a deep trench, filled with human bones, was found, extending across the cemetery, for a length of about twenty yards. Curious ceremony.

§ LLANELLY, a thriving market and borough town, situated upon a creek, in the river Burry, which latter is the estuary of the river Loughor.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
58	Llanelweld.....pa	Radnor	Builit 1	Rhayader...11	NewRadnor 14	173	196
65	Llanenddwyn.. ....pa	Merioneth ..	Barmouth ...5	Harlech 5	Dolgelly....12	214	798
50	Llanengan* .....pa	Carnarvon ..	Pwllheli 5	Nevin.....10	Bardsey Isle 12	248	1016
47	Llanenghenel.....pa	Anglesea ...	Holyhead ...6	Llanerch-y-M7	Aberffraw ..10	272	....
56	Llanerchfrochwell...to	Montgomery	Welshpool...3	Llanfyllin ...7	Llanfair 7	179	....
47	Llanerch-y-Medd† .m t	Anglesea ...	Amlwch 6	Holyhead ..13	Beaumaris ..14	265	375
56	Llanerfyl..... ....pa	Montgomery	Llanfair 5	Llanfyllin ..13	Dinasmowd. 13	183	989
54	Llanfabon.....pa	Glamorgan..	Caerphilly ...5	Llantrissant..6	Mer. Tydvyl .8	165	741
65	Llanfachreth .....pa	Merioneth ..	Dolgelly 4	Bala.....12	Harlech....12	204	948
47	Llanfachreth .....pa	Anglesea ...	Holyhead....7	Llanerch-y-M9	Llangefni...11	271	424
47	Llanfaelog.....pa	Anglesea ...	9	Aberffraw ...4	10	270	615
50	Llanfaelrhys.....pa	Carnarvon ..	Pwllheli ...13	Nevin.....16	Bardsey Isle. 4	256	258
47	Llanfaes.....pa	Agglesea....	Beaumaris ...1	Bangor.....5	Llangefni ...10	252	271
47	Llanfaethlu.....pa	Anglesea ...	Holyhead....9	Llanerch-y-M8	14	274	433
60	Llanfaglan .....pa	Carnarvon ..	Carnarvon ...3	Newborough 9	Pwllheli....16	252	156
62	Llanfair - Dyffryn - Clwyd.....pa	Denbeigh ...	Ruthin 2	Llangollen..14	Corwen 12	203	1326
56	Llanfair - ynnghaer - Einion‡.....m t	Montgomery	Llanfyllin....9	Welshpool...8	Newtown ..10	184	2714

LLANELLY. The town has lately undergone very considerable improvements; and its trade and population greatly augmented. The church is an ancient, venerable-looking structure. The market-house is particularly convenient. The town is governed by a portreeve, and an unlimited number of burgesses, who possess very valuable estates, the revenues of which are judiciously and honourably expended upon the improvement of the town and harbour. The parish includes the hamlets of Berwick, the Borough, Glynn, Hengoed, and Westoac, or Westowe. The prosperity of this place is attributable to the presence of bituminous coal of an excellent quality, of non-flaming, or stone coal, culm, and fire-clay, which has caused an influx of capital, and induced men of spirit and intelligence to establish themselves here. Works on an extensive scale are now established, for the manufacturing of copper, brass, iron, lead, fire-bricks, &c. A vast number of hands find employment in the copper smelting-houses. Such extensive manufactures demanded an outlet, free and unobstructed; and to procure this, great expense has been incurred in improving the port and constructing docks. There are three excellent docks, now completed, furnished with loading stages. The graving-dock of the Railway-company, is admirably constructed, and, from one end of it, a break-water extends, enabling vessels to lie in smooth water at all times. Each dock has a scouring reservoir attached to it, and there is besides, one reservoir, of great capacity, for scouring the harbour and the channel. A steam-tug is in attendance to tow vessels in and out, as occasion demands.

Its manufactures.

Markets, Thursday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, Ascension-day; and September 30.

* LLANENGAN, or Einionfrenin, a parish, situated upon a promontory, stretching into the Irish Sea, the eastern side of which is washed by the strait, called St. Tudwal's-road, and the left by the open harbour of Hell's-mouth. St. Tudwal's-road is one of the safest asylums for shipping on the Welsh coast, and has a good anchorage ground, consisting of a stiff clay. About one mile from the coast lie two small islands, called also St. Tudwal's; they afford a good sheep-walk, and rabbits breed there in tolerable quantities. Vast numbers of puffins frequent their coasts.

Safe harbour.

† LLANERCH-Y-MEDD, or L annerch-y-Medd. This town possesses a manufacture of snuff, acknowledged to be the only formidable rival of the famous composition, called Lundy Foot, which has yet been discovered. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here.

Extensive manufacture of snuff.

Market, Wednesday.—*Fairs*, February 5; April 25; May 6; and Thursday after Trinity-Sunday.

‡ LLANFAIR-YNNGHAER-EINION, a neat, but small market-town, situated upon a hill near the banks of the Fyrnwy (Vierniew) river

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
49	Llanfair-Ar-y-Brynn pa	Carmarthen.	Llandovery ..1	Llangadog ...6	Llampeter ..15	191	1485
51	Llanfair-Clydogan ..pa	Cardigan ...	Lampeter....3	Llandovery .16	Tregaron 8	214	385
50	Llanfair Fechan* ...pa	Carnarvon ..	Conway.....7	Bangor.....9	Llanrwst...11	245	653
47	Llanfair-in-Matha-farn-Eithaf.....pa	Anglesea ...	Beaumaris ..8	Llanerch-y-M5	Llangefni ...8	259	739
50	Llanfair-is-Gaer ....pa	Carnarvon ..	Carnarvon ...3	Bangor.....7	Newborough.7	252	379
55	Llanfair Juxta Harleigh .....pa	Merioneth ..	Harlech 1	Barmouth ...9	Dolgelly....14	230	429
57	Llanfair Nantygof...pa	Pembroke ..	Fishguard ...4	Haverford W. 9	Newport....7	257	243
57	Llanfair Nantygwyn pa	Pembroke ..	Cardigan 6	Killgerran ...6	Narbarth ...13	245	267
51	Llanfair Orllwyn....pa	Cardigan ...	Newcastle ..4	Llampeter ..14	Carmarthen 14	226	394
47	Llanfair-Pwll-Gwyngyll.....pa	Anglesea ...	Beaumaris ..6	Bangor.....3	Llangefni....7	254	497
52	Llanfairtalhairn† ...pa	Denbigh	Abergele 4	Denbigh 7	Conway....12	217	1355
51	Llanfair-Trelygon ..pa	Cardigan ...	Newcastle...5	Llampeter ..13	Carmarthen.15	225	121
47	Llanfair-yn-Neubwll .....pa	Anglesea ...	Holyhead ...5	Lla.-y-Medd 10	Llangefni...12	271	319
47	Llanfair-yn-Nghornwy.....pa	Anglesea ...	Amlwch.....9	10	16	275	310
47	Llanfair-yn-y-Cwmwd.....pa	Anglesea ...	Carnarvon ...4	Bangor.....6	Newborough.8	253	....
49	Llanfalltcg.....pa	Carmarthen.	Narbarth....5	Llangharne .13	Carmarthen.17	249	378
58	Llanfareth.....pa	Radnor	Built.....2	New Radnor 13	Hay.....15	172	183
55	Llanfawr.....pa	Merioneth ..	Bala.....1	Llangollen..20	Ruthin.....19	193	1749
56	Llanfechan .....pa	Montgomery	Llanfyllyn ...3	Oswestry ...10	Welshpool..10	186	706
56	Llanfechan .....to	Montgomery	Machynlleth .4	Dinasmowddy9	Llanfair....23	203	379
47	Llanfechel‡.....pa	Anglesea ...	Amlwch 6	Llanerch-y-M7	Llangefni ...13	272	976
54	Llanfedw .....hain	Glamorgan..	Cardiff.....6	Caerphilly ..6	Newport....7	155	346
52	Llanferis.....pa	Denbigh	Mold.....5	Ruthin.....9	Wrexham ..13	200	705
57	Llanfernach.....pa	Pembroke...	Newcastle ..9	Narbarth 9	Cardigan....9	236	874
48	Llanfeugan .....pa	Brecon	Brecon 5	Crickhowell 12	Hay.....18	169	696
47	Llanffinan.....pa	Anglesea ...	Llangeffni...2	Beaumaris ...7	Bangor.....7	257	163
47	Llanfflewyn.....pa	Anglesea ...	Holyhead ..14	Amlwich....9	Llanerch-y-M8	275	133
52	Llanfihangel.....pa	Denbigh....	Cerrig 2	Ruthin 12	Denbigh....13	204	452
56	Llanfihangel.....pa	Montgomery	Llanfyllin ...4	Lanfair.....9	Dinasmowd. 17	193	906
49	Llanfihangel Aberbythych§ .....pa	Carmarthen.	Llandilo V. .4	Pont-ar-Dul.12	Carmarthen.13	205	953

Here is an ancient church, besides chapels for Methodists and Independents; and a market-house, or town-hall. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here, as well as courts-leet, the latter opened twice in each year, under the lord of the manor. LLANFAIR-YNNGHAER-EINION.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, February 19; March 29; May 19; July 26; October 3; November 1; and December 19.

* LLANFAIR-FECHAN, a parish situated upon the sea-coast. The improved and admirable new line of road, at the base of Penmaen Mawr, and along the sea-side, passes through the parish. Adjoining this parish are the Lavan Sands, covering a surface of ninety-six square miles, supposed to have been inundated by the sea, in the sixth century, and never since recovered. Great inundation of the sea.

† LLANFAIRTALHAIRN. Talhairn was a bard and saint, of the congregation of Catwg, and flourished at the close of the fifth, and opening of the sixth, century; he composed the prayer adopted at the sessions of the bards of Glamorgan. He was domestic chaplain to Emrys-Wledig, but, upon the untimely death of that prince, he turned hermit, and dwelt where the church, dedicated to him, now stands. Hedd Molwynog, a descendant of Roderic the Great, King of all Wales, had a mansion in this parish, at a place now called Yr Hen Llys.

‡ LLANFECHEL. The population are partly occupied in the Parys copper-mines, which are in the adjoining parish. A mineral spring here is said to have cured lameness in many persons. The church is supposed to have been built as early as the year 630. Ancient church.

Market, Friday.—*Fairs*, February 25; August 5; September 21; and November 5 and 26.

§ LLANFIHANGEL-ABERBYTHYCH. Here is Golden-grove, formerly the seat of the Earls of Carberry, but now of Lord Cawdor.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
49	Llanfihangel - Abercywyn* ... .pa	Carmarthen.	Llangharne ..2	St. Clare 2	Carmarthen..8	241	454
48	Llanfihangel Abergwessin .....pa	Brecon	Buallt.....15	Rhayader ..18	Llandovery .15	188	345
49	Llanfihangel - Ar - Ararth.....pa	Carmarthen	Carmarthen.15	Llampeter ..11	Newcastle..11	222	2000
50	Llanfihangel-Bachelleth.....pa	Carnarvon ..	Pwllhell.....6	Nevin.....5	Bardsey 12	248	332
48	Llanfihangel - Bryn Pab-Jenan .....pa	Brecon	Buallt.....13	Rhayader....5	Llandovery .20	186	952
49	Llanfihangel - Cil - Fargen.. .....pa	Carmarthen.	Llandilo V...5	Carmarthen.11	Llampeter ..16	208	71
48	Llanfihangel - Cwm - Du.....pa	Brecon	Abergavenny13	Hay.....12	Brecon 10	160	1103
51	Llanfihangel-Fach ..pa	Radnor.....	Rhayader....6	Buallt.....8	Pen-y-Bont .6	178	97
48	Llanfihangel Fechan pa	Brecon	Brecon 5	10	Hay.....16	172	294
51	Llanfihangel-Genau'r Glynn .....pa	Cardigan ...	Aberystwith 5	Machynlleth11	Towyn 12	216	3570
50	Llanfihangel-in-Rey pa	Carnarvon ..	Carnarvon ...4	Bangor.....7	Llanrwst ...16	244	800
51	Llanfihangel Llethyr Troedf .....pa	Cardigan ...	Tregaron 7	Aberystwith .8	Llampeter ..14	219	1213
48	Llanfihangel - Nant - Bran.....pa	Brecon	Brecon 10	Buallt.....15	Llandovery .10	177	603
58	Llanfihangel - Nant Melin .....pa	Radnor	New Radnor.4	Prestaign ...11	Kington....10	162	419
57	Llanfihangel - Pen - bedw..... ...pa	Pembroke ..	Newcastle...4	Killgarran ...3	Cardigan 4	234	339
49	Llanfihangel - Rhosycorn..... ..... pa	Carmarthen.	Llandilo V. 10	Llampeter ..10	Carmarthen.15	205	657
58	Llanfihangel - Rhydithon..... ....pa	Radnor	Rhayader...12	Knighton ...12	New Radnor.9	168	350
48	Llanfihangel - Tal - y-Llynn‡.....pa	Brecon	Brecon 5	Hay.....12	Crickhowell 12	165	135
47	Llanfihangel - Tre'r - Bardd .....pa	Anglesea ..	Llaneren-y-M3	Almwch.....8	Beaumaris . 12	263	360
47	Llanfihangel - Tyn - sylwy.....pa	Anglesea ...	Beaumaris ...4	Lla.-y-Medd 14	Llangefni ...10	255	62
49	Llanfihangel - Uwch - Gwili .....den	Carmarthen.	Carmarthen..7	Newcastle..14	Lampeter...15	228	....
64	Llanfihangel-y-Bont-Faen.....pa	Glamorgan..	Cowbridge...2	Bridgend 7	Cardiff 15	175	48
51	Llanfihangel-y-Creiddyn .....pa	Cardigan ...	Aberystwith .7	Rhayader...22	Tregaron ...10	205	1971
47	Llanfihangel-yn-Nhywyn .....pa	Anglesea ...	Holyhead....6	Llangefni ...10	Llanerch-y-M9	269	225
50	Llanfihangel-y-Pennant .....pa	Carnarvon ..	Tremadoc ...5	Carnarvon ..12	Maentwrog ..8	232	563
55	Llanfihangel-y-Pennant.....pa	Merioneth ..	Dolgelly 8	Towyn 12	Dinasmowd. 13	216	394

LLANFIHANGEL-ABERBYTHYCH.

Cromwell visited this place, with the intent of seizing the noble proprietor, Lord Carberry, but his object being previously known, the earl withdrew to a cottage in the mountains; and the protector, after dining with the countess, pursued his route to Pembroke. The eloquent and learned Jeremy Taylor found shelter in Golden-grove, during the usurpation, and dedicated some of his writings to its noble, loyal, and hospitable proprietor. In this parish are the remains of an ancient British post.

* LLANFIHANGEL-ABERCYWYN. *Fairs*, May 12, and October 10.

Chalybeate spring.

† LLANFIHANGEL-LLETHYR-TROED. Here is a chalybeate spring of some reputation. Evan Evans, the Welsh bard, is interred in the cemetery of the parish church. Many carneddau are scattered about here, apparently sepulchral tumuli.

Fair, October 7.

Beautiful lake.

‡ LLANFIHANGEL-TAL-Y-LLYNN, a village, beautifully situated at the head of the Lake Lynnsafaddan, through which the river Llyffni flows. Tal-y-Llynn signifies the Head of the Lake. This pretty sheet of water extends two miles in length, and averages one in breadth. It abounds with pike, perch, and mud-eels, of an enormous size. The trout appear to avoid the lake, but are taken in quantities in the Llyffni river.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population
17	Llanfihangel Ysceifiog.....pa	Anglesea ...	Bangor.. 7	Llangeffni....3	Newborough 7	258	662
51	Llanfihangel-Ystrad.pa	Cardigan ...	Lampeter....6	Tregaron ...10	Aberystwith14	217	1183
55	Llanfihangel-y-Traethan .....pa	Merioneth ..	Harlech 3	Tremadoc ...4	Maentwrog ..7	229	1026
48	Llanfilo.....pa	Brecon	Brecon 6	Hay.....11	Buallt.....13	167	326
26	Llanfoist .....pa	Monmouth..	Abergavenny 2	Crickhowel ..7	Pontypool ...9	148	538
55	Llanfrothen .....pa	Merioneth ..	Tan-y-Bwlch 5	Harlech 9	Llanrwst.. .10	220	657
48	Llanfrynach .....pa	Brecon	Brecon 3	Crickhowel 13	Hay.....16	165	370
47	Llanfugail.....pa	Anglesea ...	Holyhead....7	Llanerch-y-M7	Llangeffni ..11	270	152
47	Llanfwrog.....pa	Anglesea ...	 7	 9	13	272	266
52	Llanfwrog.....pa	Denbigh	Ruthin 1	Bala.....18	Denbigh.....8	196	343
56	Llanfyllin* .....m t	Montgomery	Oswestry ...12	Llanfair....10	Dinasmowd.20	179	1836
49	Llanfynydd† .....pa	Carmarthen.	Llandilo V. ..7	Llampeter ..12	Carmarthen.11	209	1436
56	Llangadfan‡.....pa	Montgomery	Llanfair.....7	L'anfyllin...10	Dinasmowd.10	190	1067
49	Langadog Fawr §...m t	Carmarthen.	Llandilo V. ..8	Llandovery ..6	Llampeter ..17	195	2476
47	Llangaffo.....pa	Anglesea ...	Carnarvon ...5	Llangeffni ...6	Newborough 3	254	137
49	Llangain .....pa	Carmarthen.	Carmarthen..4	Kidwelly 7	Llangharne ..7	222	423
48	Llangammarch ‖.....pa	Brecon	Buallt 9	Llandovery .13	Rhayader...13	182	1091
49	Llangan .....pa	Carmarthen.	Narberth.. ..7	Llangharne .12	Carmarthen.15	233	733

* LLANFYLLIN. The appearance of this town is neat and agreeable. The church is unadorned, the town-hall modern, and convenient. This is a place of ancient foundation. It was incorporated by a charter of Llewellyn ap Gryffyd, in the time of Edward I. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here. Here is a blue-coat school for twenty-four boys, a second, for twelve girls, who wear blue gowns. Mrs. Vaughan's bequest sustains twenty-four children; and there is a national school here likewise. There are some fine seats in the vicinity. Very ancient town.

Market, Thursday.—*Fairs*, Wednesday next before Easter; May 21; June 28; and October 5.

† LLANFYNYDD. *Fairs*, July 5; September 18; and November 19.

‡ LLANGADFAN, a village and parish, situated upon the Banwy, and watered by other tributaries to the Fyrnwy river, a little south-west of the posting-station, called Cann-office. There is a great extent of turbary here, used only as fuel; and copper-ore is known to exist in one or two parts of the parish. In the church-yard is the Ffynnon-Gadvan, or Cadvan's-well. This saint was the son of Æneas-Cledwyr, of Armorica, and was interred at Towyn, in Merionethshire. There is a tumulus 210 feet in circumference, at Cann-office; and the ruins of a monastery are still visible in the township of Kyffin. William Jones, a poet of some reputation, was born in this parish, in the year 1729. St. Cadvan's-well.

§ LLANGADOG-FAWR, a town and parish, lying between the Bran and Swadde rivers, and bounded on the west by the river, Tywi, deriving great picturesque superiority from the scenery in the vales of these beautiful and fertilizing rivers. The parish church is mounted upon an eminence, and the stone bridge over the Tywi is substantial and handsome. Thomas Beck once contemplated the establishment of a collegiate church at this place. Bledri, the son of Cedifov the Great, lord of Gwydigada and Elfed, died in 1119, and was interred here. The ancient castle has long since been demolished. Picturesque scenery.

Market, Thursday.—*Fairs*, March 12; last Thursday in May; July 9; first Thursday after September 11; second Thursday after October 10; and second Thursday after December 11.

‖ LLANGAMMARCH, a village and parish upon the post-road between Buallt and Llandovery. The rivers Dulas, Cammarch, and Camddur fall into the Irvon in this parish, and the parish church is conspicuously placed upon the summit of a rock, projecting between the Irvon and Cammarch rivers. Several ancient mansions in this parish lie deserted. It is supposed there was a chapel of ease at a place in this parish, now called Llwyn-y-Fynwent. At Caerau is a mound eighty feet in diameter,

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population.
54	Llanganna* ..... pa	Glamorgan..	Cowbridge ..4	Llantrissant. 6	Bridgend 7		176	261
48	Llangunten ..... pa	Brecon	Bualit 3	Rhayader...12	Brecknock..16		176	179
55	Llangar..... pa	Merioneth ..	Corwen 1	Bala.. 11	Ruthin 12		196	229
17	Llangarren..... pa	Hereford ...	Ross..... ..5	Monmouth ..6	Hereford ...14		126	1125
48	Llangasty-Talyllynn pa	Brecon	Brecon 6	Hay.....12	Crickhowell 12		168	175
49	Llangathan†..... pa	Carmarthen.	Llandilo V. ..3	Carmarthen.13	Llampeter ..16		204	1182
26	Llangattock Llyn-goed ..... pa	Monmouth..	Abergavenny 6	Monmouth..12	Usk 15		141	202
26	Llangattock..... pa	Monmouth..	 4	13	 8		142	160
26	Llangattock Vibon Avell ..... pa	Monmouth..	11	 5	13		134	449
48	Llangattwg, or Llangattock‡..... pa	Brecon	Crickhowell .1	Abergavenny.9	Brecon 16		158	....
49	Llangedwyn..... pa	Carmarthen.	Narbarth....8	Newcastle..14	Carmarthen.20		238	250
52	Llangedwyn..... pa	Denbigh ...	Llanfyllin ...6	Oswestry ...7	Welshpool..12		187	323
54	Llangefelach ..... pa	Glamorgan..	Swansea 4	Neath 6	Llougher 6		204	7753
47	Llangeffni § ..... m t	Anglesea ...	Beaumaris ..12	Bangor.. ...11	Llanerch-y-M8		259	1753
47	Llangeinwen ..... pa	Anglesea ...	Carnarvon ...3	Newborough 1	Llangeffni ..9		262	776
54	Llangeinwr ..... pa	Glamorgan..	Bridgend 8	Neath.....10	Llantrissant 10		181	292
51	Llangeitho..... pa	Cardigan ...	Llampeter ...9	Tregaron 6	Aberystwith12		210	377
49	Llangeler ..... pa	Carmarthen.	Newcastle...4	Llampeter ..18	Carmarthen.14		229	1713

LLANGAMMARCH.

supposed to have been a Roman *Arx speculatoria.* James Howel, a writer of great versatility of talent, and Theophilus Evans, a pious and learned person were natives of this parish.

Interesting relic.

* LLANGANNA, a parish on the eastern side of the Ewenny river, and intersected by the mail-coach road from Cowbridge to Carmarthen. At the west end of the church stands a cross, the arms enclosed in a circle, of rude workmanship, and supposed to have been erected as early as the fourth century. In front of the church is a beautiful tapering and slender shaft, issuing from the top of a flattened pyramid, and approached by steps on the four sides. The head is sculptured with scriptural subjects, well executed in a durable free-stone. The style of the workmanship is of the thirteenth century, and few of these interesting relics are now to be seen.

Medicinal spring.

† LLANGATHAN, a hamlet and parish, on the north bank of the Towy river, and intersected by the post-road between Carmarthen and Llandeilofawr. The celebrated Grongar-hill, and the castle of Drys-Llwyn are in this parish, and here is also a medicinal spring, used in cases of sore eyes, as well as in rheumatic complaints.

Fair, April 16.

‡ LLANGATTWG, or Llangattock, a village situated upon the southern bank of the Usk river, and united to the town of Crickhowel by a stone bridge across the river. The Brecon-canal also passes through this extensive parish. It is in the centre of a mining district, abounding with iron-stone and lime-stone. The Beaufort iron-works are on the borders of the parish, adjoining the county of Monmouth. In the year 728, a desperate engagement took place upon Mount Carno, in this parish, between Roderic Molwynog, Prince of North Wales, and Ethelbald, King of Mercia. The scene of battle is marked by two carneddau, in one of which a cistfaen was discovered in the year 1806.

Petty sessions held here.

§ LLANGEFFNI. This town increases rapidly in population, although it has received a check by the diversion of the great Holyhead and London road, which formerly passed through here, to a distance of one mile and a quarter. The market is supported by purchasers of grain for the miners in the great copper-works of Parys-mountain, and the fairs are attended by buyers of black cattle for the English markets. The petty sessions, for the hundred, are held here. There is a chalybeate spring near the town, held in much esteem, as affording relief to rheumatic persons.

Market, Friday.—*Fairs*, March 14; April 17; August 17; and September 15.

ames of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			
ngelynin.....pa	Carnarvon ..	Conway 3	Bangor. 12	Llanrwst ..	
ngelynin.....pa	Merioneth ..	Barmouth....6	Towyn 8	Machynlleth	
ngeneu.....pa	Brecon	Crickhowell .2	Hay.....15	Abergavenn	
ngennyck.....pa	Carmarthen.	Llanelly 4	Pont-ar-Dul. 3	Llougher 5	
ngennydd .....pa	Glamorgan..	Swansea....16	Penrice.....6	14	
ngernyw*.....pa	Denbigh	Llanrwst....6	Abergeley ...8	Conway ...	
ngeview .....pa	Monmouth..	Usk.....1	Monmouth . 12	Chepstow ..	
ngian .....pa	Carnarvon ..	Pwllheli 6	Nevin 8	Bardsey Isle	
ngiby.....pa	Monmouth..	Usk.....2	Caerleon 5	Newport..	
ngoed .....pa	Anglesea ...	Beaumaris ..3	Bangor 6	Llangeffni .	
ngoed Mawr†....pa	Cardigan ...	Cardigan 1	Kilgerran ...4	Newcastle ..9	
ngollen ‡ .....m t	Denbigh	Chester.....23	Wrexham ..12	Corwen 10	
ngolman.....pa	Pembroke ..	Narbarth....8	Haverford W13	Cardigan ...12	
ngors .....pa	Brecon	Brecon.. 7	Hay.....12	Crickhowell 12	
ngoven.....pa	Monmouth..	Ragland 4	Monmouth...7	Usk.....7	

ANGERNYW, or Llangerniew. *Fairs*, March 29; May 16; June 16; September November 29.

LANGOED-MAWR, a village upon the eastern bank of the Tyvi in a cultivated, well-wooded, and agreeable country. A cromlech et be seen here, the leaning stone of which measures nine yards in iference, and one of its edges now rests upon the ground. The y-Gowres, or Stone of the Giantess, was demolished, and the great which composed it converted into gate-posts. In another place nineteen vast blocks of hewn stone, resembling, in arrangement, a ic circle. There was a strong military post, or fortress, on the stwith road, which is yet tolerably perfect; it is now called Bank-rin.

Druidic circle.

LANGOLLEN, a village, beautifully situated in the vale of Llan-; upon the banks of the river Dee, the great Parliamentary road, London to Holyhead, passing directly through it. The church is us, and in good preservation. The glebe-house is one of the most ble residences in the county; and there are two inns here. The of tourists, during the summer, to this romantic vale, contributes to the support of the villagers. Manufactures of flannel and , upon an extensive scale, occupy many hands. The Ellesmere- which is conveyed across the Dee, from one side of the vale to the by an aqueduct 1007 feet in length, affords commercial facilities of advantage to this parish. The canal is fed by the river Dee, and ls along the vale from the aqueduct to the Oernant slate-quarries. gst the curiosities of this interesting and beautiful vicinity, the over the Dee seems to find a place, although possessing no remark-atures. It is an irregular, unarchitectural piece of workmanship, ting of five pointed arches, separated by clumsy buttresses, which truct the passage of the waters, in extraordinary floods, that it is ingular the bridge has stood so long. The castle of Dinas Bran, also Crow-castle, is a remarkable and curious ruin. It stands upon rtex of a hill resembling an upright cone, the sides of which are so as to be with difficulty ascended, even by pedestrians. Considerable is of the castle are yet visible, which indicate it to have been of orign. It if not ascertained by whom this ancient fortress was l, but the lord of Dinas Bran was Gryffydd ap Madawc Maelor, a f notorious reputation for injustice and oppression, who basely for-is countrymen and went over to the Earl of Chester, the general of III. and Edward I. His memory was despised by King Edward, ut off two of Gryffydd's sons secretly, and bestowed the possessions eldest upon John, Earl of Warren. The most picturesque object in cinity is the Abbey of Valle Crucis. Near to the village is Plas dd, the seat of Miss Ponsonby, and where also dwelt her faithful nion, the late Lady Eleanor Butler. The beauty of the scenery,

Extensive manufacture of flannel and cotton.

The Abbey of Valle Crucis.

Page.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
95	Llangower ..... pa	Merioneth ..	Bala..... ..3	Dinasmowd. 13	Llanfyllin ..20	197	412
91	Llangranwg*. ..... pa	Cardigan ...	Cardigan ...10	Newcastle .11	Aberystwith30	225	921
17	Llangristiolus ..... pa	Anglesea ..	Llangeffni ...1	Bangor..... 9	Llanerch-y-M8	260	873
25	Llangston ..... pa	Monmouth..	Newport ...5	Caerleon 3	Chepstow ..13	141	137
26	Llangua ..... pa	Monmouth..	Abergavenny11	Monmouth..14	Hereford ...13	145	81
56	Llangurig ..... pa	Montgomery	Llandiloes ...5	Aberystwith 25	Rhayader ..13	182	1847
17	Llangwenllwyfo ... pa	Anglesea ...	Amlwch 4	Llanerch-y-M6	Llangeffni...14	272	543
32	Llangwm..... pa	Denbigh	Corwen 8	Bala.....6	Ruthin 14	202	1011
26	Llangwm..... pa	Monmouth..	Usk.....4	Chepstow ...8	Monmouth..10	139	376
37	Llangwm..... pa	Pembroke...	HaverfordW. 5	Milford..... 3	Pembroke ...6	271	697
50	Llangwnodyl† ..... pa	Carnarvon ..	Pwllheli....12	Nevin..... 12	Bardsey Isle .5	248	293
17	Llangwyfan ..... pa	Anglesea ...	Holyhead...10	Aberffraw ...2	Llangeffni ..11	270	218
32	Llangwyfan ..... pa	Denbigh	Denbigh.....3	St. Asaph ...5	Holywell 9	217	264
17	Llangwyllog .. .. pa	Anglesea ...	Llanerch-y-M3	Llangeffni ...5	Holyhead .. 12	264	267
50	Llangwystennin .... pa	Carnarvon ..	Conway.....3	Abergele 8	St. Asaph ..15	233	643
50	Llangybi..... pa	Carnarvon ..	Pwllheli.....7	Cricceath....5	Carnarvon ..16	239	717
91	Llangybi..... pa	Cardigan ...	Lampeter....4	Tregaron 7	Llandovery .15	204	275
49	Llangyndeyrn‡..... pa	Carmarthen.	Carmarthen..7	Llandilo V. 14	Kidwelly.. 6	216	2412
91	Llangynfelin..... pa	Cardigan ...	Aberystwith 6	Towyn.....9	Machynlleth12	217	688
32	Llangynhafal§ ..... pa	Denbigh	Ruthin 4	Mold.....5	Denbigh 8	207	503
49	Llangynin..... pa	Carmarthen.	Carmarthen.11	Narberth...11	Llangharne ..8	229	434
91	Llangynllo..... pa	Cardigan ...	Newcastle ..4	Cardigan ...12	Llampeter ..16	227	644
59	Llangynllo..... pa	Radnor	Knighton.....5	Presteign....9	New Radnor.7	170	498
49	Llangynnog‖..... pa	Carmarthen.	Carmarthen..7	Llangharne ..3	Kidwelly....8	225	....

LLANGOLLEN.

and the interest belonging to a story where friendship of the highest and most romantic cast forms the most prominent feature, cannot fail to attract the inquisitive to this spot.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, last Friday in January; March 17; May 31; August 21; and November 22.—*Inns*, Hand-hotel and Saracen's-head.

Eistethua rock.

* LLANGRANWG, a village situated upon the shores of Cardigan-bay. On the top of a hill, near the harbour, is a rock, called Eistethua, where bardic meetings are believed to have been held; and on another hill is a tumulus called Moel-badell. The steps of a rood loft may still be seen within the old church.

Fair, May 27.

† LLANGWNODYL, or Llangwnoddle, a parish situated upon the sea-coast. The fisheries on the coast are auxiliary to agriculture, in occupying and maintaining the inhabitants of this remote parish. Upon one of the columns, in the old parish church, is an inscription bearing the date 750, and upon another pillar are these words, *Hæc ædes ædificata est*, A. D. M.

Abounding in iron ore, &c.

‡ LLANGYNDEYRN, a village situated upon the river Gwendrath Vach. Iron ore, coal, and limestone abound here. It is the great lime depôt for the surrounding county; and a good trade exists here in the quarrying and working of marble. Slabs of a rare description, are constantly raised, and chimney-pieces, as well as sepulchral ornaments, manufactured here for Bristol, and other large towns along the Channel.

Fairs, August 5 and 6, and November 1.

The Moel Famma mountain.

§ LLANGYNHAFAL, a parish, situated upon the eastern side of the noble vale of Clwyd. Moel Famma, the most conspicuous of the Clwydian hills bounds this parish on the east. On its summit, which is elevated 1845 feet above sea-level, an obelisk has been erected to commemorate the fiftieth year of the reign of King George III.

‖ LLANGYNNOG, a parish enclosed between the navigable parts of the Tafe and Towy rivers. Here is a charity-school, where eight poor children are received; it is endowed with a house, garden, and an acre and a half of ground for the benefit of the master. It is said that this charitable institution was founded in thankfulness and commemoration of a cure effected on one of the Vaughans, of Derllys, by the waters of a

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population.
48	Llangynnog.....pa	Brecon	Buallt 4	Brecon 12	Llandovery .19		177	77
55	Llangynnog*.....pa	Montgomery	Llanfyllin....5	Dinasmowd. 16	Llangollen..16		194	675
48	Llangynydr†.....pa	Brecon	Abergavenny13	Crickhowel ..7	Brecon 11		160	1410
49	Llangynyr .....pa	Carmarthen.	Carmarthen..1	Llandilo V. 14	Kidwelly .. 10		218	1040
56	Llangynyw.....pa	Montgomery	Llanfair 3	Llanfyllin....8	Welshpool...8		184	675
54	Llanharan‡.....pa	Glamorgan..	Cowbridge...6	Llantrissant .6	Bridgend 3		177	313
54	Llanhary .....pa	Glamorgan .	 4	 6	 6		177	20[illegible]
26	Llanhenock .....pa	Monmouth..	Caerleon.....2	Usk.....6	Pontypool ...8		146	15[illegible]
28	Llanhileth .....pa	Monmouth .	 8	12	 5		154	48[illegible]
58	Llanhir .....pa	Radnor	Rhayader....7	Pen-y-Bont ..7	Buallt.....8		181	675
52	Llanhychan .....pa	Denbigh....	Ruthin..... 2	Denbigh.....6	Mold.....8		207	13[illegible]
57	Llanhywel .....pa	Pembroke ..	St. David's...5	Fishguard .. 11	Haverford W12		268	18[illegible]
47	Llanidan§.....pa	Anglesea ...	Carnarvon ...4	Newborough 4	Bangor 8		253	966

fountain, called the New-well, which sprang up adjacent to the school-house. Over the entrance door of the school-room is the following inscription: "Here is a charity-school for ever, built at the recommendation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, by the lord, freeholders, and inhabitants of the manor of Penrin, A. D. 1705." The manor of Penrhyn, extends over the whole of this parish, and 1512 acres of the adjoining parish of Llanstephan. LLANGYNNOG.

* LLANGYNNOG, a village on the banks of the Tanat river, and in a valley, enclosed by the Berwin mountains. Above the vale of Llangynnog rises a stupendous rock of coarse slate, containing white, opaque, amorphous quartz, and abounding in lead and calamine. The produce of these hills is transported to Ruabon founderies. The great lead-mine, in the Craig-y-Mwyn, was discovrred, in the year 1692, the vein there wrought being three yards and a half in thickness; and it afforded, for the space of forty successive years, the enormous revenue of £20,000. per annum to the proprietor. Great lead-mine.

Fairs, May 6; August 9; and September 3.

† LLANGYNYDR, or Llangynyd. *Fairs*, April 4; October 20; December 7; and Wednesday next before Christmas.

‡ LLANHARAN. Llewellyn Sion, an eminent poet, author or collector of the "Traditional System of Bardism," preserved in the Gorsedd Morganwg, at which he presided, A. D. 1580, was a native of this place, and died, A. D. 1616. The collections are in the possession of the Turberville family. In this parish, also, was born the poet Rhys Llwyd ap Rhys ap Rhiriart, who flourished between the years 1420 and 1460. Birth-place of Llewellyn Sion.

§ LLANIDAN, a village situated upon the Menai Straits. The church was erected, A. D. 616, and belonged, at one period, to the convent of Beddgelert, the fate of which house it shared, in 1535. Edmund Downham and Peter Ashton, obtained a grant of its possessions from Queen Elizabeth, but made over the same, in 1605, to Richard Prytherch, of Myfyrian, whose daughter married a Llwyd of Llugwy. The estates of this last family were purchased by the Earl of Uxbridge, who bequeathed them to his nephew, Sir William Irby, afterwards Lord Boston. Incorporated with the church wall may be seen the famous Maen Mordhwyd, or stone of the thigh, which Giraldus mentions as possessing a locomotive property. Hugh Lupus resolved to subdue this unnatural quality by chaining it to a stone of greater weight, and casting both into the sea; but tradition asserts, that it returned to its former place, and now, at last, rests tranquil in this wall. The Romans having crossed the Menai, at this place, under the conduct of Suetonius Paulinus, slew an incredible number of the islanders on a spot called Maes Mawr Gad. In the year 57, the Druids having recovered from this shock, resumed their authority, and retained it until the year 76, when the Romans, headed by Agricola, again crossed the Menai, and landing at a place called Pont-yr-Yscraphic (the Bridge of Skiffs), a second time massacred the assembled Druids Singular tradition.

Map	Names of Places.	County	Number of Miles from				
56	Llanidloes* .....mt	Montgomery	Pwllheli ... 11	Machynlleth 20	Chester ...	188	4
47	Llanestyn .....pa	Anglesea	Beaumaris .. 3	Bangor	Liverpool .. 29	254	
56	Llanestyn.....pa	Carnarvon	Pwllheli ...	Nevin ... 6	Bala ... 12	251	
48	Llangoed .....pa	Brecon	Hay ... 12	Brecon ... 10	Carmarthen 11	178	
51	Llandar.....to & pa	Cardigan	Aberystwith 8	Tregaron .. 10	Cardigan ... 14	211	
43	Llanfilo .....pa	Brecon	Brecon ... 9	Llanbedr .. 11	Bangor ... 19	180	
41	Llanmil .....pa	Glamorgan	Cowbridge .. 5	Llantrisant 6	Bridgend ... 5	177	11
4	Llandilowra .....pa	Glamorgan	Cardiff ... 4	Tonyrefail .. 5	Cardiff ... 5	166	14
48	Llanfihyl.....pa	Brecon	Brecon ... 5	Tresgoed .. 5	Leominster 25	176	
1	Llanina .....pa	Cardigan	Lampeter .. 15	Cardigan .. 19	Abergavenny 22	220	
4	Llanoff .....to	Cardigan	 8	Fforgan .. 4	 22	20	
54	Llandaff .....pa	Glamorgan	Cardiff ... 4	Cowbridge .. 4	Llantrisant 8	164	
26	Llanrhen .....pa	Montgomery	Montgomery .. 7	Usk ... 7	Caerleon ... 8	159	

LLANDAN

Farmer's [illegible] the [illegible]

and their followers, in cold blood. The fields of slaughter are known at the present day by the appellation of Llanailywynon and Bryn Ladron. Tre'r Dryw is supposed to have been a dwelling-place of an anti-druid, and some curious remains may be seen there. Bryn Gwyn (the Royal Tribunal), is a circular hollow, 180 feet in diameter, encompassed by a mound of earth and stones. Near this was one of the Gorseddau, or conical heaps of stones, on the summit of which the druid sat while he delivered instruction to the people. The eminent antiquary, Henry Rowlands, was vicar of Llandilan, and is said to have enjoyed many other literary advantages than what he discovered in his native isle. It is certain that he never travelled further than a few miles from the land of his birth. He died, A. D. 1723, and was interred in the church of Llandeilo.

* LLANIDLOES, or Llanydloes, is said to derive its name from the Welsh word *Llan*, a church or village, and *Idloes*, the saint, after whom it was called Llanidloes, the appellation, "Llandloes." The town is chiefly situated in the confluence of the rivers Severn and Clywedog; the former at two hundred and some feet below, one of which has been recently [illegible], at the expense of [illegible] pounds, upon the streams are several mills and factories, for the carding [illegible] of wool. Forty years ago, this was the first town in the county for the woollen manufacture; this trade is still carried on to a considerable extent, and the finest and best of this article is made here; the old manufacturers in the neighbourhood, contribute, also, to the prosperity of the town. A corn-market is held every third Monday, for the receipt of dues under forty shillings; a court-leet is also held once in the year, at Michaelmas, when a mayor is elected and a coroner and other officers appointed, to whom is vested the government of the borough; petty sessions are also held on the first Monday in every month, by the magistrates of the county. In the vicinity of this town are several handsome residences, the property of opulent individuals; amongst the most distinguished is Dolaes, situated about a mile from the town, on the road leading to Trefeglwys, from which the approach to Llandloes is highly picturesque; the appearance of the vale, with the Severn beautifully winding, and the hills by which the prospect is bounded, all are in unison to render this spot highly interesting. The lands about the town, and in the vale, are fertile and well cultivated, rich in wood and foliage, while the roads around are well kept up.

Site [illegible] [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] 2 miles [illegible] Q. [illegible] N. [illegible]

Once a Roman station

† LLANIO. This was the ancient Loventium of the Romans, and an important station upon the Sarn Helen, or western road, between Carmarthen and Penalit, near Machynlleth. Several Roman coins, and culinary utensils, have been dug up here. There are three inscribed stones, incorporated with the walls of two cottages in the county, which may, with some appearance of accuracy, be thus read; on one, "*Cornelii Marcellus primus*;" on a second, "*Overbonij*" and on the third

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				
49	Llanllawdog.....pa	Carmarthen.	Carmarthen..8	Llampeter..16	Llandilo V..12		
57	Llanllawen .....pa	Pembroke ..	Fishguard ...3	Newport 6	Haverford W 11		
60	Llanllechid .....pa	Carnarvon ..	Bangor 5	Carnarvon ..10	Conway 14		
18	Llanlleon-Foel.....pa	Brecon	Bualit 10	Rhayader...12	Llandovery .14		
17	Llanllibio .....pa	Anglesea ...	Holyhead 8	Llanerch-y-M5	Llangeffni ..10		
26	Llanllowell.....pa	Monmouth..	Usk 2	Chepstow...12	Caerleon.....7		
56	Llanllugan .....pa	Montgomery	Llanfair 4	Newtown ...9	Montgomery 12		
49	Llanllwch.....pa	Carmarthen.	Carmarthen..1	St. Clare 7	Llangharne . 7		
51	Llanllwchaiarn .....pa	Cardigan ...	Aberystwith .4	Tregaron ...14	Devil's Brid. 12		
51	Llanllwchaiarn ....pa	Cardigan ...	Llampeter ..17	Cardigan ...16	Tregaron...18		
56	Llanllwchaiarn .....pa	Montgomery	Newtown ...2	Montgomery .7	Llanfair....10		
49	Llanllwny.....pa	Carmarthen.	Llampeter ...8	Carmarthen.16	Newcastle..15		
50	Llanllyffni*.....pa	Carnarvon ..	Carnarvon ..7	Cricceath....7	Tremadoc ...8	244	
54	Llanmadog.....pa	Glamorgan..	Swansea....14	Lloughor ...10	Llanelly 16	220	
54	Llanmaes† ... .pa	Glamorgan..	Cowbridge ..4	Cardiff 16	Bridgend 9	177	
26	Llanmartin ....pa	Monmouth..	Caerleon.....4	Chepstow ..11	Newport 6	141	
56	Llanmerewig .....pa	Montgomery	Newtown ...3	Montgomery .5	Llanfair 11	173	
52	Llannefydd .....pa	Denbigh....	Denbigh 7	St. Asaph....6	Abergeley ...9	217	
51	Llannon‡...ham & cha	Cardigan ...	Aberystwith 11	Llampeter ..13	Cardigan ...22	224	162
49	Llannon.....pa	Carmarthen.	Llanelly 6	Kidwelly....9	Lloughor 9	220	
50	Llannor..... .....pa	Carnarvon ..	Pwllheli.....4	Nevin 2	Carnarvon ..18	247	
26	Llanover .....pa	Monmouth..	Abergavenny 4	Pontypool ...7	Usk.....9	145	
52	Llanrhaisler.....pa	Denbigh.. ..	Denbigh.. ...3	Ruthin.....3	St. Asaph....9	208	
52	Llanrhaidar-y-Mochnant§.....pa	Denbigh	Lianfyllin....6	Llangullen..12	Bala.....15	182	
57	Llanrhain.....pa	Pembroke...	St. David's ..5	Fishguard ..12	Haverford W 15	269	
54	Llanrhidian‖.....pa	Glamorgan..	Swansea....10	Lloughor 7	Llanelly 13	216	1
57	Llanrhidian .....pa	Pembroke...	St. David's ..9	Fishguard ..8	Haverford W 10	265	
47	Llanrhwydrys .....pa	Anglesea ...	Amlwch.....8	Llanerch-y-M9	Holyhead ...14	276	

"Cohors Secundæ Augustæ fecit quinque passus." Masses of brick-work are frequently dug up in the surrounding lands, and one piece, possessing a smooth and polished surface, is used as the floor of an oven in a neighbouring mill. LLANIO.

* LLANLLYFFNI. In this parish is the admired scene, called the Nantle Pools, immortalized by the pencil of Wilson. And in the adjoining hills are the small lakes of Llyn Cwm Silin, and Llyn Cwm Dylyn, containing an abundance of trout. Edward I. was so enamoured of the scenery of the Nantle glens, that he built a lodge here, in which he occasionally resided. Craig-y-Dinas, on the Llyffni, is a circular mound 210 feet in diameter, and from it issue two embankments, enclosing a deep fosse. It appears to have been a military station. Splendid scenery.

† LLANMAES. Longevity is of frequent occurrence here, and there is an entry in the parish register, of the burial of Ivan Yorath, on the 12th of July, 1621, in the 180th year of his age. He had been in the famous battle of Bosworth field, and resided afterwards at Llantwit Major, where he supported himself by fishing. Remarkable instance of longevity.

‡ LLANNON. *Fairs* July 6, and December 10.

§ LLANRHAIADAR-Y-MOCHNANT. The river Tanat takes its rise in this parish, and lofty mountains occupy the whole district. William Morgan, the first translator of the Bible into the Welsh language, was vicar of this parish, and the last rector was the facetious Doctor Robert South. Pistyl Rhaiadar, in this parish, is the noblest cataract in North Wales.

‖ LLANRHIDIAN. At Pen Clawd, in this parish, there are extensive works, established formerly by the Cheadle Copper Company. Limestone abounds every where, and some good quarries of freestone are worked here. There is a mineral spring, near the church, deemed efficacious in scorbutic complaints; and the waters of Holywell, on Cefn Bryn, are supposed to strengthen delicate eyes. There are many subterranean caves in the limestone region of this parish; and, in one place, a stream bursts forth from the rock with such impetuosity, that in the space of two Mineral spring.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
50	Llanrhychwyn.... .pa	Carnarvon..	Llanrwst 4	Conway 8	Bangor 10	221	565
52	Llanrhydd.....pa	Denbigh	Ruthin 8	Mold.....8	Llangollen..13	206	97
57	Llanrhyddlad.....pa	Anglesea ...	Holyhead ..12	Llanerch-y-Mo	Amlwch....10	276	628
51	Llanrhystyd* .....pa	Cardigan ...	Aberystwith 10	Llampeter ..16	Cardigan ...28	227	1525
7	Llanrothall .....pa	Hereford ...	Monmouth ..5	Ross 9	Hereford ...15	120	128
52	Llanrwst†.....m t	Denbigh	Conway 12	Denbigh ...20	St. Asaph...20	218	3591
57	Llansadwrn .....pa	Anglesea ...	Beaumaris ...3	Llangefni ...6	Llan-y-Medd 12	251	371
59	Llansadwrn‡.....pa	Carmarthen	Llangadog .. 5	Llandovery ..5	Llandilo V. .10	196	1221
19	Llansadwrnen§ .....pa	Carmarthen.	Llangharne ..2	St. Clare 4	Tenby.....13	247	212
51	Llansaintffraid .....pa	Cardigan ...	Llampeter ..14	Cardigan ...21	Aberystwith 13	225	1206
8	Llansaintffraid‖ ....pa	Brecon	Brecon 7	Crickhowell .8	Hay 16	165	190

LLANRHIDIAN. hundred yards from its source it turns two mill-wheels. On an eminence, commanding a view of the Burry, stand the ruins of Weobley-castle: on Cefn Ifor-hill may be seen an ancient intrenchment, raised, it is supposed, in the year 1110, by Ifor ap Cedifor, a chief of Glamorganshire, during his conflicts with the English. Arthur's-stone is a huge mass, about twenty tons weight, raised upon supporters, five feet in height; and beneath it is a well, which ebbs and flows with the tide.

Arthur's-stone.

* LLANRHYSTYD. *Fairs*, Thursday before Easter, and Thursday before Christmas.

† LLANRWST, a good market-town, situated upon the north-eastern bank of the Conway river, which is here spanned by a noble bridge of three arches, designed by Inigo Jones, and in one of the most beautiful and fertile valleys of North Wales, preferred even to the vale of Clwyd. The town consists of a square, in the centre of which stand the market-hall and assembly-room, and, from each corner, avenues issue at right angles, with perfect regularity. The church, an ancient structure, is inferior in architectural merit to its beautiful little lateral chapel, also built after a design of the famous Inigo. This is the corn-market for the supply of a district of about 200 square miles. The beauty and fertility of the adjacent country, has drawn hither, also, a wealthy resident gentry. Within the church is preserved the stone coffin in which the remains of Llewellyn, last Prince of Wales, were deposited.

Ancient church.

Market, Tuesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, March 8; April 25; June 10; August 10; September 17; October 25; and December 11.

‡ LLANSADWRN. The ancient estate of Albemarles, in this parish, once the property of Sir Rhys ap Thomas, Knight of the Garter, was purchased from Lord Hawarden, by the gallant Admiral Foley, who erected a splendid mansion from the ruins of "Old Sir Ree's-house."

Fair, October 5.

§ LLANSADWRNEN. Broadway-house, in this parish, was once the residence of that upright man, John Powell, Chief Justice of Common Pleas, Keeper of the Great Seal, and one of those who sat on the trial of the seven bishops, who were sent to the tower by the arbitrary mandate of James II.

Broadway-house.

Fair, October 5.

‖ LLANSAINTFFRAID, a parish situated upon the banks of the river Usk. A house and two quillets of land, called Tal-y-Brynn, were bequeathed by Mr. Watkin, for the relief of the poor of this parish, the profits to be distributed on the 1st of January in each year, reserving the sum of 6*s*. 8*d*. to the minister for preaching an appropriate sermon on the occasion. The stone, mentioned by Bishop Gibson, as inscribed with the name Victorinus, still remains on the turnpike-road to Brecon. Thomas Vaughan, noticed in Wood's "Athenæ," was a native of this parish, and also its rector, until removed by the Oliverians. His brother, Henry Vaughan, M. D., author of "*Olor Iscanus*," and other poems, lies interred in the cemetery of the parish.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
52	Llansaintffraid Glan Conway*.....pa	Denbigh	Conway 3	Abergeley ...2	Llanrwst 9	226	1334
52	Llansaintffraid - Glynn-Ceiriog ..pa	Denbigh	Llangollen ...3	Llanfyllin...14	Corwen.....9	187	543
55	Llansaintffraid - Glyn-Dyffrwy ..pa	Merioneth ..	Corwen.....2	Llangollen ...8	Ruthin 9	192	60
58	Llansaintffraid - in - Elfel ....pa	Radnor	Buallt 5	NewRadnor 10	Hay.....16	169	343
56	Llansaintffraid - in - Mechain .ham &pa	Montgomery	Llanfyllin....6	Oswestry 8	Welshpool..10	172	1315
50	Llan-Samled.ham & pa	Glamorgan..	Swansea.....4	Neath 5	Llandilo V. 14	203	3187
26	Llansanfread .....pa	Monmouth..	Abergavenny 4	Usk 6	Monmouth..11	140	....
52	Llansannan†.....pa	Denbigh	Denbigh 9	Abergele 9	Conway 12	222	1383
54	Llansannwr .....pa	Glamorgan..	Cowbridge ..2	Llantrissaint.3	Bridgend 9	174	184
49	Llansawyl‡.....pa	Carmarthen.	Llandilo V...9	Llampeter .. 9	Llandovery .11	202	1010
26	Llansay§ .....pa	Monmouth..	Usk 5	Monmouth ..9	Chepstow...10	138	152
52	Llansilyn‖.....pa	Denbigh	Oswestry 5	Llanfyllin....9	Llangollen ..10	176	1951
48	Llanspyddyd¶.....pa	Brecon	Brecon 3	Llandovery .16	Buallt.....17	174	514
57	Llanstadwell .....pa	Pembroke ..	Milford 3	Pembroke....4	HaverfordW. 7	275	733
49	Llanstephan**.....pa	Carmarthen.	Carmarthen..8	Llangharne ..4	Kidwelly 6	226	1274
58	Llanstephan .....pa	Radnor	Buallt 7	Hay.. 8	Kington 17	164	268
57	Llanstinan.....pa	Pembroke...	Fishguard ...3	Newport 7	HaverfordW. 9	257	168

* LLANSAINTFFRAID GLAN CONWAY, a village and parish, situated upon the navigable part of the Conway river. Much corn is grown in this parish, and a few vessels belong to this little port. Abounding in corn.

Fairs, February 14; May 1; August 1; and November 1.

† LLANSANNAN, a village and parish on the banks of the river Aled. The former consists of a few cottages, disposed without any regularity, a parish church, meeting-houses for Methodists, Independents, and Baptists; two schools, one on the national system, and a respectable inn.

Fairs, May 18; August 17; October 26; and November 30.

‡ LLANSAWYL, a village agreeably situated in a close valley, watered by a tributary to the Coethy river. Here is Edwin's-ford, the seat of the ancient and respectable family of Williams, whose ancestors represented the county in Parliament, in the reign of Henry VIII. Edwin's-ford.

Market, Friday.—*Fairs*, first Friday after May 12; July 15; October 23; and first Friday after November 12.

§ LLANSAY, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Ragland; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. £6. 10*s*. 10*d*.; annual value P. R. £103. 15*s*. 5*d*.; patron (1829) the Duke of Beaufort.

‖ LLANSILYN. *Fairs*, Easter-Tuesday; July 10; and October 2.

¶ LLANSPYDDYD, a hamlet and parish, and on the banks of the river Usk, which is crossed, in this parish, by three bridges. Miles, Earl of Hereford, who was accidentally slain by an arrow, discharged by one of his own knights, while hunting, granted the manor and advowson of Llanspyddyd to the prior and monks of Malvern. There is a stone in the church-yard, which indicates the grave of Brychan Brecheniog, or more probably of Aulach, his father. Death of Miles, Earl of Hereford.

** LLANSTEPHAN, a village agreeably situated in a woody hollow, at the base of a lofty hill, crowned with the ruins of a fine castle, and near to the embouchure of the navigable river Towy. Superstitious reverence has been paid to St. Anthony's-well here, and miraculous cures ascribed to it. There was a chapel in this parish, called Marble-chapel, which fell into the hands of the Dissenters, during the civil wars, and they have continued in possession ever since. This is also an ancient manor. The castle occupies the summit of a bold hill, hanging over the

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population.
26	LlanthewyRytherch.pa	Monmouth..	Abergavenny.4	Usk.....9	Monmouth..11		140	348
26	LlanthewySkirrid...pa	Monmouth..	 4	11	12		141	92
26	Llanthewy Vach	Monmouth..	Usk.....4	Pontypool ...5	Newport 6		146	189
26	Llanthoney Abbey*ham	Monmouth..	Abergavenny10	Monmouth..21	Hereford....19		150	....
15	Llanthony....ext p dis	Gloucester..	Gloucester...1	Stroud 10	Cheltenham 10		106	....
26	Llantilio Crassenny .pa	Monmouth..	Monmouth...8	Abergavenny.8	Usk.....10		137	780
26	Llantilio Pertholey..pa	Monmouth..	15	 2	13		144	798
47	Llantrissaint .....pa	Anglesea ...	Llanerch-y-M5	Holyhead....9	Llangeffni ..10		269	998
54	Llantrissaint†.m t & pa	Glamorgan..	Bridgend ...11	Cardiff 11	Mer. Tydvyl 16		171	2789
26	Llantrissent .....pa	Monmouth .	Usk.....3	Chepstow ..10	Newport 9		145	304
54	Llantryddyd.....pa	Glamorgan..	Cowbridge...3	Cardiff 13	Bridgend . 11		173	221
57	Llantyd.....pa	Pembroke ..	Cardigan 3	Kilgerran....4	HaverfordW19		242	280
55	Llanuwch-y-Llyn‡ .pa	Merioneth ..	Bala 5	Dolgelley ...14	Dinasmowd. 15		199	1516
26	Llanvaches .....pa	Monmouth..	Caerleon.....7	Chepstow....7	Black Rock..6		140	271
26	Llanvair Discoed ....pa	Monmouth..	 8	 6	 6		140	232
26	Llanvair Kilgidin ...pa	Monmouth..	Usk 6	Abergavenny 5	Monmouth..11		140	248
33	Llanvair Waterdine.pa	Salop	Knighton....4	Clun 5	BishopsCast.10		166	566
26	Llanvapley .....pa	Monmouth..	Abergavenny 5	Usk.....11	Monmouth..11		140	123
26	Llanvetherine .....pa	Monmouth..	 5	14	13		142	161
26	Llanvihangel, near Rogeat .....pa	Monmouth..	Chepstow....8	Caerleon 9	Black Rock..5		139	49
26	Llanvihangel, near Usk .....pa	Monmouth..	Usk.....7	Monmouth..12	Abergavenny 5		141	251
26	Llanvihangel Crucorney§.....pa	Monmouth..	Abergavenny 5	16	Usk.....16		145	108
26	Llanvihangel Llantarnam ....pa	Monmouth..	Caerleon 3	Newport 3	Pontypool ...6		147	621

LLANSTEPHAN.

entrance of the river Tywi; it was founded by the sons of Uchtre, Prince of Merionethshire, A. D. 1138, but soon after passed into the hands of the Normans and Flemings.

Ancient structure.

* LLANTHONEY ABBEY. Situated in a deep and solitary valley, surrounded by rocks, are the ruins of Lanthoney-abbey, an ancient structure, built by St. David, who, at this place, led the life of a recluse, in the reign of Henry I. After the death of Henry, the monks being grossly insulted and pillaged by the Welsh, fled from this monastery to another of the same name, which had been built for them at a place near Gloucester. Little remains of this venerable abbey, but the ruins of its conventual church.

Quarter sessions held here.

† LLANTRISSAINT, a town and parish, situated upon an eminence commanding an extensive prospect of the vale of Glamorgan. This is a borough town, and contributes, with Cardiff and others, in returning one member to Parliament. The Marquis of Bute is lord of the manor, and proprietor of the place. The quarter sessions for the hundred are held here. There are several collieries near the town, and the surrounding district abounds with lead and iron ores. Sir Llewellyn Jenkins, secretary of state to James II., was born in this parish.

Market, Friday.—*Fairs*, February 13; May 12; August 12, and October 29.

‡ LLANUWCH-Y-LLYN. *Fairs*, April 25; June 20; September 22; and November 22.

Singular mountain.

§ LLANVIHANGEL CRUCORNEY, or Crickhornel. Here is a gaping mountain, called Skyrrid-Vawr, which has a peculiarly fine effect; it is isolated, and rises abruptly from the plain; the base is ornamented with wood, and enriched with luxuriant corn-fields and pastures, which form a gratifying contrast to the dark aspect of its summit, which is covered with heath and ling, but which commands an extensive, grand, and diversified view, embracing a vast expanse of country; but the most remarkable circumstances attendant on this mountain, is the enormous chasm which divides it into two unequal parts; the bottom of this chasm is nearly 300 feet in breadth, and is strewed with immense fragments of rock, supposed to have been broken by a tremendous crash. The rugged side of the larger portion rises perpendicularly, like a wall, to a great and dizzy height; the other portion is also perpendicular, but less elevated.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.
26	Llanvihangel Pont-y-Moyle.....pa	Monmouth..	Usk.....5	Abergavenny10	Pon[illegible]ool....	147
26	Llanvihangel Tor-y-Mynydd ... ...pa	Monmouth..	6	Monmouth..8	Che[illegible]	37
26	Llanvihangel Ystern, Llewern .. ..pa	Monmouth..	10	6	Aber[illegible]	135
26	Llanvrechoa... ... pa	Monmouth..	Caerleon 2	Pontypool ...6	Usk	
17	Llansynoe ...to & cha	Hereford....	Hereford....18	Hay.....9	Cric	
17	Llanwarne .....pa	Hereford....	Ross 7	Hereford 9	Mo	
56	Llanwddyn * ham & pa	Montgomery	Llanfyllin...11	Llanfair....14	Din	
26	Llanwenarth .....pa	Monmouth..	Abergavenny 2	Crickhowell .9	Pon	
51	Llanwenog†.....pa	Cardigan ...	Llampeter ...6	Newcastle..13	Car	
26	Llanwerne .....pa	Monmouth..	Caerleon.....3	Newport 5	Che	
49	Llanwinio‡...ham & pa	Carmarthen.	Carmarthen.13	Narbarth ...15	New	
50	Llanwnda.....pa	Carnarvon ..	Carnarvon ...2	Tremadoc		
57	Llanwnda§.....pa	Pembroke ..	Fishguard ...3	St. David's		
51	Llanwnen‖.....pa	Cardigan ...	Llampeter ...3	Newcastle.		
56	Llanwnog¶.. .....pa	Montgomery	Newtown ...6	Llanidloes .		
49	Llanwrda .....pa	Carmarthen.	Llandovery ..5	Llangadog .		
56	Llanwrin.....pa	Montgomery	Machynlleth .4	Dinnasmowd. 9		19
48	Llanwrthwl .. ..pa	Brecon	Buallt 14	Rhayader ...2		14
48	Llanwrtyd** .. ..pa	Brecon	13	17		
56	Llanwyddellan .....pa	Montgomery	Newtown . ..7	Llanfair 4		
54	Llanwyno ..... .pa	Glamorgan..	Llantrissaint.3	Mer. Tydvyl .8		
33	Llanyblodwell .....pa	Salop.....	Oswestry ...6	Llanfyllin ...8		
49	Llanybyddar††.....pa	Carmarthen .	Llampter 5	Carmarthen.19		
57	Llanycefn .....pa	Pembroke ..	Narbarth . ..7	Haverford W12		
57	Llanychaer .....pa	Pembroke ..	Fishguard ...3	Newport 6		
51	Llanychaeron .....pa	Cardigan ...	Llampeter ..10	Tregaron ...11		
57	Llanychllwydog‡‡...pa	Pembroke ..	Fishguard .. 4	Newport....5		

* LLANWDDYN, a hamlet and parish, situated in a remote an[illegible] region. There is a place here called Wddyn's-bed, and a tra[illegible] the mountain called Wddyn's-path. This personage, who has bequeathed his name to the parish, is by some said to have been a giant, but by others, with more reason, considered to have been a holy man, and contemporary with Saint Monacella, of Pen Nant Melangell. St. Wddyn's-bed.

† LLANWENOG. *Fair*, January 14.

‡ LLANWINIO. *Fair*, November 12.

§ LLANWNDA, a village and parish, situated upon the sea-coast. In the year 1797, a detachment of the French army effected a landing at this place. A cromlech may be seen occupying the verge of a rocky eminence above the village, and other Druidical remains lie scattered through the parish. Druidical remains.

‖ LLANWNEN. *Fair*, December 13.

¶ LLANWNOG, a parish on a tributary to the Severn river. Several Roman antiquities have been found here, amongst them a brick inscribed, "*Septimæ Victrici Legioni*," which was presented by Mrs. Tilsley, of Dinam, to Mr. Pennant. In the wall of a farm house at the same place, is a stone with the letters G. I. G. engraven upon it; and at Park, in this parish, now the property of University-college, Oxford, Queen Elizabeth kept a stud of horses. Ancient inscription.

** LLANWRTYD. Here are two mineral springs of acknowledged efficacy, in relieving gravel, gout, and scurvy. They resemble the Harrowgate waters.

†† LLANYBYDDAR. *Fairs*, July 17, and November 1 and 21.

‡‡ LLANYCHLLWYDOG. The church is said to have been founded by Clydawg, a petty prince of this district, who was murdered in his own territories, while pursuing the chase. Two upright stones, in the churchyard, indicate his grave.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
56	Llanycil*.....pa	Merioneth ..	Bala 2	Dolgelly 16	Llanrwst ...19	196	2359
49	Llanycrwys.....pa	Carmarthen.	Llampeter. ..4	Llandovery .13	Llandilo V. 16	207	374
47	Llanyddansaint .....pa	Anglesea ...	Llanerch-y-M5	Holyhead....8	Llangeffni ..11	270	768
51	Llanygwyrddon.....pa	Cardigan ...	Aberystwith. 8	Llampeter ..18	Cardigan ...30	211	661
55	Llanymawddwy ....pa	Merioneth ..	Dinasmowd..4	Bala 12	Dolgelly 8	206	772
52	Llanymyneich† .....pa	Denbigh....	Oswestry 6	Welshpool..11	Shrewsbury 16	169	880
33	Llanymyneich .....pa	Salop.....	Oswestry....5	12	16	169	887
48	Llanymys .....pa	Brecon	Buallt.....3	Rhayader...15	Llandovery .19	176	195
52	Llanymys.....pa	Denbigh....	Denbigh 6	Ruthin 3	Mold 10	208	784
49	Llanypumpsaint ....pa	Carmarthen.	Carmarthen..7	Newcastle..11	Llandilo V..15	216	548
50	Llanystyndwy‡..... pa	Carnarvon ..	Pwllheli 8	Cricceath....5	Nevin 9	239	1115
48	Llanywern .....pa	Brecon	Brecon 4	Crickhowell 15	Llandovery .20	172	138
47	Llecheynfarwy.....pa	Anglesea ..	Holyhead...10	Llanerch-y-M4	Llangeffni ...7	266	442
51	Llechrhyd.....pa	Cardigan ...	Cardigan 3	Newcastle...6	Kilgarran....3	236	392
54	Llechwedd. .....pa	Glamorgan..	Cardiff.....2	Cowbridge..11	Llantrissaint .9	162	103
48	Llechweddor .. ...ham	Brecon	Buallt.....12	Rhayader...15	Llandovery .13	186	328
47	Llechylched.....pa	Anglesea ...	Holyhead....9	Llangeffni ...8	Llanerch-y-M7	267	405
54	Lloughor§.....pa	Glamorgan..	Swansea.....7	Carmarthen.17	Kidwelly .. 13	212	283

* LLANYCIL. *Fairs*, June 9; September 11, and October 2.

† LLANYMYNEICH, a village in the parish of the same name, the latter being partly in the hundred of Chirk, partly in Deuddwr hundred, in the county of Montgomery, and partly in the hundred of Oswestry, and county of Salop. It is watered by the rivers Tanat, Morda; and Fyrnwy; and the Montgomeryshire-canal passes through it. Limestone is found here in abundance, and zinc and lead ores also are raised. The navigable Fyrnwy, and the canal, afford an easy and expeditious transport of these productions, as well as the Llangynnog slates, which are passed through here. The Romans excavated an insulated hill in this parish, in search of copper; and several skeletons, Roman coins, and mining implements, have been found in the ogo, or cave, hollowed out by them. Offa's-dyke bisects the parish, and crosses the mineral mountain. Two other dykes also cross it, and a rampart of loose stones, with a deep fosse on one side, supposed to be of Roman workmanship, constructed for the better protection of the mineral region from the intrusion of the Britons. Here stood a vast cromlech, beneath which it was believed a giantess, wearing a golden necklace, was interred, but the prospect of plundering the remains, induced some foolish and mischievous persons to overturn the covering-stone.

Abounding in limestone.

Destruction of a cromlech.

Fairs, June 9, and September 23.

‡ LLANYSTYNDWY, a village and parish, situated upon the sea-coast, and intersected by the post-road from Tremadoc to Pwllheli.

Fair, April 17.—*Festival*. June 24.

§ LLOUGHOR, or Castell Llychwr, a town in the parish of the same name, and hundred of Swansea, situated upon the Loughor river, which separates the counties of Glamorgan and Carmarthen, and over which there is a regular ferry at this place, and a ford at low water. It is but an inconsiderable place, as to extent and population, yet is a contributary borough with Cardiff, in returning one member to Parliament. The population of the parish appears to have decreased, owing, it is supposed, to the discontinuance of the works at some of the collieries. The ruins of the castle occupy the summit of a mount, which appears to have been encompassed by ditches. The Romans probably cast up the mount, but by whom the castle was founded does not appear. In the year 1115, it was demolished by Gryffydd ap Rhys, Prince of South Wales; and Henry II. granted it to Hugh de Spenser, who most likely built the castle, the ruins of which are now extant. There is a house in the borough, usually called the Sanctuary, supposed to have belonged to the manor of Millwood, or St. John's, near Swansea, anciently possessed by the knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

Ruins of the castle.

Fairs, first Monday in June; St. Ann's-day, and October 10.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population.
33	Llwyntidman .....to	Salop	Llanymynech 2	Oswestry 6	Shrewsbury 15		168	....
58	Llowes .. ..pa	Radnor	Hay.....3	Buallt.....12	Kington 13		159	372
26	Lloyndee .....ham	Monmouth..	Abergavenny 0	Crickhowell .6	Pontypool ..10		141	....
47	Llugwy .....pa	Anglesea ...	Llanerch-y-M5	Amlwch.....6	Llangeffni ...7		265	577
48	Llysdinam .....ham	Brecon	Buallt.....6	Rhayader....9	Llandovery .24		179	213
50	Llysfaen.....ham & pa	Carnarvon ..	Abergele 3	Conway.....8	Llanrwst ...14		228	585
54	Llysfaen.....ham & pa	Glamorgan..	Cardiff 5	Caerphilly...3	Llantrissaint.9		166	552
48	Llyswen .....pa	Brecon	Hay.....5	Crickhowell 11	Brecon 14		161	202
54	Llyswerni .....pa	Glamorgan..	Cowbridge ..2	Bridgend 6	Llantrissaint.8		175	178
57	Llysyfran.....pa	Pembroke...	Haverford W 8	Narbarth .. 11	Fishguard ...8		254	202
48	Llywell .....pa	Brecon	Brecon 11	Llandovery ..9	Trecastle....1		182	1699
34	Load .....ham & ch	Somerset....	Somerton ..5	Ilchester 4	S. Patherton.3		124	....
13	Loan End.....to	Durham	Berwick on T 4	Coldstream ..9	Belford 16		338	147
31	Lob .....ham	Oxford	Tetsworth ...2	Thame.... ..4	Watlington..6		43	....
24	Lobthorpe.....ham	Lincoln.....	Colsterworth 3	Corby.....4	Stamford ...11		100	....
41	Lockeridge .....to	Wilts....	Marlborough.2	Calne.. 10	Devizes 13		77	....
16	Lockerley .....pa	Hants.....	Romsey 6	Salisbury ...10	Stockbridge..8		74	554
10	Lockhay.....cha	Derby.....	Derby.....4	Nottingham 11	Belper 8		126	....
34	Locking .....pa	Somerset ...	Axbridge....6	Wrington....8	Bridgewater 17		134	212
4	Lockinge, East .....pa	Berks	Wantage 4	E. Ilsley....6	Abingdon....9		58	373
4	Lockinge, West.....pa	Berks..	 2	 8	 9		58	....
23	Lockington.....pa	Leicester ...	Loughborough7	Derby 11	Ashby.....11		116	633
46	Lockington ....pa & to	E. R. York .	Beverley....6	Gt. Driffield .8	M.Weighton10		186	475
34	Lockston.....pa	Somerset ...	Axbridge....4	Wrington....8	Bridgewater 15		134	181
44	Lockton.....to	N. R. York.	Pickering....5	Scarborough 16	Whitby 17		227	312
45	Lockwood.....to	W. R. York	Huddersfield.2	Rochdale ..17	Oldham 16		190	3134
11	Loddeswell.....pa	Devon.....	Kingsbridge..4	Modbury 5	Dartmouth .12		205	826
23	Loddington.....pa	Leicester ...	Uppingham ..8	Leicester ...14	MeltonMow.12		94	164
28	Loddington.....pa	Northampt .	Kettering....4	Rothwell . ..2	Wellingbor' 10		77	218
27	Loddon* .....m t	Norfolk.....	Beccles.....7	Bungay.....7	Norwich ...11		112	1175
12	Loders.....pa	Dorset.....	Bridport.....2	Beaminster ..7	Dorchester..14		133	1002
12	Loders Matravers .ham	Dorset	 4	 8	13		132	....
44	Lodge.....ham	W. R. York	Settle.....1	Kettlewell .13	Clapham 7		236	....
38	Lodsworth.....cha	Sussex	Petworth....4	Midhurst 4	Haselmere ..7		49	564
44	Lofthouse .....pa	N. R. York.	Guisborough .8	Whitby 13	Stockton ...22		251	1038
45	Lofthouse†.....to	W. R. York	Wakefield ...4	Leeds 7	Pontefract..11		180	....
46	Loftsome .....to	E. R. York .	Howden 4	Selby 8	Goole 9		181	....
17	Logaston.....to	Hereford....	Weobley....5	Kineton 5	Hay.....11		152	....
6	Lolworth.....pa	Cambridge..	Cambridge...6	Caxton 7	FennyStanton4		57	122
46	Londesbrough.....pa	E. R. York .	Mt.Weighton 3	Pocklington .5	Gt. Driffield 15		191	259
25	London‡ .....city	Middlesex & Surrey .	Edinburgh.396	Dublin 330	Paris.....251		....	123656

* LODDON, a small market-town, situated on the banks of a small stream, which rises near Howe, in Clavering, and falls into the Yare at Hardley-cross. The church is a handsome stone structure, with a fine tower, and contains several ancient monuments; it was erected at the sole expense of Sir James Hobart, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, in the reign of Henry VII. Handsome church.

Market, Friday.—*Fairs*, Easter-Monday, for petty chapmen, and Monday after November 21, for horses and hogs.

† LOFTHOUSE, a parish in the east division of the liberty of Langbaurgh. The vicinity abounds with stone and alum rocks, which are worked to a considerable extent. Great alum works.

Market, (customary) Thursday.

‡ LONDON AND WESTMINSTER. Our account of these great and ancient cities must be comparatively brief; yet the sketch that we shall be enabled to present, will be found to exhibit some lively views of our combined metropolis. London is technically considered as a distinct county; having been designated, under 3 Geo. I., c. 5, "The City and County of the City of London." This, and the contiguous city of Westminster, have distinct privileges and jurisdictions; but in every other respect they are justly considered as forming one grand metropolitan town. Calculating the first degree of longitude from the Royal Observatory, at Greenwich, in Kent, St. Paul's-cathedral, in the centre of London, the seat of the British empire is situated in 5° 37″ west longitude, and 51° 31″ north latitude. There is no doubt that the present site of London was occupied, as a British town, before the arrival of the

LONDON.

Discovery of Roman remains.

Ravaged by the plague in 664.

Dreadful massacre of the Jews.

20,000 persons died from starvation.

Romans, who made it a permanent station, surrounded it with a fortified wall, governed it by Roman laws, advanced it from a prefecture to the rank of a colony, and rendered it the seat of the vicarius Britanniarum, and of the commissioners of the treasury, under the emperors. Many remains of the Romans, as tesselated pavements, &c., have been at various times found beneath the surface. When the Romans found it necessary, in the early part of the fifth century, to withdraw their troops from the distant provinces, London again became a British town. In the year 457, the Britons fled hither on their defeat by the Saxons, under Hengist, who afterwards made himself master of London. On his death, in 498, it was retaken by Ambrosius, and retained by the Britons during a considerable part of the sixth century. It was afterwards subjected to the newly established Saxon kingdom of Essex; and, on the conversion of the east Saxons to Christianity, it was nominated as the bishop's see; Melitus being appointed the first bishop, in 604, and a cathedral church was erected in 610, on the present site of St. Paul's. In the year 664, the city was ravaged by the plague; and in 764, 798, and 801, it suffered severely by fires. A wittenagemot, or parliament, was held here in 833, to consult on proper means to repel the Danes. London was, about that period, repeatedly pillaged. In 925, King Athelstan had a palace here; and, from the descent of William the Conqueror, London may be considered as the metropolis of the kingdom. William granted a charter to the citizens, which is still preserved. In 1077, the greatest part of the city was destroyed by fire. In 1078, the king founded the fortress now called the White-tower, for the purpose of keeping the citizens in awe. William Rufus repaired and strengthened the tower. Henry I. granted the city an extensive charter of privileges, among which was the perpetual sheriffwick of Middlesex. On the coronation of Richard I. a dreadful massacre of the Jews, who were settled here, was made by the populace. Richard granted the city a new charter, confirming all its liberties; and four years afterwards, on the payment of £1500., he granted another, providing for the removal of all wears that had been erected on the Thames. On this charter the corporation found their claim to the conservatorship of that river. King John granted the city several charters. By one he empowered the "Barons of the city of London" to choose a mayor annually, or to continue the same person from year to year, at their own pleasure. In the civil feuds, the citizens took part with the barons; and when the monarch was compelled to sign Magna Charta, it was expressly stipulated, that "the city of London should have all its ancient privileges and free customs, as well by land as by water." In the year 1258, a famine occurred, and 20,000 persons died of hunger in London only. King Edward III. granted to the city two charters; by one, all the ancient privileges were confirmed, and additional ones bestowed; by the other, Southwark was granted to the citizens in perpetuity. In 1348, the terrible pestilence, which spread itself through every country on the globe, reached England. Its ravages in London were so great, that various pieces of ground without the walls were assigned for burial-places. In the waste land, now forming the precint of the Charter-house, upwards of 50,000 bodies were deposited. The public entrance of Edward the Black Prince into London, in 1356, after his victory at Poictiers, was celebrated with an unparalleled degree of splendor. In 1380, occurred the desperate insurrection, headed by Wat Tyler. The return of King Henry V. after his victory at Agincourt, in 1415, was celebrated here with great magnificence. The year 1450 was memorable for the insurrection of Jack Cade. They entered the city in triumph, bore down all opposition, and beheaded the lord treasurer, Lord Say, and several other persons of consequence. In 1485, an epidemical disorder, called "the sweating sickness," raged with great violence *in London.* Two mayors and six aldermen died of this complaint in one

week. In 1563, the plague again made dreadful ravages, to which 20,000 persons fell victims in the city. In 1569, the first public lottery was exhibited in London. The prizes were of plate, and the profits were appropriated to the repair of the seaports. In the preparations against the Spanish armada, London took a distinguished share. The preparations for the coronation of King James were interrupted by a dreadful plague, which ravaged the city with greater violence than any similar visitation since the reign of Edward III. The commencement of the reign of Charles I. was marked by the return of the plague, which destroyed, in the metropolis, 35,000 persons. The year 1665 became memorable by the dreadful ravages of the great plague, as it is styled, which commenced in December, 1664, and had not entirely ceased till January, 1666. The digging of graves was soon discontinued, and large pits were excavated, in which the dead were deposited. At length, all regard to ceremony became impossible; and the rich and the poor, the young and the old, were all promiscuously thrown together into one common receptacle. Whole families, and even whole streets of families, were swept away together. The cessation of public business was so complete, that grass grew within the area of the Royal Exchange, and in the principal streets of the city. The entire number returned in the bills of mortality, as having died of the plague within the year, was 68,950. The aggregate is estimated at 100,000. The great fire of London broke out in the morning of Sunday, September 2, 1666. Impelled by strong winds, the city being principally built of wood, it raged with irresistible fury nearly four days and nights. Within the walls it consumed almost five-sixths of the city; and without the walls, it cleared a space nearly as extensive as the one-sixth part left unburned within. Public buildings, churches, and dwelling-houses, were involved in one common fate. It is stated, on one of the inscriptions upon the monument, which was raised to perpetuate the memory of this calamity, "that the ruins of the city were 436 acres, viz. 373 acres within the walls, and sixty-three in the liberties of the city; that of the twenty-six wards it utterly destroyed fifteen, and left eight others shattered and half burnt; and that it consumed 400 streets, 13,200 dwelling-houses, eighty-nine churches, besides chapels; four of the city gates, Guildhall, many public structures, hospitals, schools, libraries, and a vast number of stately edifices." The value of the property destroyed in this dreadful conflagration has been estimated at £10,000,000. The city was principally rebuilt in little more than four years, in a style of superior regularity. In the year 1689, an act was passed, by which all proceedings of former reigns against the city charters were reversed, and all the rights and privileges of the citizens were fully re-established. In 1692, during King William's absence in Holland, the queen borrowed £200,000. of the city, for the exigencies of government. The year 1703 was remarkable for a dreadful storm of wind, on the night of the 26th of November. The damage sustained by the city alone was estimated at two millions sterling. An act of parliament was passed, in 1711, for erecting fifty new churches in and about London; the expense of which was defrayed by a small duty on coals, brought into the port of London, for about eight years. In the winter of 1739-40, occurred one of the most intense frosts ever known in this country. It commenced on Christmas-day, and continued till the 17th of February. Above London-bridge the Thames was completely frozen, and numerous booths were erected on it for selling liquors, &c. to the multitudes, who daily flocked thither. In 1814, a similar frost occurred, and a fair was held on the Thames. In 1780, an insurrection, composed chiefly of the rabble, during a week, bore the most alarming appearance. Newgate, the King's-bench, and the Fleet-prisons were burnt, and the prisoners set at liberty. The popish chapels, and a number of private houses of Roman Catholics, were set on fire, and thirty-six fires were

LONDON.

First public lottery.

The great plague.

Dreadful storm.

LONDON.

seen blazing at one time in various parts of the metropolis. By military interference, many of the rioters were killed; 135 were brought to trial, fifty-nine convicted, and upwards of twenty were executed. During the years 1792, 1793, and 1794, London was greatly agitated by the political contention of clubs, debating societies, and political associations. In 1798, a numerous meeting of the bankers, merchants, and traders of London, was held in the Royal-exchange, for the purpose of raising a subscription for the public service. This subscription amounted to more than two millions of money. Threats of invasion from France gave rise to several armed associations; and on the 4th of June, 1799, all these volunteers were assembled in Hyde-park, and reviewed by his majesty, George III. On the ratification of preliminaries of peace, in October 1801, the metropolis was brilliantly illuminated. The war breaking out again, the cities of London and Westminster raised a volunteer force of 27,077 men. A patriotic fund was established in London in July, 1803, which, before the end of August, amounted to £152,000. The successive deaths of Nelson, Pitt, and Fox, produced respectively a great sensation in the metropolis, in the years 1805 and 1806. They were celebrated with the highest funeral honours. Covent Garden-theatre was consumed by fire in September, 1808; another fire, in January, 1809, destroyed part of the King's-palace, at St. James's; and a third fire, in February, consumed the whole of Drury Lane-theatre. On the 18th of June, 1814, subsequently to the downfall of Buonaparte, the right honourable William Domville, then lord mayor of London, had the honour to entertain, at the city table in Guildhall, the Prince Regent, Alexander, Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and a distinguished train of royal and noble personages. The Prince Regent commanded a public procession in the city, on this occasion; and during the visit, he raised its chief magistrate to the rank of a baronet. On the 9th of July, of the same year, the Marquis Wellington was received by the lord mayor and corporation, with almost equal magnificence. Thus have we hastily sketched some of the more prominent chronological events connected with the history of this great metropolis. It is considered that the site of London is better adapted for mercantile transactions, than for the display of architectural magnificence. It consists of a gentle slope on the north bank of the Thames, and of an almost uniform flat surface on the southern side of that river.

Grand review in Hyde-park.

Splendid procession.

For the convenience of general reference we shall adopt an alphabetical arrangement, and commence with its

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

Bartholomew's Hospital is erected upon the site of a house which belonged to the order of Grey Friars. The building is very extensive, and consists of a variety of irregular parts. Its handsomest front looks into Newgate-street, and is decorated with Doric pillars. The hall, which is a large room, was built at the expense of Sir John Frederic, one of the aldermen of London, who expended upon it £500. The library was founded in the year 1429, by the celebrated Whittington, and has a valuable and extensive collection of books. The room in which they are contained, measures 129 feet in length, and thirty-one in breadth. The court-room, a spacious apartment, designed for the meetings of the governors, contains some valuable paintings, among which the portrait of Edward, by Holbein, merits peculiar attention. Henry VIII., upon the dissolution, founded this hospital upon the ruins of the convent of the Grey Friars, and endowed it with considerable lands. It was further benefitted by the exertions of Ridley, Bishop of London, in the reign of Edward VI., at which period the poor, whom it was designed to relieve, were divided into classes. A mathematical school, with an endowment of £1000. per annum, payable for ten years out of the exchequer, was annexed by Charles II. to this hospital; it was designed for the education

Library founded by Whittington.

LONDON OPHTHALMIC ASYLUM, HACKNEY ROAD.

[illegible]

[illegible]

of forty boys, of which number ten are annually apprenticed to the sea-service, and their places supplied by a similar number from the foundation.

Bethlem Hospital, Lambeth, for lunatics; "is a huge but comely" edifice, and munificently endowed; it formerly stood in Moorfields, but now ornaments St. George's; it is an immense structure, with an elegant frontage of 300 feet, and cost £100,000. The celebrated reclining statues of raging and melancholy madness, that were formerly exposed to the effects of our "moody climate," after a restoration from Bacon's skilful chisel, are now sheltered in the hall of the hospital.

British Lying-in Hospital (The) was instituted in 1749. The committee have preserved an account of those who have died here. In the first ten years of the institution, one woman died in forty-two; in the fifth ten years, one in 288; in the sixth ten years, only one in 216.

Christ's Hospital, Newgate-street, was founded by Edward VI., for supporting and educating the fatherless children of poor freemen of the city; of whom 1000, of both sexes, are generally maintained in the house, or out at nurse, and are also clothed and educated. Forty boys are qualified for the sea. These wear appropriate badges, and their classes are examined by the elder brethren of the Trinity-house; ten of them are yearly appointed to ship masters, and ten others received into their places. The other boys are apprenticed to different trades, at the charge of the hospital; or, if properly qualified, are sent to Oxford or Cambridge. One scholar is sent every year, except on the return of every seventh year, when two are sent.

City of London Lying-in Hospital, City-road, was instituted in 1750. This hospital, in 1809, had subsisted fifty-nine years; and had relieved, in that time, 24,902 poor married women, of whom 25,196 children had been born. Out of the whole number, 292 women have been delivered of twins, and two women had three children at the birth.

Deaf and Dumb Asylum, in the Kent-road, is an admirable institution, and singular success has attended its efforts—greater than could, without the evidence of the senses, be believed. These two last named charities have acquired a kindred popularity; the objects of each are admitted by ballot, and the numbers who vote demonstrate the extensiveness of their patronage; extraordinary interest is made by the friends of the candidates to secure their election.

Female Orphan Asylum, Lambeth, has been instrumental in rescuing thousands of females from ignorance and its consequent depravity, who have been deprived of their natural protectors; the old asylum has been pulled down, and a new erection has arisen on the spot; it forms three sides of a square, but its dimensions appear contracted, and not of that commanding character expected from the celebrity of this charity.

Foundling Hospital (The) is a noble institution, in Guildford-street, for the reception of deserted children, and flourishes under the patronage of the great and the affluent. Many of those handsome streets and squares, which have arisen within these few years around this once insulated edifice, have greatly enriched the funds of the charity, the ground on which they stand being the property of the hospital. The chapels of this, and the preceding charity, are much frequented, and as the congregations are expected, on their entrance,

"To bribe the chinking plate,"

these voluntary contributions must be very productive; the psalmody, at the Foundling, is a great attraction; it is admirably performed by the children, assisted by professional singers.

Haberdashers' Hospital (The) was erected at Hoxton, in 1692, by the company of Haberdashers, in pursuance of the will of Robert Aske, Esq., who left, for building and endowing it, £30,000. It supports twenty poor haberdashers, and supports and educates twenty boys.

LONDON.

Benevolent Institutions.

Marine Society (*The*) is an establishment peculiarly British; its design is the training of boys to the sea service; the society have a fine vessel stationed off Deptford, for the purpose of exercising and instructing the boys in rigging and managing a ship.

Middlesex Hospital (*The*), for sick and lame, and lying-in married women, was instituted in 1745. It is under the direction of a patron, a president, twelve vice-presidents, two treasurers, and a committee of the governors, or those who subscribe three guineas annually, or thirty guineas at one payment. The lying-in ward of this hospital has no communication with those in the sick and lame. The patients are visited by three physicians, an accoucheur, and three surgeons, besides the physician and surgeon of the cancer ward; which last was established, in 1792, in pursuance of the will of the elder Samuel Whitbread, Esq., M. P.

Queen's Lying-in Hospital was founded in 1752, for receiving poor pregnant women, as well married as unmarried, in separate wards, and also of attending them at their own habitations, within a limited circuit, was established at Bayswater, but has been removed to Lissongreen, Paddington. The government is vested in a president, four vice-presidents, a treasurer, and a committee of eighteen governors. An annual subscription of three guineas constitutes a governor, entitled to recommend one in-patient, two to be delivered at their own habitations, and six for advice; and a subscription of thirty-one guineas, at one payment, entitles to the recommendation of one in-patient, six at their habitations, and twelve for advice, yearly. Upwards of 45,000 women are estimated to have received the benefit of this hospital. Her majesty is patroness; and it is under the care of a consulting physician, a physician in ordinary, a surgeon and man-midwife, an apothecary, secretary, matron, nurses, &c.

Small Pox Hospital (*The*) was instituted by voluntary subscription in the year 1746; but the present building, at Battle Bridge, St. Pancras, was not open for the reception of patients till Michaelmas, 1767. Dr. Woodville, physician to the hospital, first introduced vaccination, January 21, 1799, and adopted it generally during the following year. During the year 1808, the patients relieved in the casual small-pox, amounted to 132; those for inoculation to 1266; those of vaccination to 1252; and the total number of the lattter, since 1799, amounted to 23,197; of casual patients, since the first establishment, 21,868; and of variolated patients, 47,471; making a total of 92,536. In this building is also a house of recovery for typhus and scarlet fever, supported by voluntary subscriptions.

St. Luke's is a commodious edifice for the reception of insane persons, erected at the expense of £40,000. by the governors of the last-mentioned institution, on a large spot of ground, which they were enabled to purchase by the increase of their funds. This building is 492 feet long, and proportionably broad, its front is grand but simple. Its interior is divided into three floors, exclusive of the ground floor; the centre of which is occupied by a hall, apartments for several of the resident officers, and the staircase. A spacious gallery occupies either side of each story; the western being allotted to the female, the eastern to the male patients. The apartments of the lunatics occupy the south side of the gallery, the greater part of the northern side of which is opened, by wide, lofty, and well-grated iron windows, to the air. Two different apartments are prepared in each gallery for the patients to take their meals in, according to the degree of their disorder. To each is allotted a small square bed-room, containing a good mattress, with comfortable bed-covering. The whole house is kept most perfectly clean, and well ventilated; and in the rear of it are two gardens for the recreation of the patients of each sex.

St. Thomas's, in the Borough, is an extensive range of buildings, consisting of four spacious quadrangular courts, that have the appearance of

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL,

Charles Street Mary-le-bone.

This Hospital was instituted for sick & lame patients in 1745. The present substantial building was completed in 1835.

a palace. In the middle of the second is a statue of brass of Edward VI. There are hot and cold baths, and an excellent circular theatre, where courses of lectures are delivered to great numbers of students, who come from all parts of the country to learn the London practice. The hospital is for the poor who are sick, or who have been maimed by accident, and is of great utility, relieving, on an average of ten years, 9,000 persons, at an expense of £10,000. annually.

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Benevolent Institutions.

Westminster New Lying-in Hospital, on the Surrey side of Westminster-bridge, was instituted by subscription, in 1765. A subscription of thirty guineas constitutes a governor for life, entitled to recommend yearly, three in-patients, three at their own habitations, and any number for advice. Besides the Lying-in hospitals, there are two or three institutions for the purpose of delivering poor married women at their own habitations. One of these dates its rise in 1757, and is under the direction of a president, six vice-presidents, a treasurer, secretary, and governors. An annual subscription of one guinea, or more, or a benefaction of ten guineas, or upwards, constitutes a governor. During the first fifty years of this society, the deliveries amounted to 178,983. There is another institution of the same nature, called "The Benevolent Institution for the sole purpose of delivering poor married women at their own habitations," established forty years ago.

BRIDGES.

Bridges.

Blackfriars' Bridge was finished in 1769, and is remarkable for the lightness of its structure; it has eight piers, and nine elliptical arches. The centre arch is 100 feet wide; those on each side ninety-three, the third eighty-nine feet, and the fourth seventy. The length is 1100 feet, and the breadth, forty-two feet.

London Bridge.—The first stone was laid on the 27th of April, 1825. The construction of the piers proceeded with great rapidity; and the first arch was keyed in on the 4th of August, 1827. The arches of this bridge being very flat elliptics, it was necessary that the centres (upon which the stones and other materials of an arch are supported during the progress of the work) should be particularly strong. Each centre of this bridge consisted of nearly eight hundred tons of timber and iron. The bridge was finally completed on the 31st of July, 1831, having occupied about seven years and a half in its construction. It was opened by the king on the 1st of August. London-bridge consists of five semi-elliptic arches. The least of these is larger than any other stone arch, of this form, ever erected. The centre arch is 152 feet span, with a rise above high water mark of twenty-nine feet six inches; the two arches next the centre are 140 feet in span; the abutments are each 130 feet in span. The roadway is fifty-three feet wide between the parapets, the footways occupying nine feet each; the rise in the road is only one in 132. The length of the bridge, from the extremities of the abutments, is 928 feet; within the abutments, 782 feet. The whole of the bridge is built of granite, and the total quantity of stone employed amounts to about 120,000 tons. The new bridge is, like the old one, free of toll. The expense has been paid, partly by the corporation and partly by the government; the corporation are allowed to levy a tax (which is to last for twenty-six years) of 10*d.* per chaldron on all coals entering the port of London.

Southwark Bridge was proposed by Mr. John Wyatt, with the view of forming a communication between Bankside, Southwark, and the bottom of Queen-street, Cheapside. Rennie made the design. It consists of three arches only, of cast iron, from the foundry of Messrs. Joshua Walker and Co., of Rotherham, in Yorkshire, on massy stone piers and abutments. The centre arch is 240 feet span, and the two side arches, 210 feet each.

Vauxhall Bridge is of iron, and is light and elegant; it was cast at

LONDON.

Bridges.

Butterley iron works, Derbyshire, and was erected by Mr. Walker, for £150,000. It has nine cast iron arches, seventy-eight feet in span, and twenty-nine in height; the length of the bridge is 860 feet. The first stone was laid by Prince Charles, eldest son of the late Duke of Brunswick, in 1813; it was completed in 1816.

Waterloo Bridge.—Wednesday, June 18, 1817, the anniversary of the glorious victory of Waterloo, was the day fixed for the ceremony of its opening. The town was all in motion. Crowds were seen at an early hour advancing in all directions. The aquatic excursion embarked near Fife-house. The day was most auspicious, and gave full effect to the splendor of the scene. The banks of the river, from Whitehall to Somerset-house, were crowded to excess, and the houses seemed roofed with people; platforms and scaffolds were erected in every station, commanding a view of the river and the bridge; the latter, which was taken possession of by the horse guards, at ten o'clock, resembled a camp, and had a very picturesque effect. Three rows of benches were erected along the eastern footpath of the bridge, for the accommodation of the spectators, including the subscribers, each of whom had a ticket. Flags were flying in all directions. The river between Westminster and Waterloo-bridges was literally covered with boats, filled with genteel and well-dressed company. Divisions of foot-guards, in their full dress, were stationed in the vicinity of Whitehall, and a captain's guard was stationed in the area of Fife-house, to receive the Prince Regent. The military part of the spectacle was uncommonly interesting, as many of the troops who contributed to the victory of Waterloo were present, with their medals, and sprigs of laurel in their hats. On the wreaths of laurel, in gold, were the words, "Waterloo, 18th of June, 1815." Tuesday night a large cannon, taken at the great battle, was placed on some flag-stones on the bridge; and several pieces of artillery were ranged along the west side of the bridge, to fire a grand salute of 202 guns, the number taken at the battle of Waterloo. The cannon commenced firing precisely at three o'clock, announcing the embarkation of the Prince Regent, the Duke of York, the Duke of Wellington, and the great officers of state, in the royal barges, near Fife-house. The barges belonging to the admiralty, ordnance, navy, the treasurer of the navy, &c., distinguished by their proper flags, previously started from the stairs of the house of the board of control, and passing Whitehall, they awaited the arrival of the Prince Regent. The whole then proceeded towards Waterloo-bridge; the six barges first, the two royal barges next, then the other barges bringing up the rear, having previously taken on board their respective companies. On each side a line was formed, consisting of boats belonging to the Eridanus and Euphrates frigates, manned by their respective crews, under the immediate command of captain William King, of the former ship. The boats belonging to the Thames police, under the superintendence of Captain Richbell, chief magistrate of that office, also attended, and assisted in keeping off the boats of every description, with which the Thames was covered. Bands of music were placed in various stations, in boats, on the bridge, &c., playing martial airs. The procession moved slowly along, the cannon still firing, and the royal barges passed through the centre arch of the bridge amidst the acclamations of the people on shore and in the boats, which were countless. The barges having arrived at the Surrey side of the bridge, the royal party landed, ascended the bridge stairs, where they were received by the committee, paid the toll, and walked over the bridge on the eastern side, the Prince Regent at the head of the procession, attended by the Duke of York, the Duke of Wellington, and all the great officers of state. After having passed the bridge, the procession took water again on the Middlesex side, and proceeded in the royal barge to Whitehall. The Lord Mayor was present in the city state barge. Lord Liverpool gave a superb dinner to several

ST PAULS CATHEDRAL.
LONDON.

persons of distinction after the ceremonies of the day. The bridge was open to the public at seven o'clock in the evening, and an immense number of persons passed over it. A fair of three days' continuance was held on the Surrey side of the bridge. The whole of the outside courses of Waterloo-bridge is Cornish granite, except the balustrades, which are of Aberdeen granite. The stones were cut to their form before they were brought to the spot. There are 320 piles driven into the bed of the river under each pier, the length of each pile, from nineteen to twenty-two feet, and the diameter, about thirteen inches; there is one pile to every yard square. The four toll-lodges are neat Doric structures. They have a contrivance—an extremely inconvenient one—at each lodge, for the purpose of checking and preventing the keeper's dishonesty to the trust. A kind of iron turn-stiles, which admits of only one person passing at a time, touches some machinery, which communicates with a clock, locked up in an oak box, in each toll-house, the index of which is thereby moved, so that on looking at it, the number of those who have passed is seen. The situation of this bridge is remarkably fine for its view of the river. The bridge, which was only six years in building, is exactly on a level with the Strand, and fifty feet above the surface of the river. The first stone of the bridge was laid on the 11th of October, 1811.

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Bridges.

Westminster Bride.—London, for a long period, knew the convenience of only one bridge; but in 1739, Monsieur Labelye began that elegant structure, Westminster-bridge, which was completed in eleven years; the entire expense was £389,000., £40,000. of which was sunk beneath the water; parliament defrayed the cost. Its dimensions are, length, 1223 feet, width forty-four feet, width of the centre arch, seventy-six feet.

CATHEDRALS, CHURCHES, AND CHAPELS.

The edifices consecrated to religious worship are so numerous, that it must suffice for us to notice two only of the most prominent, viz. St. Paul's and Westminster-abbey; the whole number of churches, scattered over the metropolis, exceeds 140, besides many private episcopal chapels, and chapels of ease. There are also about 250 chapels appropriated to the service of the various classes of Protestant dissenters and Methodists, including several meeting-houses for the Society of Friends. There are forty foreign churches and chapels, six Jews' synagogues, and fifteen Roman Catholic chapels; one of the latter, lately erected in Moorfields, is very elegant; the interior is finely decorated, and the painting at the altar has a very impressive effect.

Cathedrals, &c.

St. Paul's Cathedral is confessedly, with the exception of St. Peter's, at Rome, the noblest existing work of man. The ancient gothic cathedral, destroyed by the great fire, in 1666, stood upon the site of the present church, the ground plot of which contains two acres, sixteen perches, seventy feet, enclosed by an elegant and ponderous balustrade of iron. The stupendous structure that covers this extended area stretches its "giant limbs" from west to east, 500 feet, and from north to south, 285 feet, and its altitude, to the summit of the cross, is 404 feet. The first stone was laid on the 21st of June, 1675, and the last in the year 1710, so that the whole was completed in thirty-five years. Sir C. Wren was the architect, and he lived to see it finished. Shortly afterwards, the queen, and members of both houses of parliament, attended divine service in it. The west front, towards Ludgate-street, has a noble aspect; at the north-west and south-west corners two beautiful turrets are erected, the south containing the clock, and the north the belfry. In front of the great north entrance is a semi-circular portico. The southern door is nearly similar. The east end is semicircular, and ornamented with fine sculpture. The sublime dome rises from the intersecting lines of the great cross, in most beautiful proportion and awful grandeur. On the summit of it is a handsome lantern, adorned with Corinthian columns,

LONDON.

Cathedrals, &c.

and surrounded at its base by a balcony; on the lantern rests a gilded ball and cross, of immense size and weight, which was put up a few years since in lieu of the old one (now exhibited in the Colloseum). The new ball is considered the finest piece of gilt copper work in the kingdom, and has a very grand effect; it is six feet in diameter, and will contain twelve persons; the copper of the whole weighs four tons, twelve cwt., and measures twenty-seven feet from the bottom of the gilding to the top. The ball is in two parts only, and rests upon ornamented gilded brackets; the ironwork necessary for its support in the interior, weighs above three tons, making the entire weight near eight tons. The whole of this ponderous ornament was begun, executed, and placed in its present situation, in the short space of fourteen weeks. Within the south-west pier a circular staircase leads to the whispering gallery, from whence the view is strikingly impressive. The whispering gallery is itself a great curiosity, as the slightest breathed whisper is distinctly heard across the dome, the diameter of which, at this part, is 100 feet. The bell is greatly admired; its tone is readily distinguished from that of all the other bells in the metropolis; it is tolled only on the death of one of the royal family, the lord mayor, the bishop of London, or the dean of the cathedral. Monumental decorations give additional interest to the interior, commemorative of scholars, philosophers, philanthropists, and warriors; in a vault, under the centre of the dome, are deposited all that could die of the illustrious Admiral Lord Nelson. Here strangers, when visiting the *cryptæ*, are shown a sarcophagus of black and white marble, resting on a pedestal, with "HORATIO VISC. NELSON," inscribed thereon. Our space will not allow us to enter into a detailed description of the beauties of this noble building.

Westminster Abbey.—On the site of the present building stood a temple of Apollo, which was thrown down by an earthquke, in the time of Antoninus Pius. From its ruins, Sebert, King of the West Saxons, raised a Christian church, which was ruined by the Danes. It was repaired by Edward the Confessor, who chose it for his burial place. Henry III. took down this fabric, and erected a new church, which occupied fifty years in building. It suffered much by fire in 1274, but was repaired by Edward I., Edward II., and the abbots. In 1700, this church being much decayed, the parliament granted money for repairing it; and the bounty has been frequently repeated. The form of the abbey is that of a long cross. Its greatest length is 489 feet; the breadth of the west front is sixty-six feet; the length of the cross aisle is 189 feet; and the height of the roof is ninety-two feet. At the west end are two towers. The nave and cross aisle are supported by fifty slender pillars of Sussex marble, exclusive of pilasters. In the upper and lower ranges there are ninety-four windows; all which, with the arches, roofs, and doors, are in the Gothic taste. The inside of this church is much better executed than the outside, and the perspective is good, particularly that of the grand aisle. The choir, from which there is an ascent by several steps to a fine altar-piece, is paved with black and white marble; having twenty-eight stalls on the north, the same number on the south, and eight at the west end. The altar is made of a beautiful piece of marble, the gift of Queen Anne, enclosed by a curious balustrade, and upon a pavement of porphyry, jasper, Lydian, and serpentine stones, laid in the mosaic style. On each side of this altar a door opens into St. Edward's-chapel, round which are ten other chapels, ranging from the north to the south cross aisles, and dedicated to their respective saints. In St. Edward's-chapel are still to be seen the remains of the shrine, which, though now in obscurity, and robbed of all its riches and lustre, was once esteemed the glory of England, so far as art and riches could make it. Here are the tombs of King Edward I., and several other kings and queens of England; and here, also, is the famous chair in which the kings of Scotland were crowned at Scone. The chapel of Henry II. is divided from St. Edward's

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

HOLBORN HILL, LONDON.

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH.

by an iron screen, on each side of which are statues as la
St. Andrew's-chapel, next to the north cross, and the ot
surround the choir, are crowded with monuments of noble
At the corner of St. Benedict's-chapel, an iron gate opens int
cross aisle; which, from the number of monuments erected
celebrate English poets, has obtained the name of Poet's-corner.
is a most magnificent monument, at the south end, to the men
John, Duke of Argyle; another to Camden, the antiquary; doct
Barrow, the divine; and Thomas Parr, who died at the age of 15
On the east of the abbey stands the chapel of Henry VII., fou
1502, and at that time styled the "wonder of the world." It i
of the most expensive remains of ancient English taste. Th
object of this chapel was a royal dormitory; and none have bee
therein, but such as have traced their descent from ancient kings.
The tomb of King Henry VII. is magnificent, enclosed by a screen of cast brass, admirably designed and executed. Within the rails are the figures of that king, and his royal consort, in their robes of state, on a tomb of black marble. At the head of this tomb lie the remains of Edward VI. In different parts of this chapel are the monuments of Louis Stewart, Duke of Richmond; George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham; John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham; Charles Montague, Marquis of Halifax, Edward V., and his brother Richard; the vault of James I. and his queen Anne, and daughter Mary; a lofty monument of Queen Elizabeth, and another of Mary, Queen of Scots; the monuments for Margaret Douglas, daughter of Margaret, Queen of Scots; Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII.; the vault of King Charles II., and William III.; Queen Mary, his consort; Queen Anne, and Prince George. In a fine vault, under the chapel of Henry VII., is the burying place intended for the royal family, erected by George II. Adjoining to the abbey are the cloisters, built in a quadrangular form, with piazzas towards the court, where several of the prebendaries reside.

DOCKS.

Docks.

Before the construction of the prodigious docks on both banks of the Thames,

> "Commerce brought into the public walk
> The busy merchant, the big warehouse built,
> Raised the strong crane, choked up the public street
> With foreign plenty; and thy stream, O Thames,
> Chose for his grand resort."

But by these enormous excavations both the "choked street" and the "king of floods" have, in a great degree, been freed from these incumbrances.

East India Docks (The), at Blackwall, include the Brunswick-dock, and receive all the East India ships. The prodigious traffic to these depôts led to the formation of the fine Commercial-road, which is seventy feet wide, with a *pavé* of twenty feet in the centre; it extends from Whitechapel-church to Blackwall, a distance of nearly three miles.

St. Katherine's Docks, near the Tower, have occasioned the annihilation of nearly the whole of St. Katherine's parish, together with its venerable church. These were opened, October 25, 1828, seventeen months only after the first stone was laid. They cover twenty-four acres, eleven and a half of which are devoted to wet docks, the remainder to warehouses and quays. The canal leading to the river is 190 feet long and forty-five broad, and by a steam engine of 100 horse power, can be filled or emptied, so that vessels of 700 tons can enter at any time of the tide; the docks and basin will accommodate annually, 1400 vessels. The cost, including that of 1200 houses demolished, was little short of £2,000,000., which was raised by shares. From the newly formed quay of these docks, passengers can enter or quit the various steam vessels

LONDON.

without the intervention of boats, by which the public avoid both danger and extortion.

Docks.

London Docks (The) were commenced in 1802, and contain twenty acres. There are extensive warehouses and cellars on the north quay, which, with a large tobacco warehouse, cover fourteen acres. The east cellar extends over three acres, and will contain 22,000 pipes of port wine; the present capital of the company is £2,200,000.

West India Docks (The) are formed in the narrowest part of the Isle of Dogs; one dock for loading, and the other for unloading; the two contain fifty-four acres, and are capable of accommodating all the shipping in the West India trade. The canal to the south is designed to avoid the circuit round the Isle of Dogs.

INNS OF COURT AND COURTS OF LAW.

Inns of Court and Courts of Law.

Admiralty (Court of), held in Doctors' Commons, by the lords of the admiralty, takes cognizance of all maritime affairs, whether civil or criminal. All crimes committed on the high seas, or on great rivers below the first bridge next the sea, are cognizable in this court only. The proceedings are the same as those adopted in civil law. The plaintiff gives security to prosecute, and, if cast, to pay what is adjudged. In criminal cases, as trial of pirates, and crimes committed at sea, the process, by a special commission, is by a judge, jury, and witnesses, a judge of the common law assisting, on which occasion the court is commonly held at the Sessions-house, in the Old Bailey.

Chancery (Court of) is a court of equity, in which cases of the highest import are tried, but from which there is an appeal to the House of Peers. It consists of two courts, in one of which the chancellor, or vice chancellor, proceeds, according to the precedents and statutes of the kingdom, without the aid of jury; and, in the second, according to equity, judging by the spirit rather than by the letter of the law. The lord chancellor holds his appointment during the king's pleasure, and enjoys precedence over every temporal lord. During the vacations, he sits at Lincoln's Inn-hall, in Chancery-lane; and in his absence, the master of the rolls, or sometimes one of the judges, officiates in his place. The master of the rolls has also his own department, and hears causes in the Rolls-chapel, Chancery-lane; but his decisions may be appealed against to the lord chancellor or vice-chancellor.

Chancery (Inns of) were probably so called because they were anciently inhabited by such clerks as chiefly studied the forming of writs, which regularly belonged to the cursitors, who are officers of chancery. The first of these is Thavies-inn, begun in the reign of Edward III., and since purchased by the society of Lincoln's-inn; Clement's-inn; Clifford's-inn, formerly the house of Lord Clifford; Staple-inn, belonging to the merchants of the staple: Lion's-inn, anciently a common inn, with the sign of the lion; Furnival's-inn; Barnard's-inn; and New-inn. These were considered only as preparatory schools for younger students; and many were entered here before they were admitted into the inns of court. They are now chiefly occupied by attorneys and solicitors.

Common Pleas (Court of) is the second court, in point of rank, and has a concomitant jurisdiction with the King's-bench, in civil actions, besides an exclusive one in some particular cases respecting real property, but it has no criminal jurisdiction. No counsel plead in this court, except serjeants at law. The chief justice has a salary of £4500. per annum; and the other three judges have £3000. a year each. A Court of Common Pleas is also holden, by the lord chief justice, at Guildhall, in the city.

Doctors' Commons, or the College of Civilians, is a college established for the study and practice of the civil law, in which courts are kept for the trial of civil and ecclesiastical causes, under the archbishop of Canter-

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bury and the bishops of London; as in the Court of Arches, and the Prerogative Court. There are also offices in which wills are deposited and searched, and a court of faculties and dispensations. The name of commons is given to this college, from the circumstance of the civilians commoning together, as in other colleges. This edifice is situated in Great Knight Rider-street, near the College of Arms, on the south side of St. Paul's Cathedral. The old building, which stood in this place, was purchased for the residence of the civilians and canonists, by Henry Harvey, doctor of the civil and canon law, and dean of the arches. But this edifice being destroyed by the general devastation in 1666, they removed to Exeter-house, in the Strand, where the civilians had their chambers and offices, and the courts were held in the hall. Some years after, the commons being rebuilt in a more convenient and elegant manner than before, the civilians returned thither.

Exchequer (*Court of*) is a court for the trial of revenue causes, actions of debt, and other questions between subject and subject. It is also a court of equity. The lord chief baron has £3500. a-year; and the other three barons, £3000. a-year each. Sittings are likewise holden at Guildhall.

Gray's Inn, on the north side of Holborn, near the bars, is so called in consequence of being formerly the residence of the ancient and noble family of Gray of Wilton, who, in the reign of Edward III. demised it to several students of the law.

Insolvent Debtors' Court has been instituted, for the releasing all debtors, who have been confined in prison for three months, and who apply by petition to be liberated, upon surrendering all their effects to their creditors. The commissioner presides as judge, and sits one day in a week, in the Guildhall of Westminster, an octagonal brick building, near St. Margaret's-church.

King's Bench (*Court of*) is the supreme court of common law in the kingdom, and has cognizance of all kinds of causes, civil and criminal. The court is composed of four judges, who hold their appointments for life. The lord chief justice enjoys a salary of £6000. per annum; the puisne judges, £3000. each. Sittings are also holden at Guildhall, in the city.

Lincoln's Inn belonged originally to Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, from whom it derives its name; it first became the residence of law students in the year 1300. The chapel was designed by Inigo Jones, and is built upon massy pillars, affording, under its shelter, an excellent walk; the hall was erected in 1506, and the grand entrance, which is no small ornament to Chancery-lane, into which it opens, was completed in the year 1548, three years after which, with the assistance of donations from Sir Thomas Lovel, the tower and great gate-house were perfected. The grand terrace, and the walk, separating it from the square, were finished in 1663, at the expense of nearly £1000. The new square, formerly called, from its founder, Searl's-court, was completed in the year 1697, and the arms of the family of Searl, along with those of the society, are placed over the gateway leading into Carey-street. This square is gravelled, and has, in its centre, a fountain, which is not at present used; it consists of an elegant column of the Corinthian order, designed by Inigo Jones, supporting on its top a sun-dial, and having at its basement infant tritons, spouting water out of their shells. It was once proposed to rebuild Lincoln's-inn in a magnificent manner, with Portland stone, which would have rendered it one of the most elegant piles of building in the city; but the design, after its execution had been commenced, was abandoned.

Temple (*The*) is among the most distinguished of our seats of legal study. It takes its name from the knights templars, a military order, founded about the year 1118, by a number of the crusaders, who formed

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themselves into a kind of militia, for the protection of the holy pilgrims upon their journey to visit the holy sepulchre at Jerusalem. A number of these knights first established themselves in a house in Holborn, whence they moved here, in the year 1185; from these possessors it finally came into the hands of the gentlemen of the law, in the reign of Edward III. The Temple, which contained all that space of ground from White-friars to Essex-house, is divided into two inns of court; namely, the Middle and Inner Temple. The Middle Temple-gate, opening into Fleet-street, was built in the year 1684, in the style of Inigo Jones. The magnificent hall of the Middle Temple was rebuilt in the three years' treasurership of Plowden; its roof is venerably constructed of timber, and the walls decorated with the arms of the readers. This apartment, including the passage, measures 100 feet in length; it fortunately escaped destruction in the great fire, which laid most of the Temple to the east of it in ruins. Over the music gallery, at the entrance, is suspended a large quantity of the armour of the old knights templars, consisting of helmets, shields, &c. The library of the Middle Temple, which is regularly opened (except during the long vacation) from ten in the morning to one in the afternoon, and from two in the afternoon to six in summer, and four in winter, is situated in Garden-court, and was founded in the year 1641, by the will of Robert Ashby, Esq., who left his own library and £300. to it; the librarian must be a student of the society, and elected by the benchers. To the east of Middle Temple-gate is situated the Inner Temple, which has a cloister, large garden, and more spacious walks than the former. In the hall are emblematic paintings by Sir James Thornhill, and two full-length portraits of those illustrious pillars of the law, Lyttleton, who died in 1481; and his commentator, the able, but insolent, Coke, who died in 1634. This hall is supposed to have been originally built in the reign of Edward III. Beneath the hall, is a passage to the round church, which was founded in the reign of Henry II., by the knights templars, upon a model of that of the Holy Sepulchre, it was consecrated in 1185, by Heraclius, patriarch of Jerusalem, and is dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The entrance is through a door with a Norman arch; its form, internally, is circular, supported by six round arches, each resting upon four round columns, bound together by a fascia. Above each arch is a round-topped window, with a gallery and rich Saxon arches intersecting each other. On the lower part of the wall are small pilasters meeting in pointed arches at the top, and having over each a grotesque head; connected with the church is a large square choir, with narrow gothic windows, evidently of more modern erection, between each window there is, externally, a buttress. Of the monuments in this church, we shall notice but two groups of knights, placed upon the floor of the round church. In the first group are four knights, each cross-legged; three of them perfectly armed, having plain helmets, flatted at top, and singularly long shields: of these, one is known to be Geoffry de Magnaville, created Earl of Exeter, in 1148, whose singular fate is recorded by Pennant. One of these figures is remarkable, being bareheaded and bald, his legs armed, and hands mailed, his mantle long, and a cowl round his neck; as, though in conformity to the reigning superstition, he had desired to be buried in a monk's dress, lest the evil spirit should take possession of his body; his shield bears three *fleurs-de-lis*. In this group is a stone coffin, of a ridged shape, supposed to have been the tomb of William Plantagenet, fifth son of Henry III. Of the figures in the second group, which are all armed in mail, except the outmost, none are cross-legged. The helmets much resemble the former, but two are mailed. The attitude of one figure is spirited, he is drawing a dagger, one foot rests upon the tail of a cockatrice, the other in the act of being drawn up, with the head of the monster beneath. The conjectures respecting these groups, and the individuals designated by the figures, are so vague, that we wave the discussion of them.

Besides the courts which we have described, there are several others which our limits will not allow us to illustrate; these are, the Lord Mayor's Court, Guildhall; the Lord Mayor's Office, Royal Exchange; the Palace, or Marshalsea Court, Scotland-yard; the Rolls Court, Chancery-lane; the Sessions-house, for Middlesex, Clerkenwell-green; the Sessions-house, Old Bailey; the Sessions-house (for London), Guildhall; the Sessions-house (for Southwark), Horsmonger-lane; the Sessions-house (for the Tower liberty), 33, Wellclose-square; the Sessions-house (for Westminster), or the New Court House; the Star Chamber, New Palace-yard.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.

Literary and Scientific Institutions

Apothecaries' Hall is a beautiful edifice, which has a handsome pair of gates leading into an open court, paved with broad stones; at the upper end of which is an ascent, by a grand flight of steps, into the hall room, which is built with brick and stone, and adorned with Tuscan columns. The ceiling of the hall, and of the court-room, is elegantly ornamented with fret-work; the wall is wainscotted to the height of fourteen feet, and decorated with the bust of Gideon Delaun, apothecary to James I. The hall possesses likewise some good portraits. Here are two large laboratories, in which are prepared large quantities of the best medicines which can be obtained here, of unadulterated purity. The apothecaries were originally incorporated with the Grocer's Company, but were, by a charter of James I., formed into an independent company in the year 1617, governed by a master, two wardens, and a court of assistants.

British Institution (The), in Pall-mall, was established by the liberal contributions of several noblemen and gentlemen, in 1805, for the express encouragement of British artists; it is devoted to the exhibition and sale of pictures, and to the use of young students, for copying from, and studying old paintings.

British Museum (The), in Great Russel-street, a grand national depository of antiquities, manuscripts, and books, with various natural and artificial curiosities, was established, by act of parliament, in 1753, in consequence of Sir Hans Sloane having left, by will, his museum to the nation, on condition that parliament paid £20,000. to his executors, and purchased a house sufficiently commodious for its reception. Many valuable collections of manuscripts, books, &c. have, at different times, been added; and marbles have recently enriched its former inestimable stores. The Museum is open, for public inspection, from ten till four o'clock on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, in every week, except in the Christmas, Easter, and Whitsun weeks, on thanksgiving and fast days, and during the months of August and September. No money is to be given to the attendants or servants. The reading-room is open from ten till four, except Saturdays and Sundays, and for one week at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide; also on thanksgiving and fast days.

City of London Institution (The) is organized for the purpose of imparting to persons engaged in commercial and professional pursuits, a knowledge of science, literature, languages and the arts. Upwards of 500 members are enrolled, and several distinguished names appear among its conductors. The subscription is £2. per annum. There is a library, and courses of lectures form part of the advantages afforded by this excellent establishment.

College of Physicians (The), in Pall-mall East, is a brilliant star in that beautiful constellation of new buildings which adorns the western hemisphere of the metropolis. The portico, in the Ionic order, is very fine. The old college, in Warwick-lane, has been converted into a brass foundry; it is one of the remaining monuments of the taste of Inigo Jones.

King's College. Its plan is to afford to the younger members of society

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learned, scientific, and religious courses of instruction upon economical terms, the religious branch of which is to be in accordance with the articles of the church of England. The building was designed by Mr. Smirke, and forms the east wing of Somerset-house, which has so long been incomplete; it comprises a chapel, hall, library, museum, and lecture rooms; a house for the principal, and apartments for the professors. There is a provision for the residence of some of the students in the college with the tutors.

Lloyd's Coffee House is the first and most important place for the transaction of business, being the medium of communication between the government and the city, no mercantile information being credited until it has been officially posted up at Lloyd's. This coffee-house has been the place in which many patriotic schemes have been planned and matured. The name of Lloyd's Patriotic Fund, for relief and reward of those who suffer or distinguish themselves in the defence of their country, will be handed down to the latest posterity, amidst the applause and admiration of surrounding nations. At Lloyd's also numberless charitable subscriptions have been made for the relief of our distressed neighbours and allies upon the continent; thus contradicting, by the most forcible arguments, those idle declaimers, who rail against the supposed sordid selfishness of our merchants, and seek to exalt their own fame upon the ruins of their country's grossly misrepresented character. But the limits of our work prevent our expatiating as we could desire upon the extensive benefits which have emanated from the subscribers to this coffee-house; benefits which were not selfishly restricted to the shores of England, but were most liberally extended to whatever part of the world stood in need of them.

London Institution (The), Finsbury-circus, possesses an admirable library, a chemical laboratory, and a philosophical apparatus. The lectures are delivered in an elegant theatre. The entire establishment evinces taste and opulence; as an edifice it ranks high as a specimen of elegant architecture, forming a noble centre to the newly formed circus which has arisen around it.

London University (The), Gower-street, Bedford-square, is a great architectural ornament to London. The first stone was laid, by the Duke of Sussex, April 30, 1827, and the first lectures were delivered October 1, 1828. The front is adorned with a noble portico of twelve Corinthian columns, supporting a pediment, on which are symbolical emblems of science and literature in basso relievo. Over the octagonal vestibule, in the centre of the edifice, a cupola rises, surmounted by a lantern. The building is nearly 400 feet in length, and 200 feet in depth, including the hall and lecture rooms in the rear. The following are the dimensions of some of the principal rooms—hall 90 feet by 45, museum 120 feet by 50, theatre 65 feet by 50, library 120 feet by 50. The university is governed by a council, elected by the shareholders every two years; the chief superintendent is the warden. The plan of the institution comprehends public lectures and examinations by the professors, and mutual instruction by the pupils, assisted by tutors. The course of instruction includes literature and the mental and moral sciences, law, physic, history, political economy, &c. Well dressed persons are allowed to inspect the interior of the edifice.

Painters in water-colours (Society of) have an annual exhibition of their works, in Pall-mall East. It opens generally in May, and is an institution combining talent of the first water-colour artists in London. Admission one shilling.

Royal Academy (The), in Somerset-house, has an annual exhibition of paintings and sculpture, open from May to August. In this academy lectures are given to the students on architecture, sculpture, painting, perspective, and anatomy.

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Royal Institution (The), Albemarle-street, may be called the head quarters of British science; here the most illustrious of its names are enrolled, and every facility is afforded for the prosecution of discoveries in philosophy. The lecturers are eminent, and the apparatus commensurate.

Russell Institution (The), Coram-street, offers elegant accommodation for the study of science and the recreation of literature; and in the immediate neighbourhood, Burton-street, Burton-crescent, Mr. Owen has opened an institution, where he delivers lectures upon his "Rational System of Society," every Sunday morning and evening.

Sion College, London-wall, contains a valuable library for the use of all rectors, vicars, curates and lecturers of the city and suburbs.

Society of Arts (The) have an establishment, in the Adelphi, for the display of models and machines, which have obtained prizes from the society. This is a most interesting exhibition, and may be viewed by applying for an order at the office of the society.

The institutions for the purposes of science above enumerated, form but a small part of the immense number which are at present established in London. We give the names of some of the principal literary societies not already mentioned. The African Institution, 3, Fludyer-street, Westminster; the Antiquarian Society, Somerset-place, Strand; the Astronomical Society of London, 57, Lincoln's-Inn-fields; the Board of Agriculture, Sackville-street; Church Missionary College, Barnsbury-place, Islington; Church Missionary Society, 14, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street; College of Advocates, Great Knight Rider-street; College (Royal) of Surgeons; Law Institution, Chancery-lane; Linnæan Society, 32, Soho-square; London Mechanic's Institute, Southampton-buildings, Holborn; Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, 59, Lincoln's-Inn-fields; Western Literary Institution, Leicester-square, &c. &c.

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Coal Exchange (The), in Thames-street, is a large building for the purchase and sale of coals by the ship; here the price of this essential article is regulated; the agents between the buyer and seller are called factors. When it is known that 5000 vessels are employed in this trade to the port of London alone, some idea will be formed of the enormous consumption, which is computed to be 1,500,000 chaldrons annually.

Corn and Seed Markets are in Mark-lane. These articles are sold by sample; and as the stands are limited and new ones prohibited, the factors who own them are secured from a competition, which would be more hurtful to their interests than to those of the public.

Covent Garden Market, for fruit, flowers, and vegetables, is now worthy of the metropolis; it has recently been so much improved, both in its plan and aspect, that it may be designated a new market; the Duke of Bedford, who is the proprietor, was the projector, and Mr. Fowler the designer of the alterations. The numerous rows of shops and ranges of stands are encompassed with colonnades of granite pillars twelve feet high, forming covered walks, over which is a terrace, to which there are two ascents at the eastern end by stone stair-cases, leading to spacious conservatories for the display and sale of green-house plants, in front of which are fountains spouting up refreshing streams.

Farringdon or Fleet Market was removed from the spacious street now named Farringdon-street, to its present situation, in Shoe-lane, November 20, 1829; it is a very commodious market, in the form of a quadrangle, 232 feet by 150, and covers an acre and a half. The purchase of the ground and houses taken down, amounted to £200,000., and the building cost £30,000. Three sides of the quadrangle are occupied by a double row of shops, under cover; the roof of these avenues is twenty-five feet high; the light is admitted from above. The centre of the quadrangle is appropriated to a vegetable market.

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Hungerford New Market.—The site of the new market has been similarly occupied for upwards of a century and a half. Here originally stood Hungerford-inn, the town residence of the Hungerford family, one of the sta' ly mansions which formerly embellished the northern bank of the Thames. Hungerford-inn must have stood between York-house, and Suffolk, or the present Northumberland-house. We are not informed of the motives which led the Hungerfords to convert their mansion and gardens into a market, though conjecture attributes it to their waning fortunes. Malcolm tells us, that Sir Edward Hungerford, "influenced by the same motives that prompted his illustrious eastern neighbours, determined to sacrifice the honours of his ancestors at the shrine of Plutus; and obtained an act, in the reign of Charles II., to make leases of the site of his mansion and grounds, where a market was soon afterwards erected." This privilege was granted in 1679, but, with the restriction of malt, meal, and grain, from being offered for sale in the market. In the year 1685, however, the market rights were fully established, with license to sell the above articles, granted to Sir Stephen Fox, and Sir Christopher Wren, the then proprietors of the market estate. Of the old premises there were few remains when the new market was decided on. These were a range of stalls, or shops, beneath a colonnade, on the west side, and a lofty hall in the centre of the market-place; but this building had long been divided into stables. In a niche over its entrance was a bust of Sir Edward Hungerford, with an inscription to the purport that Sir Edward erected the market-place "*utilitati publicæ*," or for public utility. To perfect the buildings, and to purchase the Hungerford estate, and some adjoining ground, on which they have been erected, was estimated at upwards of £200,000.; which amount has been raised in shares of £100. each. The general plan of the market was to extend the buildings from the Strand to the front of the river, from the design of Mr. Fowler, the architect of the new market, Covent Garden. The new embankment was commenced in 1830, and the first stone of the building was laid by Lord Dover, on the 18th of June, 1831, so that little more than two years were occupied in the erection of this great work. The whole area of the company's estate comprises about three acres and a quarter; of which the market buildings occupy upwards of 60,000 square feet, or nearly one-half, the remainder being taken up in the wharf, approaches, and accessories. The buildings may be divided into two quadrangles; a large hall; the front facing the river; and the land, or Strand front. The buildings are of fine brick, the columns (of the Tuscan order), stairs, pavement, and parts of the frontages being throughout of granite; and the cost of the market-buildings is stated at £53,000., a moderate sum, considering the great extent and solidity of the work. The wharf has a frontage of more than 220 feet. Spacious and easy granite stairs project from its centre, with a causeway extending 150 feet into the river. This front consists of a central colonnade, with a commodious balustraded roof or terrace, flanked by two handsome buildings, which have flat roofs, or terraces, at the top, formed of tiles and cement upon iron bearers. The lower quadrangle is devoted exclusively to the Fish-market, and is 120 by 70 feet within the colonnades. There are twenty-four compartments, or shops, at the sides, besides a considerable space for stalls and benches under the colonnades; the whole of this space, including the open court and the vaults underneath, forming an extensive range of cellarage. From the Fish-market the ascent is by a spacious flight of steps leading to the hall, the dimensions of which are 188 by 123 feet. It consists of a nave and two aisles, besides ranges of shops against the side walls, with galleries over, the latter being approached by four staircases at the extremities. The whole building is lighted and ventilated from above, the centre part, or nave being raised by open arches, and the roofs of the aisles carried up in the centre with

open intervals. The floor of the hall contains twenty-three shops; the eastern side being for the sale of fruit and vegetables, and the western side for poultry, butchers' meat, &c. The galleries contain ranges of counters for the display of ornamental wares, as in a bazaar. Under the whole of this building is a double tier of cellars and warehouses, covered with brick vaulting, and having entrances from various points, so as to be independent of uses connected with the shops above them. The upper quadrangle is 140 feet by 70 feet in the clear of the colonnades, and is occupied by shops with dwellings, which are appropriated to range with those in the hall, keeping the two sides quite distinct. The principal approach is from the Strand, through the New Hungerford-street, which is 163 feet in length and thirty feet wide. The east entrance from Duke-street, Adelphi, is formed by an arcade twelve feet wide, lighted from above, and flanked by shops on each side; over the eastern end of which are erected the court-room and offices of the company, forming a conspicuous and lofty elevation towards the Adelphi. The western entrance is by a court from Craven-street.

Islington Market is included in an area of nearly fifteen acres, abutting on the Lower-road, Islington, near to Ball's Pond Turnpike-gate. This space is enclosed by a substantial brick wall, about ten feet in height, within which are sheds on all the four sides, each of which is 800 feet long, and the span of the roofing to the sheds is twenty-five feet. The roofs rest on the enclosing walls outward, and on substantial piers inward. These sheds are divided into pens or stalls of convenient extent for the reception of beasts, with yards, or layers, before them, in which the cattle may range. Here they may be foddered and watered from market-day to market-day, or until the purchasers may have occasion to use them. A road, or drive, goes on each of the four sides of the market, within the layers before the stalls; and within this road are other yards or layers, for cattle also; but these are without sheds. Within these cattle-yards are layers for sheep. The rest of the inner area, save the centre, is disposed in pens for sheep; the layers being for conveniently exposing them for sale; and the latter for them to remain in after they are sold, or if they should remain unsold. The centre of the inner area is a circle, of 150 feet diameter, intended to be occupied by an Exchange for the meeting of salesmen and graziers, and offices, and dwellings for money-takes. At present, the latter only have been erected. The inner area is likewise quadrated by roads crossing it at right angles, and lying opposite to the entrance gateways. Drains and sewers run through the whole area, and two large tanks furnish the establishment with water. Thus far the upper, or quadrangular portion of the market. The lower part is of irregular triangular form; the right-hand portion being reserved for slaughter-houses; or occupied by enclosures for pigs. Here, likewise, is the principal entrance from the Islington Lower-road by an arched gateway, and footways, through the centre of a building containing offices for the clerks, &c.; it is placed in the middle of the west side of the market, and recedes about sixty yards from the road. The sides immediately fronting the road consist of houses with shops, built in the embellished style now common in the new streets of the metropolis. Here, likewise, is another entrance. "The situation of this establishment is, perhaps, the best that could have been chosen for its purpose, lying open, as it does, to most of the great roads from the northern and eastern counties, from which the principal supply of cattle and sheep to the London market is derived, and communicating conveniently, by means of the New, or City-road, with a greater part of the town—without driving through the heart of it—than any other would have done. Indeed, the New-road affords direct and easy access to the market from the western roads also; but both town and country will require a similar establishment near the confluence of the principal roads on the

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south side of the river. The market was opened for business on the 18th of April, 1836.

Leadenhall and Newgate are the principal markets for meat, poultry, eggs and butter; the latter is also a considerable market for vegetables, and the former for leather.

Smithfield was formerly the place of execution for heretics and malefactors. Here, within the part now enclosed by rails, many of the most upright of the opposers of the errors of the church of Rome were burned; among other distinguished names we may notice those of Latimer and Cranmer. From having been covered with elms, a part of this place was called the Elms. The origin of its present name of Smithfield is not well ascertained. Besides being a place of martyrdom and execution, Smithfield was also occasionally the scene of festivity; tournaments and trials by single combat, being held here. At present this place is chiefly distinguished for its great cattle market, and for its annual fair, in honour of Saint Bartholomew, the humours of which have been so admirably pourtrayed by Hogarth, in his inimitable print of that fair.

The markets not included above, are, Billingsgate, in Lower Thames-street, for fish, which is held daily; the Borough, in York-street, Southwark, daily, for butchers' meat and vegetables; Finsbury Market near Finsbury-square, daily; Honey-lane Market, Milk-street, Cheapside, daily; Newport Market, near St. Martin's-lane, daily; St. George's Market, Borough-road, daily; Borough Skin Market, Great Suffolk-street, Monday; Portman Market, Edgeware-road, general provisions, daily; pigs, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday; Whitechapel, High-street Market, butchers' meat, daily; skins, Saturday; hay and straw, three times a week.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Miscellaneous.

Auction Mart, Bartholomew-lane, is a spacious and commodious building, erected in 1810, from the design of John Walters, Esq.

Bank of England, a magnificent structure, of Portland stone, the grand front of which towards Threadneedle-street, extends to eighty feet in length, and is of the Ionic order, with a rustic basement. In it is situated a noble gateway, opening into the court-yard, and leading to the great hall; this gateway is of the Corinthian order, and has a pediment in the centre, upon which is engraved in relievo the seal of the Bank Company; this building is ornamented at the top with a balustrade and handsome vases. Within is the hall, a spacious apartment, measuring seventy-nine feet, by forty, and having a statue of William III. at its further end. The Rotunda, a large room in which the stock brokers transact their business, is among the apartments most deserving of notice.

Charing Cross is so called from one of the crosses which King Edward I. caused to be erected to the memory of the queen, Eleanor, and Charing, the name of the village in which it was built. The cross remained till the civil wars in the reign of Charles I., when it was destroyed, on the pretence that it was a monument of popish superstition, and an equestrian statue of Charles I. was set up in its stead. This, which continues to be an ornament to the place, was made in 1633, at the expense of the Howard-Arundel family. The Parliament sold it to a brazier in Holborn, with strict orders to break it to pieces: but he concealed it under ground till the Restoration, when it was again set up.

Commercial Hall, Mincing-lane, for the sale of colonial produce, was built in 1811, by Joseph Woods, F. S. A., and its front is ornamented with Ionic columns and bas reliefs.

Commons (House of), as it existed previous to the fire, had nothing very striking to recommend it to notice: convenience rather than ornament seems to have been the object of the government in the successive adaptations of St. Stephen's Chapel to the use of the Commons, and even

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CORN EXCHANGE, MARK LANE, LONDON

the former object was but imperfectly attained. It was too small, and this defect has been very sensibly felt by the members since the additions made to their number by the Irish Union. There were galleries along each side of the House for the use of the members, and another at the end of the room, opposite the Speaker's chair, to which the public were admitted, but this gallery was not capable of accommodating more than 130 persons. These galleries were supported by slender iron pillars, crowned with gilt Corinthian capitals, and the walls of the whole apartment to the ceiling were lined with brown polished wainscot. The Speaker's chair stood at some distance from the wall at the east end of the room: it was ornamented with gilding, and surmounted by the royal arms. At a short distance before the Speaker was a table, at which sat three clerks of the House, and on which the Speaker's mace was laid when the House was formally sitting, and under which it was put when the House went into Committee. In the centre of the House, between the table and the bar, there was an area, in which a temporary bar was placed when witnesses were examined. The seats of the members occupied each side and both ends of the room, with the exception of the passages. The rows of seats were five, rising above each other, with short backs and green morocco cushions. The seat on the floor, on the Speaker's right hand, was called the "Treasury Bench," as the principal members of the government usually sat there; and the opposite seat was commonly occupied by the leading members of the "Opposition." No members had any particular seats, except those for the city of London, who have a right to sit on the Speaker's right hand; but of this privilege it was not usual for them to avail themselves except on the first day of a session.

Corn Exchange, Mark-lane, is a handsome edifice, erected in 1827, at the expense of a joint-stock company, from the designs of G.Smith, Esq.

Crosby Hall.—What now remains of this ancient residence occupies the western and northern fronts of the irregular quadrangle, called Crosby-square, on the east side of Bishopsgate-street, and immediately to the south of the better known opening of Great St. Helen's. On the west is the principal apartment, the great Banqueting-hall, measuring 55 feet in length, by 27½ in breadth, while the height, from the orginal floor to the crown of the ceiling, is 40 feet. The principal ornament of this room is its noble oaken or chesnut roof, of an elliptical form, and divided in the ancient style into quadrangular compartments with pendants. It is regarded as a work of great skill and beauty, and fortunately, it still remains nearly perfect. Between this roof and the original pavement, two wooden floors have been erected at different times; and the whole space is at present divided into an upper and lower apartment. The hall is lighted by twelve loft windows, six in the east and six in the west front, commencing at the height of seventeen feet from the floor, and divided each into two parts by beautifully carved mullions. In the northern wall is an immense chimney, a rare, perhaps singular instance of such an accommodation in these old banqueting halls; where the fire was usually placed in the centre of the room, and the smoke allowed to escape through an opening in the roof. At the north-west corner of the hall is a semi-octagonal recess, measuring about nine feet in diameter, of the kind commonly called an oriel, of the same height with the hall, and having also a window in each of its four sides. The taste and skill of the architect have been exerted with the happiest effect in finishing both the outside and the interior of this ornamental projection.

Custom House, Lower Thames-Street, was originally founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and having been repeatedly destroyed by fire, was rebuilt on a most extensive scale, by David Laing, architect to the Board of Customs, in 1814; but the foundation having given way in 1825, the front next the Thames has been since rebuilt from the designs of Mr. Smirke.

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East India House was executed from the designs of Mr. R. Jupp, architect, in the years 1798 and 1799. A portion of the interior of the old house was preserved, but by far the greatest part was erected from the ground, on the site of various dwellings which had been purposely taken down. The front, which is of stone, has an air of considerable grandeur, principally arising from the extent and elevation of its central portico, which consists of six Ionic columns, fluted, supporting an enriched entablature and pediment. The frieze is sculptured with ornaments, imitative of the antique; and the pediment contains several figures, emblematical of the commerce of the company, protected by George III., who is represented as extending a shield over them. On the apex of the pediment is a statue of Britannia; at the east corner, a figure of Asia seated on a dromedary; and at the west, another representing Europe. The interior of the India House is well worth visiting; the stranger may see great part of it without expense, and the rest by a *douceur* to any of the porters, or an order from a director. The new sale room fully equals, in interest, the rotunda of the bank. The grand court room, which is elegantly fitted up, contains a fine *bas-relief* of Britannia, in white marble, attended by her river god, the Thames, and three female figures, emblematical of India, Asia, and Africa, presenting their various productions. In the committee room is a good portrait of Major General Stringer Lawrence, whose skill and gallantry so greatly contributed to the preservation of the company's East India possessions, in the middle of the last century. In the old sale room are statues of Lord Clive, Admiral Pocock, Major General Lawrence, and Sir Eyre Coote. Portraits of the Marquess Cornwallis, Sir Warren Hastings, the famous Nabob of Arcot, and various views of buildings, &c. in the east, are contained in the room where the committee of correspondence meet. Within the eastern wing is the library and the museum. The former contains an unparalleled collection of oriental manuscripts, in all languages, many of which are adorned with historical and mythological drawings, executed in the most brilliant colours, and heightened with gold; among them is Tippoo Saib's copy of the Koran. Here, also, are many volumes of Indian drawings, copies of every work which has been published relative to Asia, and an extensive collection of Chinese printed books. A fine portrait of the Sovereign of Persia, and two busts of Governor Warren Hastings, and Mr. Orme, the historian, are likewise preserved here. In the museum are many curiously sculptured representations of the Hindoo deities, together with inscribed bricks, in the Persepolitan, or nail-headed character, from the banks of the Euphrates; and numerous other articles of interest, from the countries forming the British Empire in India. Here also are many of the trophies taken at Seringapatam, by General Harris, and particularly the standards of Tippoo Saib, the golden footstool of his throne, his velvet carpet, mantle, and several pieces of his armour. Three beautiful models of Chinese rock-work, &c., in wood, ivory, embossed silver, and mother-of-pearl, together with various highly-finished Chinese and Indian paintings, are also preserved here. The warehouses of the company, in the neighbourhood are of immense extent, and are well worth inspection, both from the immense value of their merchandise, and from their excellent internal arrangements.

Duke of York's Monument.—The subscription for a monument to commemorate the public services of the Duke of York, as commander-in-chief of the army, having, in the year 1829, amounted to the sum of £21,000. (which was afterwards increased, by an accumulation of interest and further contributions, to about £25,000.), the committee of noblemen and gentlemen for managing the application of that fund, invited seven or eight of the most eminent architects in the country to offer their suggestions and to make designs, with a view to the accomplishment of that object. The committee did not, however, decide upon the design till

December, 1830, when that submitted by Mr. Benjamin Wyatt was finally adopted. Mr. Newell, the mason, of Grosvenor-wharf, Pimlico, contracted to complete the column for the sum of £15,760. 9*s*. 6*d*. and within two years from his being put in possession of the ground. "Fortunately, the great opening into St. James's-park had been decided on before the exact site for the column was fixed upon; and thus an opportunity was afforded for placing this ornamental and stupendous feature in one of the most imposing positions imaginable, whether with reference to its effect, as viewed from the top of Regent-street, or from the park below the steps." The view from the summit of the column itself is certainly the finest to be obtained of the most embellished quarter of the metropolis, and approached only by the *coup d'œil*, from the Colosseum. The column is of the Tuscan order, and is composed of granite of different colours, all brought from quarries in Aberdeenshire. Its surface throughout is, according to technical language, 'fine axed,' polished or rubbed. The pedestal underneath the column consists of ten courses of grey granite, from the quarries of Aberdeen, above the level of the ground, and is sixteen feet eight inches high, to the bottom of the base of the column, having one course of rough granite (from the island of Hern) between the first of these ten courses and the course of Yorkshire stone slabs, on the top of the concrete." We now come to the dimensions, which have been variously detailed; but the following may be relied on as correct:—"The plinth of the pedestal measures twenty-two feet six inches on either side; and its die is eighteen feet and three-fourths of an inch in diameter. The base of the column, consisting of two members only, viz. the plinth and the torus, are formed also of granite from Aberdeenshire, but of a bluer tone of colour than that of the pedestal, and are, together, five feet four inches in height. The shaft of the column, which is of red granite, contains twenty-six courses, and has six apertures on one side, and seven on the other, for the admission of light to the staircase within. The bottom diameter of the shaft is eleven feet seven and a half inches, and that of its top, immediately under the capital, is ten feet one inch and three-fourths; whilst its whole height is eighty-four feet ten inches, from the top of the basement to the bottom of the capital. The capital consists of two courses of the same coloured granite as the base, and is four feet two inches in height. Upon the outer lines of the abacus of the capital is fixed a plain, but very substantial iron railing; and in its centre is constructed the acroter, which at once forms a roof, or covering, to the internal staircase, and a pedestal for the statue to stand upon. The superstructure is of the same red granite as the shaft, and contains seven courses in height, between the top of the abacus and the foot of the statue. The gross altitude of the whole structure, from the surface of the ground to the top of the acroter, is 123 feet six inches; and the statue itself being thirteen feet six inches, the whole distance from the ground to the top of the figure is 137 feet. The spiral staircase within the pedestal and shaft of the column consists of 168 steps, of two feet four inches wide, and very well lighted in every part between the pedestal and the outlet upon the abacus of the capital. The architect made use of this staircase for the purpose of firmly binding together all parts of this fabric, by means of the bond-stones." We must add, the whole has such an appearance of solidity as to resemble one stupendous slab of granite, within which the stairs have been, as it were, dug, or chiselled out. The statue weighs 7 tons 800lbs., and represents the duke in the robes of the Order of the Garter, the folds of which aid in supporting the ponderous figure. It was conveyed to the base of the pillar on a truck, and was hauled up by ropes and pulleys, the scaffolding for which is stated to have been a triumph of mechanical contrivance. Indeed, it is scarcely possible to reflect on a weight of 16,480lbs. being raised 123 feet in height without associating the labour with some of the

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gigantic labours of antiquity; an association, by the way, which is not unassisted by the material of the column, this being, as regards hardness, colour, and external appearance, scarcely inferior to "the red and grey Egyptian granite of ancient times." It should not, however, be overlooked, that if we consider the raising of this statue a wonder of art, in the present age of mechanical triumphs, what must have been the labour of the Egyptians in erecting their stupendous monuments, beside which our buildings are puny, and almost furnish materials for another Lilliputian satire. One consolatory reflection remains. The monuments of Egypt are, by those who have studied their history, believed to have been undertaken by tyrannical rulers to oppress the people, and thousands perished in their construction; but the architectural works of our times are the free labours of industry and peaceful prosperity. The York column, in form, resembles the Pillars of Trajan, at Rome, and of Napoleon, in the Place Vendôme, at Paris. Yet it lacks the interesting character of those celebrated monuments. The rich reliefs are wanting in our column, where all is blank stone; and the merits of the Trajan reliefs, as illustrations of the manners, costume, &c. of the period in which the pillar was erected, are too valuable to be passed over in the comparison. The proportions of the York column, and that at Paris, are as follow:—

COLUMN AT PARIS.	Ft.	in.	YORK COLUMN.	Ft.	in.
Height	141	0	Height	137	0
Diameter	12	9	Extreme Diameter	11	7½

Excise Office, Broad-street, is a spacious structure, erected in 1708, on the site of Gresham-college.

Exeter Hall was erected from funds raised by shares, for the purpose of accommodating public meetings for religious, charitable and other objects. The building contains a suite of rooms for offices, committee-rooms, &c. On the upper floor is a magnificent room, capable of seating nearly 3,000 persons, with a commodious platform at the upper end for the speakers; the seats or forms are of wainscot, with backs; on the ground floor is one of smaller dimensions, which will accommodate 800 persons. The entrance from the Strand is adorned with a noble portico; the view from the roof is very striking.

Green Park (The) is part of the ground enclosed by Henry VIII. Though of limited extent, it possesses many attractions, as the mansions and gardens which flank one side; the ranger's lodge, and its picturesque shrubbery, in a little valley: and the fine road, Constitution-hill.

Guildhall next attracts our notice. The front is Gothic, but has a striking appearance. The large hall is 153 feet long, forty-eight broad, and fifty-five high; here the elections for members of parliament, and for the lord mayor, take place; public meetings are also held here, and city feasts given. The Emperor Alexander, of Russia, was entertained in the hall at a great expense. The far famed giants, which formerly stood facing the entrance, are removed to the west end of the hall; their history was long involved in obscurity, but Mr. Hone, in his recondite book of "Mysteries," has disclosed their origin. It was customary, before the present "high and mighty" personages were in existence, for two wicker-work and pasteboard giants to march before the lord mayor, on the day of his inauguration, but time and the rats having made sad work with their aforesaid giantships, they were invalided, and trainband Captain Saunders, citizen and carver, happily for "the city's weal," introduced, at this juncture, to the corporation, as their successors, his two majestic sons, the present venerable Messrs. Gog and Magog; but as these were thought too dignified to be made a show of, a more lofty station was assigned them—that of "standing centries" in the hall; and so faithful have they been to their duty, that but once, since the year 1708, have

they quitted their posts. In the chamberlain's office, Mr. Hone discovered the following register of their births:—"To Richard Saunders, carver, seventy pounds, by order of the committee for repairing Guildhall, dated 7th April, 1707, for work by him done." The two chambers, for the courts of aldermen and common council, adjoining the hall, are elegant rooms, and are adorned with many fine paintings, which may be viewed for a small gratuity.

Horse Guards (*The*), under which is an arched passage for carriages, with lesser ones on each side for foot passengers, into St. James's-park. This superb pile of building consists of a centre and two wings; upon each side of the gateway are pavilions fronting the street, in which mounted centinels keep guard. The expense of this structure was £30,000.: it contains the various offices of the war department.

House of Lords (*The*) was considered a very handsome apartment, certainly not very well suited to the purpose it was made to serve, but, on the whole, much more convenient than the House of Commons. It underwent considerable repair and alteration at the time of the Union with Ireland, when provision was to be made for the accommodation of an additional number of peers. One of the chief and most interesting ornaments of the interior of this apartment consisted of the fine tapestry hangings, representing the defeat of the Spanish Armada. On the occasion to which we have just adverted, these hangings were taken down, cleaned, and replaced as they lately appeared. The tapestry was judiciously set off with large frames of brown-stained wood, which divided it into compartments respectively containing the several portions of the history, or of the events of the destruction contemplated by the Spaniards on that occasion. The heads, which formed a border to each design, were portraits of the several officers who at that period held commands in the English fleet. The destruction of these hangings is, perhaps, one of the greatest, because perfectly irreparable, losses occasioned by the fire in 1834. The House of Lords was fitted up anew on the accession of George IV., and among the minor alterations which then took place was the erection of a splendid new throne in the place of the elevated arm-chair from which former monarchs addressed the parliament. This throne, which perished in the fire, consisted of a very large canopy of crimson velvet, surmounted by an imperial crown, and supported by Corinthian columns richly gilt and decorated with oak-leaves and acorns, while tridents, olive-branches, and other emblematic figures, ornamented the pedestals. On the right hand of the throne was a seat for the heir apparent, and, on the left, another for the next person of the royal family. The lord chancellor, who is the speaker of the House of Lords, had no chair, like the speaker of the House of Commons, but sat on a broad seat stuffed with wool, called the "woolsack," with no support for the back, or any table to lean against in front. There were two similar seats for the judges, who occasionally attend to be consulted on points of law. The spiritual and temporal peers sat, according to their rank, on benches covered with crimson baize. The archbishops, dukes, and marquesses sat on the right hand of the throne, the earls and bishops on the left, and the other peers on the cross benches in front. Across the room, at the end opposite the throne, there was a bar, outside of which the Commons stood when summoned to appear before the king at the opening and close of sessions. When the House of Lords was used as a court of justice, it was open to the public; at other times, strangers were admitted by peers' tickets. Not a great many years ago all strangers, who were only allowed to stand below the bar, were required to be dressed as for their appearance in a drawing-room; boots were odious and forbidden things. These regulations were gradually relaxed; and within the last three years a gallery was erected, to which strangers of both sexes were admitted.

Hyde Park is the site of the manor of Hyde, which anciently belonged

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to the abbey church of Westminster, till it became the property of the crown, in the reign of Henry VIII., by exchange for other lands. In 1652, this park contained 620 acres. During the Usurpation, it was sold in different lots; but the crown lands being resumed after the Restoration, it was replenished with deer, and surrounded by a brick wall, having, before that time, been fenced with pales. Since the survey in 1652, it has been reduced by the addition to Kensington-gardens; by the survey of 1790, it was found to be 394 acres, two rods, thirty-eight poles. In the upper part, or, as it is called, the Deer-park, adjoining Kensington-gardens, are some fine old forest-like trees, and the scenery has more rusticity than any spot so near London. The large sheet of water erroneously called the Serpentine (for it forms nearly a parallelogram), was made by the command of Queen Caroline, in 1730. This park has maintained the favour of fashion longer than any other, though it has few of the diversions of olden times. Maying was formerly enjoyed here; and Ludlow, in his "Memoirs," notes, "May 1, 1654. This day was more observed for people going a maying than for divers years past. Great resort to Hyde-park; many hundreds of rich coaches, and gallants in attire, but most shameful powdered hair men, and painted spotted women." Hyde-park has, of late years, been much improved, by government. The roads, rides, and walks have been thoroughly repaired, and an entirely new drive has been made across the park to Kensington-gardens. An elegant bridge has also been constructed across the west end of the Serpentine, from designs of Sir John Rennie. This bridge, on the Hyde-park side, affords persons on horseback and on foot, a communication between the north and south sides of the park, and being divided along the centre by an iron railing, the inner half of the bridge forms the passage for those who frequent Kensington-gardens. Its cost was £36,500. We should here mention that the present Cumberland-gates to Hyde-park were erected about twelve years since, from the designs, and at the sole expense, of the late Mr. Thomas Hope, author of "Anastasius." This was an act of individual munificence which must not be forgotten amidst the improvements of succeeding generations.

King's Cross is quadrangular at the base, and octagonal in the upper story; it is of considerable altitude, and on the summit is placed a statue of his late majesty; the lower compartment is a police station.

Lowther Arcade (The).—This covered way intersects the insulated triangle of buildings completed in the early part of the year 1832, in the Strand, the principal façade of which is denominated the West Strand. This passage is similar to the Burlington-arcade, in its use, it is, however, wider and more lofty, although it is not so long; the passage forms an acute angle with the Strand, running to the back of St. Martin's-church, and is divided by large pilasters into a succession of compartments; the pilasters are joined by an arch; and the compartments are domed over, and lighted in the centre by large domical lights, which illuminate the arcade in a perfect manner. The style of architecture is Grecian, and the order employed, Corinthian; the angles are finished in a novel manner, with double circular buildings, having the roof domed in brick, with an ornament as a finish to the top of the dome. The Arcade, at night, is lit with gas, within elegant vase-shaped shades of ground glass, branching from each side; there is no doubt that this, and similar passages in the British metropolis, are importations from the French capital.

Mansion House (The), a substantial building of Portland stone; the first stone was laid in 1739, by Micaijah Perry, Esq., who was lord mayor, but the work was not completed till 1753, the total expense amounting to £42,638. 18*s.* 6*d.* Though the architecture of this building has been so generally censured, yet it has no small claim to grandeur, and was designed after the style of the great architect, Palladio; its defects have originated in the narrowness of those who had the superintendance of the

work, not admitting of a sufficient area, upon which the architect might build it. The several apartments are extremely magnificent, and the Egyptian-hall is, by many, much admired.

Monument (*The*) is an astonishing specimen of the genius of the great Sir Christopher Wren, erected in commemoration of the dreadful fire, already noticed, which commenced in an adjoining street, called Pudding-lane, upon the night of the 2nd of September, 1666, and continuing its ravages for the space of four days, laid almost the entire city of London, within the walls, in ashes. This magnificent pillar is of the Doric order, and, in height, vastly exceeds the most distinguished monuments of antiquity. The dimensions of Antoninus's, the largest of the Roman columns, were 172 feet and a half in height, and twelve feet three inches in diameter at its base; while the diameter of the base of the Monument is fifteen feet, and the total height of the column and its pedestal, urn, &c. is 202 feet, being the exact distance of its base, from the house at which the fire is said to have commenced. Within the column is a flight of 345 steps, made of black marble, which lead to a balcony, within thirty-two feet of the summit, commanding a most extensive and interesting view of the city and its environs.

Post Office (*The*), in St. Martin's-le-grand, is an edifice worthy of the nation, constituting one of the chief ornaments of the metropolis. It was erected under the eye of its designer, Mr. Smirke; its composition is brick, cased with stone, and iron is substituted for timber wherever it can be eligibly employed. The front extends from the point of junction, between Cheapside and Newgate-street, to St. Ann's-lane, Aldersgate-street, being a line of full 400 feet; this width of frontage is relieved by a noble portico in the centre, and two smaller ones at the wings; the centre one is seventy feet wide, and this, together with those of the wings, are adorned with lofty columns in the Ionic order. The interior is admirably calculated to facilitate the complicated arrangements of this most important establishment, which is one of the best regulated departments under the control of government.

Regent's Park (*The*) excels all the others; those who recollect the large tract of pasture land, called Mary-le-bonne Park-fields, can alone appreciate its astonishing transformation; its present beauty must fill them with delight, and its magnificence with amazement. On entering at York-gate, which is opposite Mary-le-bonne church, will be noticed a colonnaded range of buildings, called Ulster-terrace, extending some distance to the right; on the left is a similar range, named Cornwall-terrace; further on are Clarence-place, Sussex-place, and Hanover-terrace. These have more the appearance of so many individual palaces, than a series of private dwellings, the subdivision being almost imperceptible. Though differing in architectural style, they have a corresponding uniformity of design, comprising a centre and wings, with porticos, piazzas, and pediments, adorned with columns of various orders. Sussex-place is crowned with singular gourd-like cupolas, and the pediments of Hanover-terrace are embellished with numerous elegant statues; the sheet of water, and the plantations in front, form a beautiful fore-ground. Proceeding onwards, in the direction of North-gate, by the villa belonging to the Marquis of Hertford, a bridge is crossed, under which the Regent's-canal meanders; on each bank is a foot-path, with a beautiful margin of trees. Outside the North-gate is the extensive plantation called St. John's-wood, and in the burial-ground of St. John's chapel are deposited the mortal (alas!) remains of the notorious Johanna Southcote; and near this chapel is a building for the education of the orphan children of the clergy. The plantations in the Regent's-park are picturesque, and numerous tasteful villas diversify the scene. The fine roads, which sweep in mazy curves, afford delightful rides, but the tired pedestrian cannot but cast a longing look upon the forbidden enclosures. The view from the bridge, near

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York-gate, is peculiarly picturesque; an extensive lake, studded with small islands, and animated by swans and water-fowl, form a beautiful picture.

Somerset House.—The present magnificent pile is from the designs, and under the superintendence of the late Sir William Chambers, Knight, comptroller of his majesty's works. In the summer of 1780, Sir William laid before the House of Commons, descriptive particulars of the state and progress of the edifice, and estimated that its cost would certainly not exceed £250,000.; in 1790, it appeared that there had been expended on Somerset-house £334,703., and that £35,500. was estimated to be still wanted to complete the structure. But the cost did not stop here; for, altogether, the building expenses of this edifice have amounted to more than half a million sterling, exclusive of the sum recently expended in completing the river front, appropriated as King's-college. Somerset-house, occupying a space about 800 feet in width, and 500 feet in depth, is built in the form of a quadrangle, with a large court in the centre. The northern front, or that facing the Strand, is composed of a rustic basement, supporting a range of ten three-quarter Corinthian columns, of which, in the centre, is an attic; and on each side are balustrades. In the basement are nine large arches; the three central ones being open, and forming the entrance, or vestibule, to the quadrangle; the others, on each side, are filled with windows of the Doric order, which are crowned by entablatures and pediments rising from pilasters. On the keystones of the arches are sculptured in bold relief, nine colossal masks, representing Ocean, and the eight great rivers of England, namely, the Thames, Humber, Mersey, Medway, Dee, Tweed, Tyne, and Severn, with appropriate emblems. Within the vestibule are a carriage-way and two footways separated by two ranges of Doric columns, which, with their entablatures, support the vaults; on the latter are sculptures from the antique, &c. Here, on the east side, are the entrances to the apartments of the Royal Society, and the Society of Antiquaries, and, on the west side, to those of the Royal Academy, in which is their annual exhibition; over the central doorways are busts of Sir Isaac Newton, and Michael Angelo Buonarotti, executed by Wilton, in Portland stone. The quadrangle consists of a *corps de logis*, and two projecting wings, the architecture of which has a general resemblance to the Strand front; but, in the central part, pilasters are used instead of columns; statues of the four quarters of the globe ornament the attic, and over the centre are the British arms, supported by marine deities, holding a festoon of netting filled with fish, &c. Above the columns of the wings are ornaments, composed of antique altars and sphinxes, which are judiciously contrived to screen the chimneys. On the key-stones of the great arches are bold masks of the *lares*, or tutelar deities of the place. In front of the vestibule, within the quadrangle, close to a deep, well-like area, is a fine statue, in bronze, of George III., leaning upon a rudder; and behind are the prow of a Roman vessel, and a couchant lion. At the foot of the pedestal is a bronze colossal figure of Ocean, reclining upon an urn; at his back is a large cornucopia. This group is one of the finest works of Bacon. The present arrangement of the offices in Somerset-house, is as follows:—on the north side, on the west of the principal entrance, are the Royal Academy, and the Legacy Duty Office; on the east side are the Royal Society, the Exchequer Offices, and the Geological Society; the eastern side of the court is occupied by the Audit, Tax, and Duchy of Cornwall Offices; the western side by the Victualling, Navy Pay, and Transport Offices; and the southern portion, by the Navy Office and Stamp Office. The eastern wing of the building is now completed, and forms the locality of the King's College; the western wing, called Somerset-place, is occupied by the treasurer, physician, surveyor, and hydrographer of the navy; and by the chairmen and commissioners con-

WEST SIDE OF TEMPLE BAR LONDON

At this Gate the City Magistracy do give the Royal Family on State Occasions

l with the Admiralty. The first stone of Somerset-house w
year 1776. The period of its completion is not so easily
ained; unless we refer it to the recent perfecting of the rive
ng's-college. It is, altogether, a magnificent pile. Its ornam
s are very elaborate. The Ionic, Composite, and Corinthian ca
seen in various parts of the building, were copied from m
ted at Rome, under the direction of Sir William Chamber
ed, both in point of forms and manner of workmanship, fro
st antique originals. The sculptors employed on the deco
ories were Carlini, Wilton, Geracci, Nollekens, and Bacon.

tue of Mr. Canning.—This colossal bronze statue to the memory of
e Canning, has been placed in Old Palace-yard, Westminster; the
eing defrayed by public subscription. The artist is Mr. Westmacott.
gure is to be admired for its simplicity, though, altogether, it has
stateliness than natural ease. The likeness is strikingly accurate,
ears all the intellectual grandeur of the orator. Some objection
e taken to the disposal of the robes, and the arrangement of the
s in somewhat too theatrical a style. We should, at the same time
ect, that the representation of a British senator in the costume of a
n is almost equally objectionable. It would surely be more con-
t that statues should be in the costume of the period and of the
ry in which the person lived. We know this will be opposed on
ore of classic taste, which, in this instance, it seems difficult to
cile with common sense. The statue is placed on a granite pedestal,
ands within a railed enclosure, planted with trees and shrubs, and
ing the footway of Palace-yard. The bronze appears to have been
with the view of obtaining the green rust which is so desirable on
s. The effect is not, however, so good as could be wished; the
colour being to light, and at some distance not sufficiently per-
le from the foliage of the trees which rise around the figure. The
ion of the statue has been judiciously chosen, being but a short
ce from the senate wherein Canning built up his earthly fame. The
ation is unavoidable; and scores of patriotic men who pass by this
al tribute to splendid talent, may feel its inspiring influence. Still,
than speculate upon Mr. Canning's political career, we quote Lord
's manly eulogium on the illustrious dead; "Canning," said Byron,
usual energetic manner, "is a genius, almost a universal one, an
, a wit, a poet, and a statesman." It may be interesting to observe,
he colour so much admired on bronze statues is a fine dark green,
he oxide formed upon the metal, which, being placed without doors,
e liable to be corroded by water, holding in solution the principles
atmosphere; "and the rust and corrosion, which are made, poeti-
qualities of time, depend upon the oxydating powers of water,
, by supplying oxygen in a dissolved or condensed state, enable the
to form new combinations."

nple Bar, at the west end of Fleet-street, has been erroneously
ented as one of the ancient city gates; but it was erected during
ayoralties of Sir S. Starling, Sir R. Ford, and Sir George Waterman,
to mark the city boundary; prior to 1670, a simple wooden rail
this purpose.

mes Tunnel.—This astonishing enterprise, commencing near
rhithe-church, is only half completed; if accomplished, it will con-
an achievement which will be the admiration, not only of our own
, but of every other. This *subteraqueous* way consists of two
archways, one for the passage of carriages and pedestrians in one
ion, and the other for those in a contrary one. The approach is
cular descents of an easy declivity, one wide enough for carriages,
her narrower, for foot passengers. This excavation has penetrated
d the centre of the river, and is illuminated for the purpose of

LONDON.

Miscellaneous.

exhibiting it to visitors, upon payment of one shilling each. The dimensions of the Tunnel are as follow:—whole length, when completed, 1300 feet, width thirty-five feet, height twenty feet, clear width of each archway, fourteen feet; thickness of earth between the bed of the river and crown of the Tunnel, about fifteen feet.

The Tower of London is situated on the north bank of the Thames. Its extent, within the walls, is twelve acres and five roods. The exterior circuit of the ditch, which entirely surrounds it, is 3156 feet. On the side of Tower-hill it is broad and deep. Within the walls of the tower are several streets, and a variety of buildings. The principal buildings are the church, the White Tower, the Ordnance Office, the Mint, the Record Office, the Jewel Office, the Horse Armoury, the Grand Storehouse, the New, or Small Armoury, houses belonging to officers of the tower, barracks for the garrison, and two suttling houses, commonly used by the soldiers of the garrison. The chief curiosities of the place are, the Small Armoury, one of the finest rooms of its kind in Europe; containing 200,000 stand of arms, disposed in a most elegant manner, and all kept ready for use; and the Jewel Office, containing the regalia of the crown.

The Treasury.—This building is of stone, fronting the parade in St. James's-park; it consist of three stories, of which the lowest is Tuscan, with small windows, though contained in large arches; the next is of the Doric order, with good sized arched windows; but what is remarkable is the decoration of its upper part, with the triglyphs and metopes of the Doric frieze, unsupported by columns, or pilasters; over this story is a range of pillars of the Ionic order, supporting a pediment, having upon its tympanum the arms of England. Though thus singular in its structure, this building is acknowledged to contain many beauties. The Treasury is directed by five lords commissioners, the chief of whom is called the first lord of the treasury; these have under them a vast number of clerks and other officers.

Waithman Obelisk.—This monument is placed in the middle of the roadway, at the south end of Farringdon-street, opposite the monument, of somewhat similar design, to the memory of John Wilkes, at the north end of Bridge-street, Blackfriars. The obelisk itself is a single block of Haytor granite, twenty feet in height; and that of the pedestal, &c., is seven feet and a half, making the total height twenty-seven feet and a half. In the cornice, on the north and south sides, are sculptured the arms of Alderman Waithman; and on the east and west sides are the city arms. The south side bears the following inscription:—

ERECTED
TO THE MEMORY
OF
ROBERT
WAITHMAN,
BY
HIS FRIENDS AND
FELLOW CITIZENS.
MDCCCXXXIII.

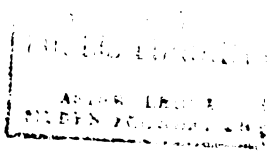
It affords us much gratification to learn that men of all parties have contributed to this deserved memorial; and it may be interesting to add, that the obelisk is placed but a few yards from the spot whereon Robert Waithman commenced his honourable and useful public life.

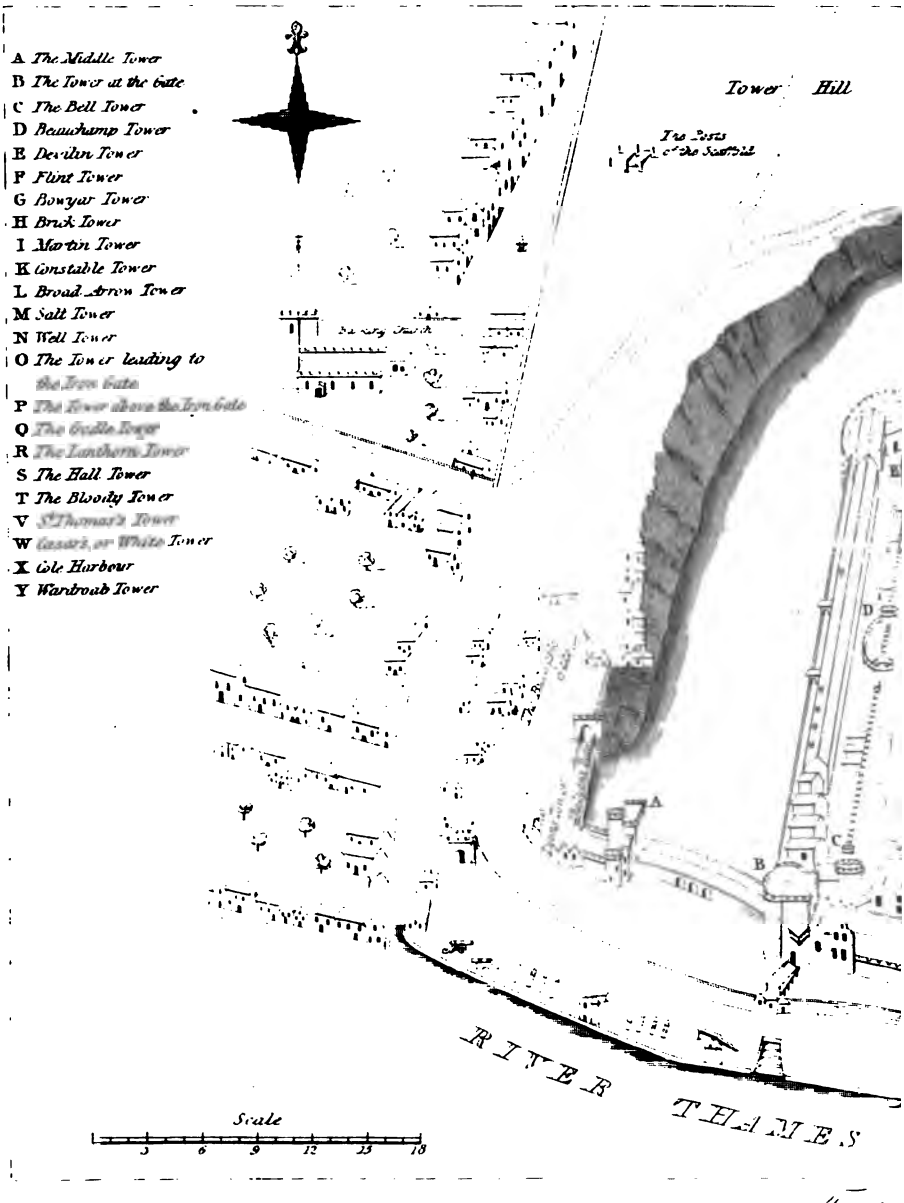
There are many other public buildings worthy of remark, did our space permit. Amongst the most prominent of these are the halls of the various companies which adorn the streets of the city; some of considerable magnificence have been recently erected, as Goldsmiths-hall, at the back of the New Post Office; Fishmongers'-hall, near London-brideg, &c.

PALACES.

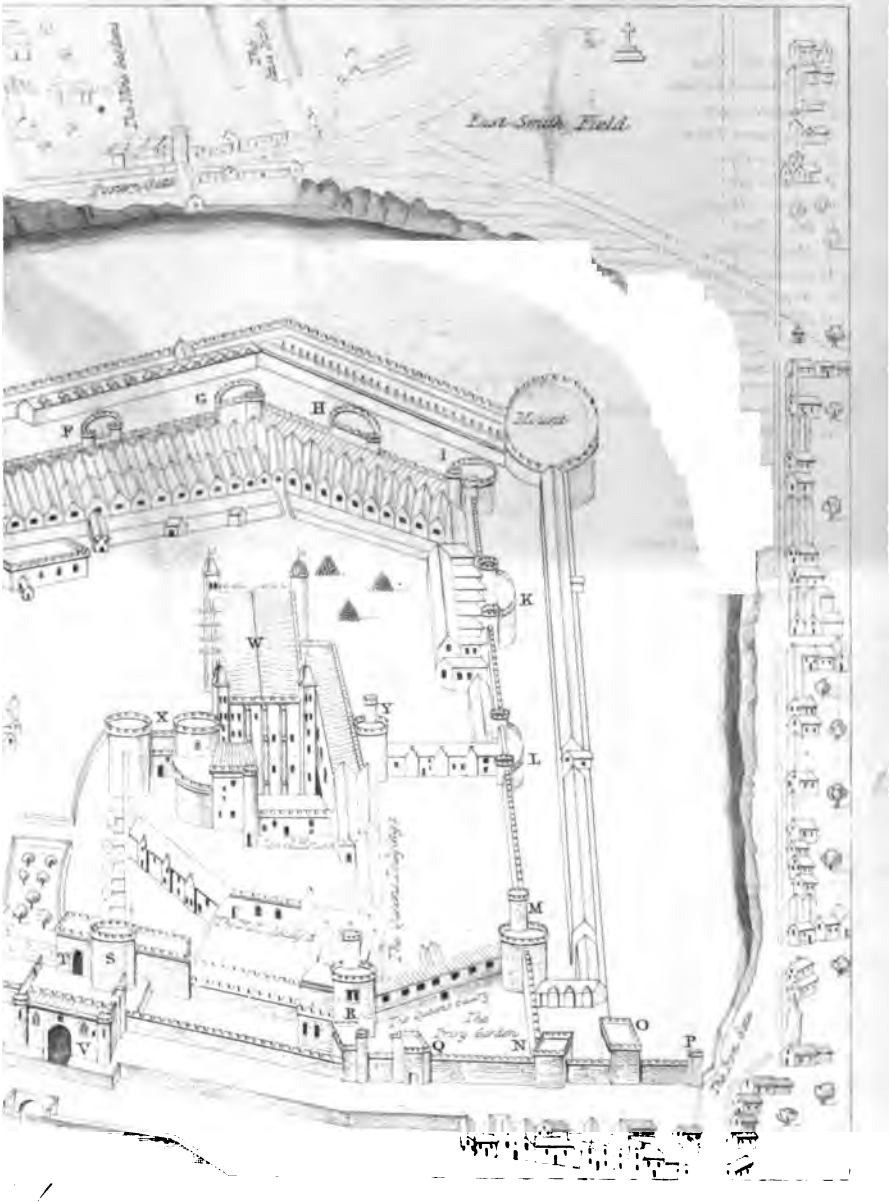
Palaces.

Buckingham House, in St. James's-park, is a palace, suitable for the residence and the court of the King of Great Britain; and Mr. Nash, the




A The Middle Tower
B The Tower at the Gate
C The Bell Tower
D Beauchamp Tower
E Devilin Tower
F Flint Tower
G Bowyar Tower
H Brick Tower
I Martin Tower
K Constable Tower
L Broad Arrow Tower
M Salt Tower
N Well Tower
O The Tower leading to the Iron Gate
P The Tower above the Iron Gate
Q The Cradle Tower
R The Lanthorn Tower
S The Hall Tower
T The Bloody Tower
V St Thomas's Tower
W Cæsar's, or White Tower
X Cole Harbour
Y Wardrobe Tower
Tower Hill
The Posts of the Scaffold
RIVER THAMES
Scale
3 6 9 12 15 18

Tower


East Smith Field
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THE TOWER OF LONDON.

architect, received instructions to effect this object, and the present structure is the result of the united taste of himself and his late royal patron. The grand entrance to the palace from the park is under an arch of white marble, modelled from that of Constantine at Rome; it is decorated with statues and trophies. From this arch a semi-circular railing, enriched with mosaic gold, extends to the wings, which, with the front, form three sides of a square. The basement is of the doric order, the upper part of the corinthian; the pediments at the extremity of the wings are adorned with groups of figures, emblematical of the arts and sciences; that on the right wing is surmounted by statues of painting, music, and architecture; the left by history, geography, and astronomy. On the centre are placed the royal arms, and statues of Neptune, Commerce, and Navigation; the rose, shamrock, and thistle form the decoration of the frieze on the whole front of the building. The entrance-hall is paved with white marble, bordered with sienna, with rosettes of puce colour in the centre. The walls are of scagliola, and the ceiling, which is thirty-two feet high, is supported by marble pillars. The principal front is towards the gardens, in which are the state rooms; the private apartments are in the right wing; the chapel, kitchen, &c. are in the left. The chapel is an octagon, and is adorned with the celebrated cartoons of Raphael. Many of the ornaments which decorate the palace, together with the mantel pieces, formerly embellished Carlton-house. The gardens at the back of the palace are very extensive, and are laid out with exquisite taste; an artificial hill intervenes to conceal the contiguous stables from the view.

Lambeth Palace, which stands on the right bank of the Thames, within half a mile of Westminster-bridge, has been for many centuries the principal residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury. The manor belonged originally to the see of Rochester, to which it had been granted, before the Norman Conquest, by a sister of Edward the Confessor; and it was obtained in exchange for some other lands, by Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the year 1189. There is reason to believe, however, that the archbishops had a house here for at least a century before this time. The ancient possession of Lambeth by the see of Rochester is still commemorated by the payment to the latter, in two half-yearly sums, of five marks of silver, in consideration of the lodging, fire-wood, forage, and other accommodations which the Bishops of Rochester had been accustomed to receive here whenever they visited London. When the Archbishops of Canterbury first obtained possession of the place, the buildings on it appear to have been old and mean. With the exception of the chapel, the whole of the present structure has certainly been erected since the middle of the thirteenth century. The palace, as it now appears, is an irregular but very extensive pile, exhibiting specimens of almost every style of architecture that has prevailed during the last 700 years. The oldest part of it, as we have just said, is the chapel—which is supposed to have been built towards the close of the twelfth century. It consists of two apartments, divided by a richly ornamented screen, and measuring together seventy-two feet in length by twenty-five in breadth. The height of the chapel is thirty feet. Under it is another apartment of smaller dimensions, formed by a series of arches, supported by pillars, and now used as a cellar, though in ancient times it may not improbably have served as a place of worship. Another of the most remarkable portions of the edifice, the great hall, was originally erected by Archbishop Chichely in the beginning of the reign of Henry VI.; but after the palace had been sold by the Parliament, in the time of the Commonwealth, this magnificent apartment was pulled down. It was rebuilt, however, on the old site, and in close imitation of the former hall, after the Restoration, by Archbishop Juxon, at an expense of £10,500. It stands on the right of the principal court-yard, and is built of fine red brick, the walls being supported by stone buttresses, and also coped with stone, and surmounted by

LONDON. PALACE.

large balls or orbs. The length of this noble room is ninety-three feet, its breadth thirty-eight, and its height fifty. The roof, which is of oak and elaborately carved, is particularly splendid and imposing. The gate-house, which forms the principal entry to the palace, was erected by Cardinal Morton, about the year 1490, and is a very beautiful and magnificent structure. It consists of two lofty towers, from the summits of which is one of the finest views in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. In front of this gate, the ancient archiepiscopal *dole*, or alms, is still distributed every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, to thirty poor parishioners of Lambeth. Ten are served each day, among whom are divided three stone of beef, ten pitchers of broth, thickened with oatmeal, five quartern loaves, and twenty-pence in copper. One of the most interesting portions of Lambeth Palace is the stone building called the Lollard's tower. It was erected by Archbishop Chichely, in the early part of the fifteenth century, as a place of confinement for the unhappy heretics from whom it derives its name. Under the tower is an apartment of somewhat singular appearance, called the post room, from a large post in the middle of it by which its flat roof is partly supported. The prison in which the poor Lollards were confined is at the top of the tower, and is reached by a very narrow winding staircase. Its single doorway, which is so narrow as only to admit one person at a time, is strongly barricaded by both an outer and an inner door of oak, each three inches and a half thick, and thickly studded with iron. The dimensions of the apartment within are twelve feet in length, by nine in width, and eight in height; and it is lighted by two windows, which are only twenty-eight inches high, by fourteen inches wide on the inside, and about half as high and half as wide on the outside. Both the walls and roof of the chamber are lined with oaken planks an inch and a half thick; and eight large iron rings still remain fastened to the wood, the melancholy memorials of the barbarous tyranny whose victims formerly pined in this dismal prison-house. Many names, and fragments of sentences, are rudely cut out on various parts of the walls. Among the other principal apartments are the library, containing a very extensive and valuable collection of books and manuscripts, founded by Archbishop Bancroft in 1610; and the long gallery, generally supposed to have been the work of Cardinal Pole, who possessed the see from the death of Archbishop Cranmer in 1556 till 1558. This noble room contains many portraits, of which several are in the highest degree interesting as works of art, or on account of the individuals whom they represent. Besides these apartments, the palace contains many others well deserving of notice, but which we cannot here attempt to describe. We may merely mention the guard-room, an ancient and venerable chamber, fifty-six feet in length, and adorned by a splendid timber roof; the presence chamber, also of considerable antiquity; the great dining-room, which contains a series of portraits of all the Archbishops, from Laud to Cornwallis inclusive; the old and new drawing-rooms, the latter a fine room measuring thirty-three feet by twenty-two, built by Archbishop Cornwallis; and the steward's parlour, probably built by Archbishop Cranmer. The palace is surrounded by a park and gardens, very tastefully laid out, and occupying in all about eighteen acres. Among the ornaments of the grounds are particularly deserving of notice two Marseilles fig-trees, of great size, and still bearing an abundance of delicious fruit, which tradition asserts to have been planted by Cardinal Pole.

St. James's Palace, since Whitehall was burnt, in 1695, has been the usual town residence of the British monarchs. There is nothing attractive in the exterior of this abode of royalty; it is an ordinary brick building, the main entrance to which is through an antique gateway at the south end of St. James's-street, leading to several irregular quadrangles; the southern front looks over St. James's-park. Notwithstanding the

ST JAMES'S PALACE.

PALL MALL, LONDON.

meanness of its outward aspect the interior apartments are handsome, and well adapted for the pageantry of a court. LONDON.

PRISONS.

Fleet Prison (The), for debtors, stands on the east side of Farringdon-street. It was founded as early as the year 1189. It was the place of confinement for such as had incurred the displeasure of that arbitrary court, the Star Chamber; and it is now subordinate to the Court of Chancery. Prisons.

Giltspur-street Compter is situated to the north of Newgate, immediately across the street, and forms, with the east end of St. Sepulchre's Church, the entrance of Guiltspur-street. It is a vast pile, of proper strength and simplicity, and was intended to supply the place of one or both of the city prisons, called Compters.

King's Bench Prison (The) is situated in Southwark. It is a place of confinement for debtors, and those sentenced by the Court of King's Bench to suffer imprisonment for libels, and other misdemeanors. They who can purchase the liberties, may take houses or lodgings without the walls. They have also the power of purchasing day-rules according to fixed stipulations; a privilege which is also enjoyed by the prisoners in the Fleet.

Newgate is a massy building, with an extensive front of rustic work, possessing all the appearance of strength and security. In the riots of 1780, however, the felons, confined even in the strongest holds, were released; stones of two or three tons in weight, to which the doors of their cells were fastened, were raised: and such was the violence of the fire, that the great iron bars of the windows were eaten through, and the adjacent stones vitrified. The gate stood beyond this building; and as a military way has been traced under it, there can be no doubt that there was one during the time the city was in the possession of the Romans. The gate is supposed by Stowe to have been erected between the years 1108 and 1128, when Richard Beauveyers, Bishop of London, by enlarging the precincts of St. Paul's, had obstructed the usual way under Ludgate, and made this new outlet necessary.

There are also the Borough Compter, for debtors, in Mill-lane; the City Bridewell, Bridge-street, Blackfriars; the Surrey Bridewell, St. George's-fields; Clerkenwell New Prison, St. James's-walk; House of Correction, Coldbath-fields; Marshalse a Prison, for debtors, High-street, Borough; County Gaol for Surrey, Horsemonger-lane; Whitecross-street Prison, for debtors; Penitentiary, Millbank; and Tothill-fields Bridewell, Westminster.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Charter House. The priory, to which the present valuable institution has succeeded, was founded about the year 1371, by Sir Walter Manny, who, being lord of the town of Manny, in the Low Countries, was made one of the Knights of the Garter, by Edward III., on account of his services to that monarch. The ground, upon which the priory was erected, had, in the years 1348 and 1349, been employed for the burial of the multitudes who fell victims to the ravages of the plague, which in those years devastated the greater part of Europe. At the Dissolution this priory was valued at £642. per annum; after passing through the hands of several masters, it came at last into the possession of Thomas Sutton, Esq., who purchased it for the sum of £1300., from the rapacious Earl of Suffolk. By this gentleman it was, in the reign of James I., converted into a most noble establishment, consisting of a master, a preacher, head and second schoolmaster, with forty-four boys, and eighty decayed gentlemen, who had been either in trade or in the army, to each of whom an allowance of £14. per annum is granted, with a gown, meat, fire, and lodgings. Public Schools.

LONDON.

Public Schools.

There is also a medical establishment annexed to this institution. Of the conventual building, which is said to have stood in the present garden, scarcely a vestige can be now traced. The Duke of Norfolk was the founder of the present extensive mansion, which he inhabited for a considerable time, and during part of it as a prisoner, having been removed thither from the Tower to which he had been at first committed under the custody of Sir H. Neville, in consequence of the prevalence of the plague in that vicinity. A good half-length portrait of the benevolent founder of this charity, Mr. Thomas Sutton, a descendant of an ancient family in Lincolnshire, is preserved in one of the apartments. The charities of this excellent man were unequalled, except by the valour, integrity, and generosity of his conduct in every other particular. He had proposed filling in person the office of master; his wishes being, however, prevented from being accomplished by his last illness, he, by a deed, appointed the Rev. John Hutton to that important post, and shortly after terminated a life passed in the constant exercise of piety and benevolence, upon the 12th of December, 1611, at the advanced age of seventy-nine. An excellent monument, executed by Nicholas Stone, is erected to his memory in the chapel belonging to the institution, and is well deserving of attention.

Christ's Hospital, or the "Blue Coat School;" the latter popular name is derived from the costume of the boys, which has remained unvaried from the time of Edward VI., the founder of the school. It is situated near Newgate-street, through the cloisters of the Hospital, from which street is a thoroughfare to Little Britain. The present number of boys is 800, who are educated, clothed and fed; and a select few, called "Grecians," are qualified for the university. Connected with this seminary is an establishment, at Hertford, for 500 boys under eight years, and fifty girls. The dinner hour of the London boys is half-past twelve, and it is very interesting to witness the ceremonies observed at this meal; it takes place in the hall, and is open to the public. The new gothic hall is a noble edifice, 182 feet long and fifty wide; the angles of the building are flanked by towers, between which there are eight lofty windows, separated by buttresses; the interior is adorned with numerous portraits and the arms of the governors. By the taking down of several houses in Newgate-street, a view of this hall is gained in that great thoroughfare, the effect of which is well worth the cost by which it has been obtained.

London Orphan Asylum, at Clapton, is a magnificent and extensive edifice; its dimensions and its sumptuousness bespeak the munificence of its support, and its objects are worthy of their patrons.

Merchant Tailor's School, situated in Suffolk-lane, is under the government of the company from which it derives its name; it educates 300 boys, several of whom are annually "sent up" to St. John's College, Oxford. It enjoys a high reputation for classical learning, and there exists a laudable rivalry between its pupils and those of St. Paul's.

St. Paul's School was instituted by Dr. Colet, in 1512, for the education of 153 boys, particularly in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and various oriental languages; it is under the direction of the Mercers' Company. The new school, recently erected on the ancient site, at the east end of St. Paul's, is one of the most tasteful structures by which the city is adorned, for which the citizens are indebted to the taste of Mr. Soane. The centre of the building is ornamented with a portico, supported by fluted Corinthian columns, which spring from square rusticated ones below, forming a piazza, through which passes the public foot-path; the roof is crowned with an elegant circular lantern or cupola, that adds greatly to the beauty of the design.

Westminster School, situated in the abbey, was founded by Elizabeth, 1560; there are forty queen's scholars, besides many others belonging to eminent families; they are here prepared for the universities. Westminster emulates Eton. We are informed a stricter discipline has been

Public Schools.

introduced into this school than that to which the scholars have been accustomed; and if more decorum were enforced by the masters of several others of our public schools, we are of opinion that the effects would be salutary, for we think the censure just that our late noble poet passed on those "passive tutors"

"Who wink at faults they tremble to chastise."

We have here enumerated some of the principal public schools for superior education, but for notices of King's College, University College, the College of Physicians, &c., we refer the reader to the articles on Literary and Scientific Institutions, before given. The National and Charity Schools are too numerous for insertion.

PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS AND PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

Public Exhibitions and Places of Amusement.

Colosseum (The), in the Regent's-park, comprises the following gratifying exhibitions:—the Panorama of London, as seen from the top of St. Paul's. Mr. Horner, the original proprietor of the Colosseum, in 1821, when the ball and cross were removed from the cathedral, constructed a tenement upon this lofty altitude, from which he sketched the view that is the basis of this painting, which covers 40,000 square feet of canvass, that is, nearly an acre; the original ball, and a model of the cross, are shown also; the visitors are raised to a level with the panorama by means of a curious mechanical contrivance. The gardens surrounding the building are beautifully laid out, and include conservatories, waterfalls, fountains, a Swiss-cottage; and eagles, and other living birds, and animals, greatly heighten the effect of the scene. The building was designed by Mr. D. Burton, and is a noble monument of his skill and taste; a Doric portico of six columns, is surmounted by a dome 126 feet in diameter, seventy-five feet of which are of glass; the circumference of the building is 400 feet; its form is a polygon, with sixteen sides, each twenty-five feet; the sky-light of the dome is 112 feet from the ground; the edifice was finished in 1828. The charges for admission are—to view the Panorama of London and surrounding country, the ball removed from St. Paul's-cathedral, the prospect from the summit of the building, and the Saloon of Arts, 3*s.*; the Conservatories, Fountains, Swiss-cottage, Waterfall, Alpine Scenery, and Grotto, and Marine-cave, 2*s.*; the Panorama only, 1*s.*; to view the whole, 5*s.*—children half-price.

Covent-garden Theatre is, perhaps, rather larger than its rival; it will accommodate 3000 persons, and will produce, when full, £400. It is built from the design of Mr. Smirke, Jun., who combined in his plan that fine specimen of Doric architecture, the temple of Minerva, at Athens; and, though not equal to the original, the principal front, in Bow-street, is magnificent. The interior is tastefully ornamented; there are three ranges of boxes, two galleries, and a spacious pit. The stage is well proportioned. The form of the house approaches to a semi-circle. This house, as well as that at Drury-lane, is lighted by a splendid chandelier, suspended from the ceiling, and illuminated with gas, which sheds cheerfulness and brilliancy over the audience part of the house. The attractions at these two rival theatres are so equally poised, that it is difficult to say which has the preponderance.

Diorama (The), in the Regent's-park; here not only do the objects, whether of nature or art, appear really before you, but even atmospherical phenomena are imitated so deceptively, that the scenes are exhibited alternately obscured by mist and clouds, or glowing with the brilliancy of sunshine. The seats, from which you view the painting, revolve, so that, without changing your position, you pass round the circumference of the paintings; admission, boxes 3*s.*, amphitheatre 2*s.*

Drury-lane Theatre, or "Old Drury," as it is familiarly called, is now, both for oral and ocular gratification, an admirable specimen of art and taste. So beautiful are its decorations, and so effulgent its illumina-

LONDON.

Public Exhibitions and Places of Amusement.

tion, that the eye is so delighted in gazing on its beauties as to feel little impatience during the intervals of the performances. Of the representations, and the performers, it is enough to say, that in general, they are worthy of a great national theatre. The artists, both scenic and histrionic, display talents of the highest order, and the orchestra is filled with eminent musicians. This theatre is closed from about the middle of July until the latter end of September; the doors are usually opened at half-past six; prices of admission are, boxes 7*s.*, pit 3*s.* 6*d.*, and galleries 2*s.* and 1*s.* The half-price visitors are admitted at the termination of the third act of a tragedy or comedy, and at the finish of an opera, or any other three act piece, which is generally from about nine to half-past.

English Opera House (*The*), in the Strand, formerly the Lyceum, has proved a successful experiment for the production of English operatic dramas. This theatre was unfortunately destroyed by fire on Tuesday, 16th of February, 1830, after the French company's performance on the evening previous. It is now rebuilt; and the new theatre, in plan, may be divided into three portions:—1, The entrances and part used as a residence; 2, the auditory; 3, the stage. The front forms part of the west side of the new street, and the back of the stage department faces Burleigh-street. The principal entrance is under an elegant portico of six lofty, fluted columns of the Corinthian order; those at the two extremities being coupled—that is, placed on one base. The entablature and pediment which they support, are well proportioned; and the latter is enriched with a handsome cornice, which is continued throughout the entablature of the front, crowned with a balustrade. Above the entrance doors will be placed an appropriate *basso-relievo*. The front is otherwise embellished with six pilasters, with capitals corresponding with those of the columns; four being placed behind the portico, and one at each angle. On each side of the portico is a shop, with an elegant balustraded window above it; which may be considered to add much to the lively effect. Above the roof rises a dome, which is a judicious addition to the elevation, and is admirably adapted for ventilation. Of the interior we shall be expected to say little; but that must be laudatory; for the arrangements are of the completest character of convenience. Passing through a hall, with an arched roof, we enter a vestibule, opening into the dress circle of boxes; with a tasteful double staircase on each side, leading to the upper boxes and the saloon. The auditory is in front, semicircular, and at the sides of the horse-shoe form, or that which is best adapted for hearing. The proscenium is supported by four columns on each side, coupled on a white marble base; between which are the stage boxes. In the centre of the proscenium are the royal arms, delicately painted. To the right and left, floral ornaments are introduced, with medallions of Mozart and Weber. The stage is thirty-eight feet six inches wide, being only four feet less than the width of Covent-garden stage. Behind the balcony is a range of small boxes, for family parties. There are also three private boxes at each end of each tier, besides those on the stage. The house, when crowded, will contain £350. The architect of this superb structure is Mr. Beazley, whose experience in the erection of theatres has been very considerable. The design bears the stamp of classic elegance, and must certainly add to the well-earned reputation of the architect. The works have been constructed with substantial neatness, by Messrs. Grissell and Peto, the builders of the New Hungerford-market; and the internal decorations have been executed under the tasteful direction of Mr. Crace.

Haymarket Theatre (*The*) is open only during the summer season. It was rebuilt, near its old site in the Haymarket, exactly opposite to Charles-street. The erection of this handsome structure commenced in February, 1821, was finished in four months, and in the July following was opened to the public. A chaste simplicity distinguishes the building,

:onsists of an elegant portico, above which, at a considerable eleva-
'e nine circular windows, and the sashes being connected, they
elegant frontlet. The theatre is lofty, and the whole exterior is
with a handsome and durable stucco, reflecting altogether great
on the architect. The interior of this theatre has been altered
was rebuilt, and it differs from all the rest in London, in point of
The audience part forms three sides of a square, and each box
rojection similar to a balcony. The decorations are simple and
nd have a pleasing and quite a novel effect. The prices are, boxes
3*s.*, gallery 2*s.*, upper gallery 1*s.*

's Theatre (*The*). This house has a beautiful interior. There
tiers of boxes, nearly all private property, which hold about 900
, and are mostly filled by those of the first rank and fashion—
s draw in the front of the boxes in the Italian manner; the pit and
hold 800 persons each. The stage is sixty feet from the wall to
hestra, forty-six feet across from box to box, and eighty feet from
wall; from the floor of the pit to the dome are fifty-five feet.
eatre is open usually from Christmas to August, on Tuesday and
y evenings; admission to the pit 10*s.* 6*d.*, gallery 5*s.*, the boxes
aged for the season. The exterior of this superb structure has
built in a style corresponding with the splendour around it. A
iazza surrounds it, beneath which are ranges of respectable shops.
the principal front are two tablets, embellished with groups of
atical figures, finely executed in *basso relievo.*

gical Gardens (*The*), Regent's-park, are become one of the most
ve resorts in the metropolis. The gardens form a delightful pro-
, and the menagerie comprises a rare assemblage of animals,
ıg elephants, lions, tigers, bears, kangaroos, &c., and among the
are ostriches, eagles, pelicans, &c. These, in their respective
ts, dens, and aviaries, appear in a state of great enjoyment, and
sual range allowed them, much increases the delight of the spec-
The visitors are admitted by procuring an order from one of the
's of the society, and payment of 1*s.* each at the entrance.
ls of 112,000 persons have been admitted in one year.

gical Gardens (*The Surrey*) are approached from Manor-place,
rth, and Penton-place, Kennington-road; and are about a mile
uarter from the bridges. They comprise an extent of fifteen acres,
beautiful sheet of water covering nearly three acres, spotted with
shrubberies, and plantations of great richness. The celebrated
on of animals that were at Exeter-change, and the King's-mews,
en transferred to these Gardens. In the Gardens is also a large
atory, 300 feet in circumference, and containing upwards of 6000
glass, being the largest continued surface of glass in England;
this are displayed the greatest number of distinct species of
g plants ever seen together. This erection has altogether a most
g and beautiful effect. The principal walks and avenues are
with every description of native and exotic forest trees that will
the climate, each labelled with its common and scientific name;
m the continued exertions making, it is conjectured that these
s will ultimately prove as attractive to the botanist as the zoologist.
stinguished naturalist, William Swainson, Esq., is Honorary
st to the Institution, assisted by E. Gray, Esq., of the British
n; and the whole arrangement of the menagerie is under the able
ve superintendence of Mr. Edward Cross. Visitors are admitted
cribers' orders, on payment of 1*s.* each person. Subscribers only
itted on Sundays, from half-past one till dusk.

are amongst many others not yet particularized, the Argyle-
n Regent-street; the Egyptian-hall, Piccadilly; Almack's, King-
st. James's; Hanover Music-rooms, Hanover-square; Miss Lin-

LONDON.

Public Exhibitions and Places of Amusement.

wood's Needle Work Exhibition, Leicester-square; the National Gallery of Pictures, Charing-cross; Vauxhall-gardens, Vauxhall; the Adelphi Theatre, Strand; Astley's Amphitheatre, Westminster-bridge-Road; City Theatre, Milton-street; Victoria Theatre, Waterloo-road, Lambeth; Garrick Theatre, Goodman's-fields; New Strand Theatre, Strand; Olympic (Madame Vestris's) Theatre, Wych-street; the St. James's Theatre; the Royal Pavillion, Whitechapel-road; Sadler's Wells Theatre, St. John Street-road; Sans Souci, Leicester-place, Leicester-square; and the Surrey, at the end of Great Surrey-street.

We have mentioned the principal places of interest in London, but we have left unnoticed those modern features which of themselves make it a world within itself. We have given a brief description of the public buildings, and a slight notice of their uses, but many things remain to be said. Alterations of the most important nature are taking place daily. New lines of street are occupying the places of the ancient lanes and desolate courts of the city; brick buildings, with stuccoed fronts, vainly endeavouring to imitate the architecture of Greece and Rome, rise over the ruins of unsightly alleys; and gas-lights, of the most fanciful description, turn night into day, as they revolve in lamps made splendid with glasses of the largest size. Amongst the more recent improvements which have been made in London, we may remark, with satisfaction, the alterations made in the roads by Mr. M'Adam; the granite pavement of the streets is broken into small pieces of equal sizes, these bind together and cement into hard smooth surfaces, which cause the least possible friction; many streets have been improved in the manner we describe, we may however refer to Parliament-street, part of Piccadilly, Regent-street, and Oxford-street. A new line of street now runs from London-bridge to Moorgate; a road connects the Great Western and Northern ones, which commences at Portland-place and passes northwards to Tottenham High Cross, where it joins the road from London to Edinburgh. And when the lines of railway, now in the course of completion, are finished, it will leave but little to desire as far as expedition and safety of transit is concerned. A fine road has been made from Hoxton to Islington, which shortens the distance from the Exchange to the Great North-road a mile; another fine road connects Vauxhall-bridge with Camberwell; there is also another road from Southwark-bridge to the turnpike at Newington Causeway, and this road is of great utility, as it shortens the distance about half a mile, and renders it unnecessary to pass through the Borough of Southwark. The Greenwich railway is now open from the foot of London-bridge, and trains of carriages start every half hour, performing their journey in a few minutes. Cabriolets usurp the places of the ancient hackney coaches, and these are themselves modernised into a resemblance of the omnibus, by having the entrance from behind, affording the traveller an opportunity of escape in case of accident. Omnibusses, a species of coach, convey the traveller from one extremity of the town to another; and a coach travelling by steam passes from Islington to the Bank of England, on the common turnpike road, daily. In the text line, to which this article refers, we have merely given the number of inhabitants in the City of London; we have found it absolutely necessary to describe in one article the cities of London and Westminster, and the boroughs of St. Marylebone, Finsbury, the Tower Hamlets, Lambeth, and the ancient borough of Southwark, since they are all so intimately connected as to be generally known under the significant term London. We, however, think it necessary to insert the number of inhabitants included within this vast metropolis.

London within the walls, in the year 1831, contained	67,695
London without the walls, including the Inns of Court	67,878
Southwark (Borough of)	91,501
Westminster (City of)	202 080
Parishes within the Bills of Mortality	761,348
Adjacent Parishes not within the Bills of Mortality	293,567
Total Metropolis	1,474,069

mes of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
n, Little ....ham	Hereford ...	Ledbury.....3	Dymock.....3	Gt. Malvern .12	117	....
n, Little ....ham	Northamp ..	Sto. Stratford 1	Buckingham 6	Towcester ..9	63	....
n, Little ....ham	Somerset ...	Shep. Mallet 3	Wells 4	Frome.....12	115	....
nthorpe .....pa	Lincoln.....	Grantham ...4	Sleaford 9	Corby.. 8	112	187
n Minstead..ham	Hants	Lyndhurst ...2	Romsey 9	Ringwood ..11	82	....
Auler .....ham	Somerset ...	Taunton 3	Bridgewater .9	Langport ...11	139	....
orough .....pa	Gloucester..	Stow on the W3	Moreton in M.2	Chip. Norton 9	83	619
ridge .....ham	Warwick...	Warwick....2	Stratford 6	Kineton 8	92	....
burgh .....to	Cumberland	Carlisle.....6	Longtown....8	Wigton.....10	310	169
ott .....to & cha	Berks	Faringdon ...4	Highworth...5	Wantage 9	69	452
ion .....cha	Salop	Shrewsbury..6	Church Stret, 9	Montgomery 17	156	425
ion* .....pa	Stafford	Lichfield 4	Rudgeley . ..3	Abb.Bromley 8	124	1147
ion.....to	Stafford	Leeke 2	Congleton....9	Newcastle..10	156	380
ion.....ham	Worcester..	Shipston 3	Campden 6	Stratford ...10	66	....
ion .....pa	Worcester..	Upton on Sev.3	Gt. Malvern .8	Tewkesbury .6	109	612
ion upon Tern .pa	Salop.....	Shrewsbury..3	Wellington ..8	M. Wenlock 11	152	109
field .....pa	Kent	Dartford 5	Gravesend ...5	Wrotham....6	20	125
Fleet.....ti	Dorset.....	Poole.....1	Wimborne...7	Wareham ..10	107	840
ord ....pa	Derby.....	Ashbourn....6	Uttoxeter ...8	Derby 10	136	1233
ord .....ham	Gloucester..	Gloucester ..1	Tewkesbury 10	Cheltenham..9	105	178
ord .....ham	Middlesex ..	Colnbrook ...2	Hounslow ...5	Staines 4	15	....
ord .....pa	Salop	Newport 1	Wellington ..8	Shrewsbury 16	140	206
ham .....ham	Dorset.....	Poole.....7	Wimborne...5	Ringwood ...7	99	....
ham.....pa	Norfolk.....	E. Dereham..4	Swaffham ...9	Fakenham ...9	102	333
hope.... .... pa	Gloucester..	Newent 5	Gloucester...9	Michel Dean .2	114	873
Island .....isle	Dorset.....	Poole.....3	Corfe Castle..4	Wareham ...6	109	....
eat.....priory	Wilts..	Warminster .4	Frome 4	Bruton 10	100	....
ey .....pa	Gloucester..	Gloucester...6	Stroud 7	Newnham ...7	111	453
hor.....cha	Salop.....	Shrewsbury..9	Church Stret.5	M. Wenlock.9	157	244
hort .m t to & cha	Stafford	Bakewell....9	Leeke 10	Cheadle 15	161	500

LONDON.

e the words of a talented cotemporary, London has a character y distinct from all other places. An immense mass of talent and s retained, by its rewards or its homage, to labour for its gratifica- The poet, the dramatist, the essayist, and novelist furnish a suc- of mental treats; the traveller toils and the philosopher studies, ndon receives the earliest tribute of their labours. In short, here nd assembled the statesman and the philosopher, as well as the of fashion and dissipation; the artist and the amateur, the man of and the man of pleasure, all crowd to London as to the centre of on; where all that adminsters to intellectual gratification, refined nd elegant fancy, is to be found in the highest state of perfection; the internal life and gaiety of London, its intelligence, refinement, endour, correspond with its magnitude and intrinsic importance, nbine to place it above all others of the most celebrated cities in ld.

NGDON, is, as its name expresses, a village of great extent, he proverb :—

> The stoutest beggar that goes by the way,
> Can't beg through *Long*, on a Midsummer's day.

endered further remarkable by the mansion of Beaudesert, within ndaries. This seat of the Marquis of Anglesea, is made more by the gallantry of its noble owner, than it could have become by er means, in a neighbourhood, where it has many peers. It is, r, beautifully situated; truly magnificent, and worthy to be the e of a hero. The manor-house is a handsome building, situated declivity of a sloping eminence, and entirely enveloped in trees of st and most luxuriant growth; near the summit of the hill are the of an ancient encampment, which is surrounded by a vast rampart ditches, and commands a very noble and extensive view over no n nine counties in England and Wales. Longdon produces a great of coal, especially of the species called cannel coal, which, on of the fine polish it takes, is used in making a variety of useful amental articles.

Seat of the Marquis of Anglesea.

GNOR. *Market*, Tuesday.—*Fairs*, Tuesday before Old Candlemas, Easter Tuesday, ; Whit Tuesday, for cattle and pedlery; August 5, for lambs, cattle, and pedlery;

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
16	Long Parish .....pa	Hants	Whitchurch .3	Andover.....5	Winchester.11	60	775
35	Longport*.....vil	Stafford.....	Newc -un-L 0	Sandbach...12	Stone 9	149	....
29	Longridge .....to	Durham	Berwick 4	Coldstream .10	Dunse 12	338	105
22	Longridge† .ham & cha	Lancaster...	Preston.....8	Blackburn...6	Clitheroe 8	215	....
35	Longridge .....to	Stafford	Stafford 6	Penkridge ...1	Rudgeley....8	129	....
29	Longshaws ....to	Northumb ..	Morpeth 6	Rothbury....9	Alnwick....20	295	44
33	Longslow .....ham	Salop.....	Drayton 2	Hodnet.....4	Shrewsbury 16	155	....
40	Long Sleddale.to & cha	Westmorlnd	Kendal.....8	Bowness.....7	Ambleside ..7	269	203
6	Longstanton, All Saints.....pa	Cambridge..	Cambridge...7	Caxton.....9	Ely 14	57	428
6	Longstanton, St. Michaels .....pa	Cambridge..	 6	 9	14	56	127
16	Longstock.....pa	Hants	Stockbridge..2	Andover.....6	Sutton 8	66	428
11	Longston.. .....ham	Devon	Oakhampton.7	Bow.. 5	Crediton....10	190	....
10	Longstone,Gt. to & cha	Derby	Bakewell....4	Tideswell....4	Buxton 10	157	506
10	Longstone, Little....to	Derby	 3	 4	 9	156	146
6	Longstow .....pa	Cambridge..	Caxton.....1	Cambridge..11	Royston 11	48	231
41	Long Street.....ti	Wilts	Ludgershall..8	Amesbury ...7	Pewsey 6	79	....
28	Longthorpe .ham & cha	Northamp ..	Peterborough 2	Wandsford ..5	Stamford ..10	83	265
43	Longthorpe .....to	N. R. York .	Boroughbridg.1	Ripon 7	Ripley 9	203	157
22	Longton .....cha	Lancaster...	Preston.....5	Ormskirk...12	Chorley 9	217	1744
35	Longton .....ham	Stafford	Newcastle...4	Lane End....1	Leeke.. 10	148	8120
9	Longtown‡ .....m t	Cumberland	Wigton.. ..20	Carlisle.....9	Annan.....11	310	1994
17	Longtown ....to & cha	Hereford....	Hereford ...17	Monmouth..19	Hay.....14	150	926
29	Longwitton ....to	Northumb ..	Morpeth....10	Rothbury....9	Hexnam....22	299	143
45	Longwood ....to & cha	W. R. York	Huddersfield.4	Rochdale .. 15	Halifax.....7	193	2111
4	Longworth .....pa	Berks	Farringdon ..7	Oxford 10	Abingdon....8	64	1034
22	Longworth.....to	Lancaster...	Bolton.....5	Blackburn ..7	Chorley 7	202	179
8	Looe, East§ .....m t	Cornwall ...	Plymouth...15	Fowey 10	Liskeard.....8	234	865

LONGNOR. Tuesday before Old Michaelmas, for cattle and pedlery; and November 12, for sheep, cattle, and pedlery.

* LONGPORT, a flourishing and populous manufacturing village, belonging to the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, situated in a valley within the district called the Potteries, in the characteristic manufacture of which it largely participates. This place, which is quite a modern establishment, derives its name partly from a sort of bridge or range of stepping-stones, laid across meadows bordering on the Trent for the convenience of passengers, which were removed on the erection of houses and other buildings near the spot, the assemblage of which received the appellation of Longport. Here are several manufactories of earthenware, and an extensive china and glass manufactory.

Great manufacture of glass, &c.

† LONGRIDGE. *Fairs*, May 13, and November 6, for cattle.

‡ LONGTOWN, a small-market town, situated on the high road from Carlisle to Edinburgh, at the northern extremity of the county, and on the banks of the river Esk, near its confluence with the Liddel. The streets are regular and spacious, and the houses are chiefly of modern architecture. Here are held the petty sessions for the division of the ward in which Longtown is situated. In 1688, Longtown contained only twelve houses, which were built of turf or clay; but there was a town-hall of freestone, and a considerable market was held there, being the only one in that part of the county, and which appears to have been held under the authority of a charter, granted by Henry III. A market for corn was established here in 1810; and a considerable trade is carried on in bacon and butter. Cranberries, when in season, are sold in Longtown market in great quantities, to be sent to the metropolis and other parts of the kingdom.

Petty sessions held here.

Market, Thursday.—*Fairs*, Thursday after Whit Sunday, for horses and linen-yarn; Thursday after Martinmas; November 22, for horses, horned cattle, and linen cloth.

§ LOOE, EAST, a market and borough town, situated on the sea-coast at the mouth of the river Looe, by which it is separated from the town of West Looe; both these places deriving their respective denominations from the sites which they relatively occupy with regard to the river.

mes of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
West*.....bo to	Cornwall ...	Plymouth...16	Fowey 9	Liskeard.... 9	234	593
.....pa	Kent	Maidstone ...3	Goudhurst . 10	Cranbrook ..11	37	1061
.....pa	Somerset ...	Crewkherne .3	Ilminster 5	Yeovil.....9	131	502
m, North .....pa	Norfolk.....	East Harling 5	Thetford....11	Botesdale....6	89	807
m, South† ....pa	Norfolk.....	 5	11	 5	88	729
rwood . ....ham	Hants	Southampton 5	Lyndhurst ...5	Eling.....1	79	....
ngton.....pa	Salop.....	Wem.. 3	Ellesmere ...6	Shrewsbury.12	166	669
tle .....to	Northumb ..	Alnwick....11	Rothbury....4	Wooler.....14	306	128
.....to & cha	Cumberland	Cockermouth 4	Keswick.....8	Workington 11	301	639
.....to	Derby	Alfreton.....6	Nottingham.12	Derby.... ..10	136	....
nb .....ham	Dorset.....	Beaminster ..3	Bridport.....4	Dorchester..14	133	....
y.....ham	Surrey.....	Guildford....2	Godalming...2	Farnham 9	30	....
k .....to	Chester.....	Northwich ..2	Knutsford ...5	Middlewich..6	173	537
k .....to	Lancaster...	Bolton.....5	Wigan 4	Chorley.....6	201	606
ithiel‡.....m t	Cornwall ...	Fowey 5	Bodmin.....7	St. Austell ..8	234	1026

to have been the only sea-port in the county of any importance, 'owey, in the middle of the fourteenth century, as it furnished a tion of twenty ships and 315 mariners, towards a fleet fitted out the French by Edward III. The town was first incorporated by Elizabeth in 1587; and James I. granted a supplemental charter; but both charters having been surrendered to James II., a new obtained in 1685. East Looe, in conjunction with Fowey, sent te to a council at Westminster in the reign of Edward I., but s were first returned to Parliament, for this borough, the 13th Elizabeth. There is a school for the gratuitous instruction of poor of the county of Cornwall, in mathematics, and especially those s which relate to navigation, founded in 1716, by the trustees of eccott, Esq., of Penhale, who bequeathed £1000. to charitable The town consists of several narrow irregular streets, and many of ses have old-fashioned timber-work gables. On the beach there with a battery of cannon. The scenery in the neighbourhood of se towns is highly picturesque and romantic, the ground rising banks of the river into terraced hills, adorned with many beautiful d villas. The pilchard fishery is industriously prosecuted here; e advantage is derived from the shipping of tin, brought hither coinage town of Liskeard, by the Liskeard and Looe Canal.

LOOE, EAST.

Picturesque scenery.

turday.—*Fairs*, February 13, July 10, September 4, and October 10, for cattle, &c.

OE, WEST, a borough-town, under a separate jurisdiction, but in the parish of Talland, hundred of West, standing, as its name on the western bank of the river Looe. The pilchard fishery is on here as well as at East Looe. There was anciently a weekly which has been long discontinued; but the fair is well attended ale of cattle, &c.

Market, Saturday (disused).—*Fair*, May 6, for cattle, &c.

PHAM, SOUTH, or PARVA. The rivers Waveney and Little e their rise here; and although the space which divides them at rce is only nine feet of ground, yet the former passes eastward by Yarmouth, and the latter takes a contrary direction to Thetford, ce to Lynn, forming nearly the whole of the river boundary to ern side of the county.

STWITHIEL, or LESTWITHIEL, a borough, market, and county tuated in a narrow valley, on the western side of the river Fawy. r supposes this place to have taken its name from Withiel, the l of Cornwall, who had a palace at Penkneth, now within the , but belonging to the parish of Lanlivery. Carew, in his "Survey vall," mentions a curious custom deserving of notice, as a memo- e ancient importance of Lostwithiel. "On little Easter Monday

Curious custom.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
45	Lotherton .....to	W. R. York	Tadcaster ...6	Sherburn 4	Leeds 11	183	469
5	Loudwater.....cha	Bucks	H. Wycombe 3	Beaconsfield .3	Amersham...6	28	....
28	Loughborough* mt &pa	Leicester ...	Leicester ...11	Derby 17	Nottingham 15	109	16969
40	Loughrigg .....ham	Westmorlnd	Ambleside...3	Hawkeshead .3	Keswick ...14	276	....

Lostwithiel.

the freeholders of the town and manor used to assemble, when one of them, chosen by lot, handsomely dressed, well mounted, with a crown on his head, a sceptre in his hand, a sword borne before him, and dutifully attended by the rest, also on horseback, rode through the principal streets to church, where he was solemnly received by the curate, and conducted to hear divine service; after which he repaired with the same show to a house provided for the purpose, to feast with his attendants, keeping to himself the upper end of the table, and being served with kneeling and the usual ceremonies of royalty; the dinner being ended, they all retired." The town consists principally of two streets, extending from the border of the river westward to the foot of a lofty hill; and the buildings, which are of stone, or roofed with slates, procured in abundance from quarries in the vicinity. The ancient structure, called the Duke of Cornwall's Palace, but which was probably the court-house for the stannaries, is now partially used for the reception of prisoners, brought hither to be tried at the Midsummer and Christmas sessions for the county, which are held here. The trades chiefly carried on at this place, are tanning and wool-stapling, and the commerce of coal, timber, and lime, which last article is extensively used for manure.

Its trade and commerce.

Market, Friday.—*Fairs*, July 10, September 6, and November 13, for cattle, &c.

* LOUGHBOROUGH, a thriving market-town, situated on the great road from London to Manchester, in the midst of a beautiful country, consisting of pleasant and fertile meadows, watered by the river Soar. This place is said to have been a royal village in the time of the Anglo-Saxon kings of England; and according to Camden, it was formerly the most important town in the county, except Leicester. Courts leet and baron are held annually for the manor of Loughborough; and the county magistrates hold a petty session here once a-week. The town has a public library, a dispensary, and several charitable associations. The houses, in general, are built of brick, and roofed with slate; and the town has been greatly improved within a few years past by the erection of a new market-house and many handsome private edifices. The manufactures carried on here are those of cotton, worsted, and merino hosiery, and bobbin-net lace. For the last-mentioned article a patent was obtained, and the manufacture was confined to this place till the riots of the Luddites, during which the patent machinery was destroyed, in consequence of which the establishment was removed to Devonshire; but since that time, the making of bobbin-net has been again introduced, under license from the patentee, greatly to the advantage of the town. The Loughborough canal is a great acquisition to the town, and has proved a valuable speculation to the original proprietors; £95. a year dividend having been paid on a share of £25., and one of these shares was sold for £1800. In the year 1557, this town was visited by a peculiar disease called the swat, which carried off nineteen persons in six days. About the same period, the plague was also prevalent here, which carried off 295 persons. At various subsequent periods Loughborough, has been subjected to the attack of that dreadful malady, the plague, which, in the year 1609, swept away 500 of its inhabitants. Dr. Richard Pulteney, a gentleman of considerable literary and scientific eminence, was a native of this town. He was born on the 17th of February, 1730. At school, he imbibed a strong taste for botany. Having settled in business, as an apothecary, at Leicester, he, in 1750, commenced a correspondence, which continued many years, with the "Gentleman's Magazine." The "Sleep of Plants," on

Manufactures.

Birthplace of Dr. Richard Pulteney.

nes of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
on .....pa	Bucks.....	Fen.Stratford 4	StoneyStratf. 4	NewportPag 5	49	325
on* .....pa	Essex	Epping 4	WalthamAb. 5	Romford.....8	12	1269
on.....to & cha	Salop	Bridgenorth..4	M. Wenlock .8	Ludlow 16	142	112
.....ham	Lincoln.....	Bourn 2	Corby 8	Stamford 9	98	....
.....to	Notts.....	East Retford.4	Bawtry.....5	Blyth.....4	148	382
.....pa	Suffolk	Lowestoft ...5	Yarmouth ...6	Beccles.....10	119	425
.....m t	Lincoln.....	Spilsby 15	Mt. Raisin..16	Lincoln 26	148	6927
Park ....to	Lincoln.....	Louth 2	Saltfleet 11	Alford.....9	150	49
.....ham	Durham	Middleton ...1	BarnardCas. 10	Bowes 9	256	....
all .....to & cha	W. R. York	Doncaster ...4	Tickhill 5	Rotherham .11	160	154
on.....pa	Pembroke ..	Narbarth....3	Tenby 6	Pembroke...10	268	180
ton .....pa	Somerset ...	Castle Cary ..3	Ilchester 7	Somerton ...6	116	214
.....ham	Worcester..	Kidderminst. 2	Bewdley 5	Stourbridge..7	128	....

e wrote two essays, in that magazine, he afterwards treated more ally in the "Philosophical Transactions." He obtained a doctor's om Edinburgh in 1764; soon after which he commenced practice sician at Blandford, in Dorsetshire, where he soon acquired repund affluence. In 1781 he published his "General View of the of Linnæus." The work soon attracted general notice; and or found himself among the first of Linnæan scholars, and philonaturalists. The work was translated into French, and acquired lebrity on the Continent. His "Historical and Biographical of the Progress of Botany in England, from its Origin to the tion of the Linnæan System," were published in 1790. Dr. Aikin's d Delineated;" Gough's edition of "Hutchins's Dorsetshire;" hols's "History of Leicestershire," &c. acquired from his pen luable materials. He was admitted a member of many Scientific . He died the 13th of October, 1801, and was buried at Langton, andford. An elegant tablet to his memory was erected by his Blandford church. At a place called Dishley, one mile from rough, every species of domestic quadruped has been bred and to the utmost degree of perfection, by the great skill and attenhe late Mr. Bakewell, who has, as it were, created new breeds of imals, in which, with perfect symmetry of shape, he has united test quantity of flesh with the smallest possible proportion of bone .

LOUGHBOROUGH.

His death.

Thurday.—*Fairs*, February 14, March 28, April 25, Holy Thursday, August 12, nber 13, for horses, cows, and sheep; March 24 and September 30, meeting for

UGHTON. Here is an ancient building, called Queen Elizabeth's-nd is said to have been the hunting-seat of that princess. At a tance, on a considerable hill, is the celebrated sign of the Bald-, where, on Easter Monday, a stag is annually turned out before ude of huntsmen, chiefly from London, which has given it the the Cockney Hunt.

Annual stag hunt.

UTH, a market-town, agreeably situated in a fertile valley, on the le of a small river called the Ludd, which joins a canal extending y Haven, forming a navigable communication from Louth to the of the Humber. This place was anciently called Luda, from the aring river, and hence may be deduced its present appellation. In n were anciently established three religious fraternities, called uild of our Blessed Lady, the Guild of the Holy Trinity, and ntry of John of Louth." King Edward VI. alienated the these guilds, and granted them for the purpose of erecting and g a free grammar-school. The lands then produced £40. per but are now let at £400. One-half of the produce was granted ad master's salary, one-fourth for the ushers, and the remainder perpetual maintenance of twelve poor women. The trustees of ndation were incorporated by the name of "the warden and six

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
30	Lowdham .. ..pa	Notts	Nottingham..7	Southwell ...5	Bingham 6	131	1468
36	Lowdham .....pa	Suffolk	WickhamMt. 1	Woodbridge .5	Orford 10	83	....
34	Lower Mill .....ham	Somerset...	Dulverton ...9	Dunster 11	Porlock 7	172	...
23	Lowesby .....pa	Leicester ...	Leicester ...10	Oakham 12	Mel.Mowbray6	98	231
36	Lowestoft*...m t & pa	Suffolk	Yarmouth ..10	Saxmundha. 25	Bungay.....13	114	4258
9	Loweswater .. ..cha	Cumberland	Keswick 9	Cockermouth 7	Workington 12	302	454

LOUTH.

assistants of the town of Louth, and free school of King Edward VI., in Louth." Another free-school, on a very respectable scale, was founded in pursuance of the will of Dr. Mapletoft, Dean of Ely, bearing date August 17, 1677. The town, which has been greatly improved, of late years, contains several handsome and some elegant buildings, the houses being chiefly constructed of brick and covered with tiles. The principal public buildings are a town-hall, an assembly-room, and a theatre; and there are billiard-rooms and news-rooms. The town is lighted with gas. An extensive carpet and blanket manufactory has been established here; and among the other branches of industry, are worsted-spinning, and making woollen stuffs, soap-boiling, and making coarse paper; besides which, here are ship-builders, mast, block, and pump-makers, machine-makers, iron-founders, and mill-wrights. Besides the regular market on Wednesday, a customary market is also held on Saturday for meat, vegetables, butter, &c.

Principal public buildings.

Market, Wednesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, April 30, third Monday after Easter-Monday, and August 5, for horses; and November 23, for cattle.

* LOWESTOFT, a market-town, situated on a lofty headland bordering on the German Ocean, and said to be the most easterly point of land in South Britain, the difference of time here from the Observatory at Greenwich being seven minutes. The town consists of several streets, the most important of which is the High-street, extending in a gradual descent, parallel with the coast, from north to south. There are many handsome modern houses, particularly at the northern extremity of the town, which is the entrance from the Yarmouth road. The situation is dry, healthy, and pleasant, being on the summit of a cliff, which has been partly covered with gardens and plantations, forming terraces on the declivity. The herring-fishery carried on here is the chief source of commerce, the quantities of fish caught and cured annually, whether for home consumption or exportation, being not only extremely great, but also of excellent quality, since, it is said, the Lowestoft herrings are reckoned by the London fishmongers superior to those of Yarmouth. Lowestoft has become a place of some resort for sea-bathing; and there are many lodging-houses and commodious bathing-machines, and warm baths have been established on the beach south of the town. A bloody battle was fought off Lowestoft, June 3, 1665, between the Dutch fleet, of 102 men of war, and seventeen fire-ships, under Opdam, and the English fleet, of 114 men of war, and twenty-eight fire-ships, commanded by the Duke of York. The engagement began at three in the morning, and continued, with little intermission, till seven in the evening, when the Dutch were completely defeated: The Duke of York engaged the Dutch admiral, whose ship blew up in the middle of the action, and caused such confusion, that four of their ships ran foul of each other and were destroyed. Eighteen of the enemy's ships were taken, and fourteen sunk or burned, and their loss in men amounted to 4000 killed, among whom were the admirals Opdam, Cortenaer, and Stellingwort, and about 500 volunteers of the best families in Holland, with 2000 taken prisoners, of whom sixteen were captains. The English lost one ship of forty-six guns, and 250 men, among whom were admirals Sampson and Lawson, and captains the Earls of Marlborough and Rutland. The number of wounded did not *exceed 350*. Sir Thomas Allen, and Sir Andrew Leake, celebrated naval

Herring fishery.

Great naval action.

ames of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
ck .....to & cha	Lancaster...	Ulverston....6	Broughton ...6	Cartmel 8	262	371
ck .....pa	Northamp ..	Thrapston ...2	Kettering....8	Oundle 6	75	394
ck*.....pa	Northumb ..	Wooler.....7	Belford.....7	Berwick on T 10	327	1864
Quarter .....to	Lancaster...	Ulverston....5	Dalton 3	Broughton ...6	266	629
Quarter .....to	Northumb ..	Hexham.....2	Corbridge....6	Wolsingham 19	279	490
ide.....to	Durham	Gateshead ...3	Newcastle...4	Durham 14	273	1184
ide Quarter....to	Cumberland	Whitehaven .4	Egremont....3	Ravenglass .16	296	229
hert .....pa	Westmorlnd	Penrith.....4	Shap 7	Appleby....12	229	658
horpe .....pa	E. R. York .	Gt. Driffield .5	Kilham.....4	Bridlington ..9	198	138
on .....cha	Lancaster...	Newton 2	Leigh.....3	Wigan 6	194	2374
eare .....pa	Devon	Tiverton.....4	Bampton 5	South Molton 14	167	157
ore .....pa	Devon	Barnstaple...6	Comb Martin.7	Ilfracombe...9	196	248
y' .....to	Stafford	Uttoxeter ...3	Ab. Bromley .5	Stafford 11	134	....
y .....pa	Warwick...	Stra. on Avon 4	Warwick 9	Shipston on S.9	89	290
ood.. .....cha	Sussex	Billinghurst..6	Guildford...12	Horsham 9	40	....
enham .....pa	Leicester ...	Mt. Harboro' 2	Lutterworth 11	Leicester ...15	85	542
esthorpe.to & cha	Leicester ...	Leicester 4	12	Hinckley 9	101	70
er.....to & cha	Northumb ..	Belford.. 4	Wooler.....12	Alnwick....13	317	266
ham.....pa	Somerset ...	Minehead....4	Porlock.....2	Dunster 6	168	546
ington‡.....pa	Wilts	Malmsbury ..8	Chippenham 10	Bath 13	103	275
ton .....pa	Hereford....	Leominster ..6	Ludlow.....11	Kineton 11	143	174
orough .....pa	Lincoln.....	Louth 8	Grimsby ...11	Saltfleet 12	156	1430
hurch .....pa	Pembroke...	Narbarth 2	Tenby.....5	Pembroke ..13	257	228
enham .....pa	Kent.....	Faversham ..3	Milton 5	Queenboro' . 9	46	219
esdon .....pa	Kent.....	Rochester ...6	Gravesend ...6	Wrotham....6	29	258
ington.....pa	Hunts & Northamp	Oundle 6	Stilton 6	Huntingdon.12	69	117
ington.....pa	Lincoln.....	Barton 15	Thorne 12	Lincoln.....33	166	905
ington .....ham	Warwick ..	Stratford 3	Alcester 7	Evesham ...12	97	127
ington ham & cha	W. R. York	Halifax.....4	Rochdale ...14	Burnley ... 15	201	....
rd .....pa	Hereford & Salop ..	Ludlow.....1	Tenbury.....9	Leominster .11	143	284
rd.....pa	Lincoln.....	Mt. Raisin ..7	Wragby.....8	Louth 8	151	322
rshall .....pa	Bucks	Bicester 6	Thame 8	Aylesbury ..11	50	585
rshal§ .....pa	Wilts	Marlborough 15	Devizes.....18	Andover ...8	72	535
ran .....pa	Cornwall ...	Penzance 4	Merazion 3	St. Ives.....5	284	2322
um.....pa	Norfolk.....	Acle 6	Worstead....8	Norwich ...11	120	909
w‖ ..bo m t & pa	Salop	Shrewsbury.29	Leominster .12	Bridgenorth.20	150	5253
ey.....ham	Somerset....	Ilminster 2	Crewkherne .5	S. Petherton.4	134	....
orth .....to	Derby	C.in the Frith 10	Ashton 10	Sheffield....22	175	1734

LOWESTOFT.

ders; the former after the Restoration, and the latter about the ng of the last century, were natives of Lowestoft. Thomas Nash, or of some reputation, was also born here, in 1558.

, Wednesday.—*Fairs*, May 12, St. Michael, and October 10, for petty chapmen.

WICK. The Presbyterians of this place form one of the oldest ng congregations in England, it being originally formed by the ike Ogle, minister of Berwick, who resigned his charge there in consequence of the act of uniformity.

Lowther-castle.

WTHER. The noble mansion, called Lowther-castle, which is to be one of the most splendid specimens of the modern antique, ted here, in a beautiful park of 600 acres, which, perhaps, for diversity of prospect, and richness of scenery, is not to be sur- n the united kingdom.

Remarkable caves.

CKINGTON. Near the boundary line of the county with tershire, is a barrow, which contains several hollow caves, nine of ave been exposed to view, and appear similar to the noted caves ngham; they are supposed to be the graves of eminent warriors battle, as spurs and pieces of armour have been frequently dug up r close to them.

GERSHAL, or Luggershal.—*Fair*, August 5, for horses, cows, and sheep.

DLOW is a market-town, much noted on account of its ancient , situated upon a subordinate summit, in a luxuriant district, on hern edge of Shropshire. Most of the houses are well built, the

LUDLOW.

streets wide, and well paved, lying in diverging and inclined directions from the highest and central part of the town, which was once defended by a wall, part of which remains. It had also seven gates, but of those one only is standing. No historic records supply any account of this town, prior to the building of the castle, with the history of which it is intimately connected. It was incorporated originally by Edward IV., and is now, according to the Municipal Corporation Act, governed by four aldermen, and twelve councellors. A court of record is held weekly on Tuesday. Ludlow sends two members to parliament. The principal trade of the town consists of the manufactory of gloves; it has, however, been often remarked, by travellers, to contain an unusual number of maltsters. The town and neighbourhood is much inhabited by families of independent fortune, who are attracted thither from distant parts, probably by the pleasantness and healthy situation of the place. The castle of Ludlow still merits the epithet of "nobile," given it by Giraldus, seated upon a bold wooded rock, upon the north-west angle of the town, at the foot of which runs the Teme. It presents a commanding and imposing object in the approach from the vale below. The situation of this castle is beautiful and interesting, the country round is pleasant, fertile, and populous. According to Camden, this castle bore the name of Dinan and Llystwysoc, or the Prince's palace. It is strongly surrounded by walls of great height and thickness, and fortified with round and square towers at irregular distances. The interior apartments were defended on one side by a deep ditch cut out of a rock; on the other by an abrupt precipice, overlooking the vale of Corve. The castle was divided into two separate parts—the castle, in which were the palace and lodgings; and the outworks called the Barbican. The outworks took in a large compass of ground, including the court of judicature and records, stables, and other offices, gardens, and bowling-green. In front of the castle a spacious plain extended two miles. Its walls, by some, are said to have been one mile in compass, but Leland in this dimension includes those of the town. In 1772, a public walk round the castle was laid out and planted with beeches at the expense of the Countess of Powis, which have now attained a considerable size. The walks are formed entirely round the castle, and are resorted to as a fashionable promenade. On the west rises the lofty hill of Whitecliff. On the side opposite the town are seen various meanderings of the Teme, Oakley-park, the celebrated Caer Caradoc, and the Clee-hill. The original formation of the castle has generally been attributed to Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, who came into England with the conqueror. The date of its erection is fixed, by Mr. Warton, to the year 1112. Others say it was erected before the conquest, by Edric Sylvaticus, Earl of Shrewsbury, whom Roger de Montgomery was sent into the Marches of Wales to subdue, and with whose estates he was rewarded by the conqueror. Hugh, the son of Roger de Montgomery, died in the prime of life. The grandson, Robert de Belesme, Earl of Shrewsbury, having joined the party of Robert de Courthose, Duke of Normandy, against Henry I., the castle was forfeited to the crown. Becoming thus a princely residence, it was guarded by a numerous garrison. After the accession of Stephen, the governor, Gervase Paganelle, having betrayed his trust, in joining the Empress Maud, Stephen besieged it, in which attack some writers say he succeeded, and others, that he failed. The most prevailing opinion is, that Paganelle, repenting, wished to obtain the king's forgiveness, and offered to capitulate; to which Stephen readily acceded, A. D. 1239. About the year 1176, Henry II. presented it, with the dale of Corve, to Fulke Fitz Warine, or de Dinan, to whom succeeded Joccas de Dinan. Between the latter and Hugh de Mortimer, Lord of Wigmore, terrible dissentions arose, so that Mortimer, in roving about Whitecliff-heath, was surprised and seized. He was conducted to Ludlow-castle, and confined in one of the towers, which, to this day, is called

The castle.

Its fortifications.

Besieged by King Stephen.

LUDLOW.

r's-tower; whence he was not liberated till an immense ransom l. The castle was again attached to the crown in the eighth year ; John, who presented it to Philip de Albina, from whom it d to the Lacies, of Ireland; Walter de Lacy, the last of the family, hout isssue, and bequeathed it to his grand-daughter Maud, the r of his deceased son Edward, and wife of Peter de Geneva, or , a Poictevin, of the house of Lorrain, from whose posterity it y a daughter to the Mortimers, and from them became hereditary rown. In the reign of Henry III., it was seized by Simon de d, Earl of Leicester, the aspiring leader of the confederate barons, out the year 1263, took possession of all the royal castles and s. During the next two centuries scarcely any thing is recorded astle. In the thirteenth year of Henry VI., it was in possession ard, Duke of York, who drew up an affected declaration of alle- o the king, pretending that his army of 10,000 men, which he ed in the Marches of Wales, was for the purpose of promoting ic welfare. The event of this commotion between the Royalists kists, which was the defeat of Richard's perfidious attempt, is wn. The castle of Ludlow was then plundered, the troops seizing thing of value. The king sent hither the Duchess of York, two younger sons, to be kept in ward, accompanied by her sister, ness of Buckingham. The castle was next put into the possession rd, Duke of York (afterwards King Edward IV.), who then t the castle of Wigmore; and who, in order to revenge the death ther, had collected some troops in the Marches, and attached the to his cause. On his accession to the throne, he repaired the nd made it the court of his son, the Prince of Wales. On the Edward, his eldest son was here proclaimed king, by the name rd V. The young monarch and his brother were, however, soon from the castle, by their hypocritical uncle, the tyrant Richard; upposed to have disposed of these innocent obstacles to his ambi- y foul and unnatural murder. In the reign of Henry VII., his n, Arthur, Prince of Wales, inhabited the castle, and married e of Arragon, daughter to Ferdinand, King of Spain. To this on succeeded the untimely and lamented death of that accom- prince. He died in Ludlow-castle, April 2, 1502. His body, g to Speed, was buried in the cathedral at Worcester, in the e of the choir, without any inscription. Tradition says, that his were deposited in the chancel of Ludlow-church, and that his ontained in a leaden box, was taken up some time ago. This derives some credit from the following narration, which is given es's "History of Ludlow-castle." "On opening a grave in the some years ago, a leaden box was taken up and sold by the grave- Robert Pitt, a plumber. This circumstance reaching the hearing Fenton, then rector, the box and its contents were repurchased ored, unopened, to their former situation." Catherine of Arragon, ow of Prince Arthur, was married by his brother Henry VIII., rwards divorced, and died at Kimbolton, in Huntingdonshire, 29, 1536. The castle was long the palace of the Prince of Wales, also the habitation of his deputies, the lords presidents of Wales, l in it the court of the Marches. It would, therefore, scarcely en supposed that its external splendour should have suffered if Powell, the Welsh historian, had not related, that "Sir Henry who was made lord president in 1564, repaired the castle of which is the cheefest house within the Marches, being in great the chapell, the court-house, and a fair fountaine." He died at op's palace in Worcester, A. D. 1586, and was conveyed thence to e at Penshurst, in Kent, where he was interred. But previous to bowels were buried in the dean's chapel, in the cathedral church

The castle seized by Simon de Montford.

Edward V. proclaimed here.

Repaired by Sir H. Sidney.

LUDLOW.

of Worcester; and his heart was brought to Ludlow and deposited in the same tomb with his dearly beloved daughter Ambrosia, within the little oratory which he had made in the church. A leaden urn, supposed to have contained his heart, is now in the possession of Mr. Samuel Nicholas, of Leominster; it is about six inches deep and five inches diameter at the top; the following inscription runs three times round it:—

HER LITH THE HARTE OF
SYR HENRYE SIDNY L. P.
ANNO DOMNI 1586.

A print of this urn is given in the "Gentleman's Magazine," vol. lxiv, page 785. In what manner it was obtained from the tomb of Ambrosia, in Ludlow-church, is not known, but the possession of it has been traced to that learned antiquarian and divine, Dr. Coningesby, of Bodenham, who was eminent in historical researches, and left behind him numerous valuable manuscripts and other proofs of his indefatigable exertions in pursuit of his favourite study. In 1616, the creation of Prince Charles (afterwards King Charles I.), to the principality of Wales, and earldom of Chester, was celebrated at the castle with great magnificence. That exquisite effusion of the genius of Milton, had its origin in a real incident here, in 1634. When the Earl of Bridgewater entered on his official residence, he was visited by a large assemblage of the neighbouring nobility and gentry. His sons, the Lord Brackley and Mr. Thomas Egerton, and his daughter, the Lady Alice, being on their journey to join him, were benighted in Haywood-forest, in Herefordshire; and the lady, for a short time, was lost. The adventure being related to their father, on their arrival at the castle, Milton, at the request of his friend, Henry Lawes, who taught music in the family, wrote the Masque. Lawes set it to music, and it was acted on Michaelmas night; the two brothers, the young lady, and Lawes himself, bearing each a part in the representation. Afterwards, Charles I., going to pay a visit at Powis-castle, was here splendidly received and entertained. But "pomp and feast, and revelry, with mask, and antique pageantry," were soon succeeded in Ludlow-castle, by the din of arms. During the usurpation of Cromwell, it was garrisoned in behalf of the king. In the summer of 1645, a force of nearly 2000 horse and foot, collected from the garrisons of Ludlow, Hereford, Worcester, and Monmouth, were defeated by the parliamentary army, near Ludlow; and the castle was surrendered on the 9th of June, 1646. The court of the Marches was abolished, and the lords presidents were discontinued in 1688. From this period may be reckoned the decay of the castle. No longer guarded, even by a steward, it fell into neglect, and the inhabitants lived upon the spoils of its curious and valuable ornaments. Its admirable courts, its royal apartments, halls, state-rooms, all were stripped, ransacked, and plundered. While the principality court existed, Butler enjoyed the lucrative post of steward; his leisure hours were passed in a room over the gateway of the castle, where the first part of "Hudibras" was written. In Buck's "Antiquities," published in 1774, which probably remained long in MS., it is asserted, that "many of the royal apartments were entire; the sword, the velvet hangings, and some furniture were preserved." Grose, who wrote about the same time, represents the chapel (which is a circular building standing about the middle of the inner court) as having abundance of coats of arms upon the panels, and the hall decorated with similar ornaments, and with lances, spears, firelocks, and old armour. The singular form, and ancient Saxon decorations of this chapel deserve attention. An elegant moulding runs round the outside, and the beautiful Saxon arch of the doorway is entire, but the roof is gone and the eastern end is entirely demolished. The Welsh not being wholly conquered, but only driven into the mountainous parts, whence they made frequent incursions upon the bordering inhabitants; occasioned this, and many other castles, to be built for the defence of the

Origin of Milton's "Masque of Comus."

First part of Butler's "Hudibras" written here.

', about the time of the Norman Conquest, whence the possessors out and exceedingly molested the Welsh. Three leading eras are out by the architecture, as well as the history of Ludlow-castle, e time of Roger de Monto Gomeri, who erected the principal part; iod of its being fitted up as a royal residence; and the additions by Sir Henry Sidney. The great tower, and apartments on the d north-west sides, with the circular part of the chapel, are pro- he work of the founder. The buildings on the left of the entrance, ne low rooms towards the east side were, perhaps, the additions o it by Edward IV., or built when the castle was occupied by Arthur. The remainder, which includes the gate-way, and a long of embattled buildings near the entrance of the outer court, is ly the addition of later times. An old tower, called the Magazine which stands on the left side of the gateway, was certainly rebuilt Henry Sidney. When the title of Mercia was extinguished in the hy of the whole isle, the name was still retained in the counties ng upon Wales and Scotland, from the Saxon word *mearc*, signi- note, or mark, and by way of common speaking, at last applied idaries of counties. Hence originated the title of lords marches, ocured seignorities by the nature of their conquests, being autho- erein by the king. For the Kings of England, perceiving the y of effecting the conquest of Wales, offered to several of the and gentry the grant of such districts as they could secure. Their vere also permitted to hold the lands thus conquered, freely *per m*, with the exercise of royal jurisdiction. They were, therefore, Lords, or Barons Marches. But this title was inherited by assump- l permission, not by grant; hence the tenures of these conquered ere precarious, as they were frequently seized again by the Welsh. ls held their courts each in his own jurisdiction, till Henry VIII. court at Ludlow, which was continued till William III.; after the of the Earl of Macclesfield, the last lord president divided the nent between two peers of the realm, with the titles of Lords ants of North and South Wales. Before this time the court d of a lord president, as many councellors as the prince pleased, a y, an attorney, a solicitor, and four justices of the counties of The Marches extended from Bristol to Chester; all the country Offa's-dyke and England was called the marches, or bounds the Welsh and English. The lords marchers had the power of l death in their respective courts, and in every frontier manor a was erected. These disputes occasioned implacable hostilities, e abolition of the regal jurisdiction of the lords marches. These vere dissolved at the revolution, by act of parliament, they being "great grievance and oppression to the subject, an intollerable to the principality, and a means of supporting arbitrary power." VII., a native of Pembroke, being much attached to the prosperity es, effected, in part, what his son, Henry VIII., completed—the of these lordships with the property of the crown, and the incor- of Wales with England. A schedule was taken of the contents astle in the year 1708, being the seventh of Ann. In a mansion e castle, belonging to the Earl of Powis, Lucien Buonaparte, the brother of Napoleon, resided for some years. The church is cruciform, Gothic structure, placed upon the highest part of the ground forming the centre of the town. It consists of a fine nave, and side aisles, a cross aisle, or north and south transept, ne chancel, with two smaller chancels or chapels, one on each side t end of the high chancel. The high tower is a very prominent in every approach. The upper part of it was highly ornamented atues of saints, &c., but proving obnoxious to the officers of ell's army, they were mutilated or destroyed. It contains eight

LUDLOW.

Origin of the title of Lords Marches.

Once the residence of Lucien Buonaparte.

LUDLOW.

bells, and a small one. The largest bell weighs 2,895lbs. It has a clock, and the chimes are on a singular construction, put up by an ingenious man of the name Green, in the year 1795, containing seven tunes, viz. "Old 114th," "See the conquering hero comes," "Highland laddie," "113th Psalm," "Rule Britannia," "Blue bells of Scotland," and "Britons strike home." Somewhere in the church is interred Sir John Bridgeman, the last president but one of the council of the Marches of North Wales, who resided at Ludlow-castle. Being extremely rigid in punishing trifling crimes, he imprisoned a person named Ralph Gittins, who was bellman of the town. Sir John soon after died; and in pure gratitude for his kindness, Ralph honoured the knight with the following laconic epitaph.

Singular epitaph.

"Here lies Sir John Bridgeman, clad in his clay,
God said to the Devil, Sirrah, take him away."

The church-yard is rural, spacious, surrounded with walks, and planted with trees. The terrace upon the north side commands an extensive and fine prospect. Adjoining the church-yard is an alms-house, containing thirty-three comfortable apartments for aged widows and widowers, founded by Mr. John Hosier, a merchant, in the year 1486. The cross is a handsome stone building, placed at the top of Broad-street, nearly in the centre of the town, in the year 1741. The rooms over it are appropriated to a public school, supported by voluntary subscription, for thirty poor boys and fifteen girls, who are clothed and supplied with books. The boys, at a certain age, are apprenticed, with a premium of £5. The market-house is in the middle of Castle-street, the lower compartment of which is open, and serves for a corn-market; the rooms above, supported by arched-walls, are used for meetings of the members of the corporation, bailiffs' balls, subscription assemblies, &c. It measures 141 feet long, by twenty-four feet wide. On the north side is a conduit, affording both river and spring-water. The Guild-hall is an elegant modern building, situated in Mill-street, used for the quarter-sessions, &c. The Grammar-school, in Mill-street, was founded by Edward IV. Besides a regular classical education, and preparation for the university, the French and Italian languages, and other accomplishments, are taught by proper masters. To this school some valuable exhibitions in the University of Oxford are attached. A donation furnishes four boys with black gowns and books. A Dispensary, for the benefit of the poor is supported by subscription. The ancient Whitsun sports are still kept up in a remote part of the town called Old-gate's Fee, where two lofty May-poles are annually hung from their tops, to within twelve feet from the ground, with garlands of various coloured paper, disposed with great labour and ingenuity. On Shrove-Tuesday, a singular custom prevails here. A rope, thirty-six yards long, and three inches in circumference, is provided by the chief constable or chamberlain, which, at the hour of three in the evening, is exhibited at one of the windows of the market-house; at four it is thrown down into the street, where it is seized by several hundreds of people. The parties who contend for bearing away the prize, are the inhabitants of Castle-street and Broad-street, against those of Old-street and Corve-street. A scene of great tumult succeeds, till one of the parties become successful in dragging the rope to the extremity of one of the wards. This uncouth and dangerous amusement, it is said, was adopted by the corporation in contempt of the unjust execution of two bailiffs of the town, by the royal party, during the contention of the houses of York and Lancaster. A short mile from Ludlow, on the road to Leominster, occurs Huck's-barn, said to have been the residence of the uncle of George Barnwell; and a plot of land near it is still called Barnwell's-green, from his waiting there to rob his uncle as he returned from Leominster-fair. Near to this green is a wood, or thicket, in which he perpetrated the horrid act of murder. The house bears the appearance of

Curious sports.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
18	Lufenhale .....ham	Herts.....	Stevenage....5	Baldock 5	Buntingford..5	32	....
32	Luffenham, North...pa	Rutland	Uppingham ..5	Oakham 6	Stamford 9	95	447
32	Luffenham, South...pa	Rutland....	 6	 8	 8	96	273
5	Luffield.....ext pa dis	Bucks & Northamp	Buckingham .5	Sto.Stratford.9	Brackley 7	62	10
11	Luffincott .....pa	Devon..	Holsworthy..6	Launceston ..7	Oakhampton16	211	92
17	Lugwardine .....pa	Hereford....	Hereford 3	Ledbury ...12	Bromyard...13	134	662
21	Lullingstone.....pa	Kent	Foots Cray ..6	Seven Oaks ..7	Dartford 7	20	40
10	Lullington.....pa	Derby..	Burton on T. 7	Ab.Bromley 14	Ashby 8	124	548
34	Lullington.....pa	Somerset....	Frome.....3	Bath 10	Bruton 13	108	145
38	Lullington.....pa	Sussex.....	Seaford.....4	East Bourne .5	Lewes..... 9	59	49
42	Lulsley.....ham & cha	Worcester ..	Worcester ..8	Bromyard...5	Gt. Malvern .6	119	128
12	Lulworth, East*....pa	Dorset	Wareham ...7	Dorchester .16	Weymouth .16	117	345
12	Lulworth, West†..cha	Dorset	 9	15	14	119	360

the time of James I. From these incidents Lillo formed the ground-work of his excellent tragedy. The principal Inns, are the Crown, and Angel, Broad-street, for families, and are posting-houses; Elephant and Castle, and Feathers, Bull-ring; White Horse, Sun, George, Red Lion, Castle-street; Compasses, Corve-street; Golden Lion, Old-street. A bowling-green adjoins the Castle, a coffee-room and billiard-room are at the Angel-inn. In winter there are dancing and card assemblies every three weeks; card and oyster clubs at the inns. Races in the month of July, for two days. LUDLOW.

Market, Monday.—*Fairs*, Monday before February 13, and Tuesday before Easter; Wednesday in Whitsun week, for horned cattle, horses, woollen and linen cloth, and pigs; August 21, September 28, and December 6, for ditto, hops, and fat hogs.

* LULWORTH, EAST. Lulworth-castle, a noble building, and the temporary residence of two exiled kings of France, is situated in a park, four miles and a half in circumference, surrounded by an embattled stone wall, upwards of eight feet high, and commanding a fine view of the sea, and also an extensive prospect of the adjoining country. This stupendous pile, which occupies the site of a more ancient castle, is an exact cube of eighty feet, with a round tower at each corner, thirty feet in diameter, and rising sixteen feet above the walls, which, as well as the towers, are embattled; the rooms are exceedingly lofty, being in general eighteen feet high. The door is supported by four pillars of the Ionic order; and on each side, in niches, are the statues of Music and Painting. About four miles from the castle are the remains of Bindon-abbey, which was founded in 1172, for monks of the Cistercian order. The abbey church was a very extensive and magnificent structure, of which only a small fragment at present remains, though a considerable portion of it was standing as late as the year 1770 .Cardinal Weld, the present proprietor, has been at the expense of clearing away the rubbish, and erecting a building, the style of which corresponds with the ruins, for the convenience of parties who may occasionally visit this retired spot. Near the abbey, a building has been fitted up by the Cardinal, for the accommodation of emigrant monks of the order of La Trappe, several of whom have taken refuge here from France, and practise all the austerities of their order; in the intervals of their religious duties, they cultivate a piece of ground which this munificent proprietor has granted them. Remains of a Cistercian-abbey.

† LULWORTH, WEST. Here is a remarkable curiosity, called Lulworth Cove; it is a kind of natural basin, into which the sea flows through a wide gap in the cliff, sufficient for the entrance of vessels of eighty tons burden, and is surrounded by lofty rocks, several of which have been undermined by the sea, which pours through them with a tremendous roar; alterations in their appearance daily take place, and the depth of the sea within the cove is continually increasing. About a mile from the cove is an arched rock, which projects into the sea, having an opening in the middle, formed like an arch, about twenty feet high, through which the prospect of the sea has a singular effect. Remarkable curiosity.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
45	Lumby .....to	W. R. York	Ferrybridge..5	Sherburn 3	Leeds 13	182	202
13	Lumley, Great .....to	Durham	Durham 6	Chester le St. 2	Sunderland ..9	264	2301
13	Lumley, Little .....to	Durham	 5	 3	10	263	393
21	Lund.....ham & cha	Lancaster...	Kirkham 3	Preston.....6	Garstang 9	223	....
46	Lund .....pa	E. R. York .	Beverley.....7	Gt. Driffield .8	Mt. Weighton8	187	370
46	Lund.. .....to	E. R. York .	Selby 3	Howden.....7	York 14	186	551
11	Lundy, Island of*	Devon	Hartland P. 12	Tenby.....32	Swansea....44	245	....
43	Lune Dale .....to	N. R. York .	BarnardCas. 11	Brough 10	Appleby....17	257	291
22	Lunt .....to	Lancaster...	Liverpool....8	Ormskirk 7	Prescot.....11	208	67
11	Luppit ..... pa	Devon	Honiton 4	Collumpton.10	Axminster..12	153	702
40	Lupton .....to	Westmorlnd	Kirkby Lons. 3	Burton 4	Kendal.....9	255	282
38	Lurgershall.....pa	Sussex	Petworth . ..5	Midhurst 6	Haslemere ..5	47	718
24	Lusby.....pa	Lincoln.....	Spilsby 4	Horncastle...6	Boston 15	132	140
41	Lushill .....ti	Wilts	Highworth...3	Cricklade....5	Swindon.....7	80	....
11	Lustleigh.....pa	Devon	Chudleigh ...6	MoretonHam.3	Exeter 11	183	361
34	Luston ....pa	Somerset....	Yeovil.....3	Ilchester.. ..4	Crewkherne .8	126	23
17	Luston .....to	Hereford....	Leominster ..3	Ludlow 10	Hereford....16	138	421
3	Luton†.....m t	Bedford.....	Dunstable ...5	Hitchin 9	Bedford 20	31	5693

Remarkable island.

* LUNDY, Island of, a small island belonging to the hundred of Braunton, situated in the midst of the Bristol Channel. It is about three miles in length and three quarters of a mile in breadth, encompassed everywhere with inaccessible rocks, except at one place where the passage is so narrow that two persons can scarcely go abreast. Here were formerly a fort and a chapel; but this sea-girt spot is now the residence of one family, engaged in agriculture; and here are horses, swine, sheep, goats, rabbits, and fowls; the chief business of the islanders depending on the sale of fowls and eggs, with which they supply the people of North Devon. In the reign of Henry VIII., one William Morisco having been frustrated in an attempt to assassinate the king at Woodstock, fled with his accomplices in the conspiracy to this island, which they fortified, and for some time supported themselves by their piratical depredations; but they were at length attacked in their strong hold, taken, and executed.

Dreadful inundation of rain.

Sir John de Wenlock born here.

† LUTON, a market-town pleasantly situated between two hills, not far from the source of the river Lea; hence it has been conjected by some that its name is a corruption of the term Leatown; while others maintain that its original appellation was Low-town. This place is mentioned in a charter of Offa, King of Mercia, in the eighth century, as forming part of the endowment bestowed on the abbey which he founded at St. Alban's. On the 8th of July, 1828, the town suffered great damage from a very extraordinary inundation of rain, which fell in such immense torrents, and continued so long, as to lay many small buildings under water, and to undermine the foundations of several which were larger and more substantial, to such an extent, as to render it necessary that they should be taken down and re-erected. Fortunately, no lives were lost, though many persons were endangered by the rapid and unexpected increase of the deluge. The church is a fine Gothic edifice, with an embattled western tower, surmounted at the angles by hexagonal pinnacles, and ornamented with chequer-work in flint and freestone; the western doorway displays handsome arch mouldings. One of the windows contains a representation of St. George and other figures, in stained glass. Within the building are ancient monuments of the Wenlock family. Sir John de Wenlock flourished in the reign of Henry VI. He was constable of Bamburg-castle, and chamberlain to the Queen. Having amassed great wealth, he furnished his royal master with the loan of £1033. 6*s*. 8*d*. for which he received an assignment of the fifteenth and tenth, granted by Parliament in the year 1456, and was soon after rewarded with the order of the garter. In the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, he at first loyally supported the cause of the latter, and was dreadfully wounded at the first battle of St. Alban's He afterwards joined the Duke of York, and was in consequence, in 1459, attainted by the Lancastrian Parliament. He distinguished himself in Towton-field, and was recompensed by the conqueror,

mes of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
Hoo.....ham	Bedford.....	Luton 2	Market St. ..3	Dunstable ...7	29	....
rworth*.....m t	Leicester ...	Rugby 8	Harborough 13	Leicester ...13	89	2262

his former losses, with several important offices; was created a employed in several embassies, and appointed lieutenant of Calais. istanding all these favours, he again revolted, and joined the Earl wick, in his attempt to restore the deposed Henry. At the fatal f Shrewsbury, he was appointed by the Earl of Somerset, the general Queen's forces, to command the middle ward of the army. The mself led the van, and made a furious attack on the enemy; but, himself unsupported, and returning enraged to discover the cause, d Lord Wenlock, with his troops, standing in the market-place. r a panic had seized him, or whether, through a mutability of ion, he had meditated a new revolt, is unknown; but the earl, to repress his fury, rode up, and, with one blow of his battle-axe, head of the supposed traitor. The town is a long, irregularly-built he streets diverging from the area in which the market-house stands, form a figure, bearing a general resemblance to the Roman letter ton is particularly distinguished for the straw-plat manufacture, ng abundant employment for females. The Rev. John Pomfret, a English poet, who died at an early age in 1721, was a native of ce. Thomas Pomfret, the father of the poet, was first curate, and car of Luton. John Pomfret was born in the year 1668. His aught him the first rudiments of learning; after which he sent him University of Cambridge, where he finished his studies. He entered y into the respective branches of polite literature, and imbibed the nts of the finest Greek and Roman classics, without losing sight of toral office, for which he had been designed by his parents. Having his degrees, and entered into holy orders, he was presented to the f Malden, in Essex, where he distinguished himself by a con- us discharge of every duty incumbent on him as a minister of the and as a strenuous asserter of civil and religious liberty. In 1699, ished the first edition of his poems; and in 1703 he was presented nsiderable living in Bedfordshire, and came up to London for ction to Bishop Compton; but that prelate having taken some at four lines in one of his poems, called "The Choice," Mr. Pom- s detained so long in town, that he was seized with the small-pox, h he died, in the thirty-sixth year of his age. The lines which gave to the bishop were the following:--

> "And as I near approach'd the verge of life,
> Some kind relation (for I'd have no wife)
> Should take upon him all my worldly care,
> While I did for a better state prepare."

ad been insinuated to the bishop, that Mr. Pomfret's intimation in ve lines, was that he preferred a mistress to a wife, but the writer that time actually married to a woman whom he loved with the tenderness. The bishop was at last convinced that he had been d upon; but not till it was too late for poor Pomfret, who had victim to the ravages of an epidemical distemper. The sexual tion, in the third line, it might have been thought, would have pre- the suspicion of a mistress. On an eminence, about two miles rd of the town, is Luton Hoo-park, the seat of the Marquis of Bute, unds of which are ornamented with noble plantations, and watered river Lea, which, in its passage through them, forms two fine of water, the largest containing several small islands, covered with nd underwood.

Market, Monday.—*Fairs*, April 18, and October 18, for cattle of all sorts.

UTTERWORTH, a market-town situated on the little river Swift,

LUTON.

Death of Wenlock.

Birthplace of John Pomfret.

Luton Hoo-park.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
42	Luttley.....ham	Worcester ..	Worcester..22	Kiddermins. 12	Birmingham .8	117	131
19	Lutton.....pa	Hunts & Northamp	Oundle 6	Stilton 6	Huntingdon.13	72	171
24	Lutton Bourne ....ham	Lincoln.....	Lincoln....57	Holbeach....5	Wisbeach ..11	104	....
46	Luttons Ambo	E. R. York .	New Malton 10	Gt. Driffield 11	York 28	207	360
34	Luxborough .....pa	Somerset....	Dunster 4	Minehead....6	Taunton....20	161	381
8	Luxulian.....pa	Cornwall ...	Lostwithiel ..4	Bodmin.....8	St. Austel ...5	238	1288
33	Lydbury, North ....pa	Salop	Bishops Cas. 3	Ludlow 12	Clun.....6	147	956
21	Lydd* .....m t	Kent	Romney 3	Rye 8	Tenderden..16	71	1357
21	Lydden .....pa	Kent	Dover 5	Canterbury .11	Deal.....9	66	224
32	Lyddington.....pa	Rutland	Uppingham . 3	Rockingham .4	Oakham 10	84	653
17	Lyde .....to	Hereford....	Hereford 3	Leominster .10	Bromyard...14	140	....
34	Lydford, East.....pa	Somerset....	Castle Carey.4	Somerton....6	Wells 11	117	166
34	Lydford, West .....pa	Somerset ...	 6	5	10	119	357
33	Lydham.....pa	Salop.....	BishopsCastle2	Montgomery .9	Shrewsbury.17	161	207
34	Lydiard, Bishops†...pa	Somerset....	Taunton 5	Bridgewater 10	Wellington ..7	146	....
34	Lydiard, St. Lawrence .....pa	Somerset....	Wiveliscombe5	12	 8	149	654
22	Lydiate.....to	Lancaster...	Ormskirk....4	Liverpool...10	Prescot.....11	208	770
12	Lydlinch ....pa	Dorset.....	Sherborne ...9	Sturminster..4	Dorchester..18	115	365
21	Lydsing..... ....ham	Kent	Chatham 5	Maidstone .. 4	Rainham 3	34	....
17	Lye ....to	Hereford....	Presteign 7	Ludlow 10	Leominster ..9	146	....
4	Lyford.....to & cha	Berks	Wantage....4	Abingdon....7	Faringdon ...8	63	131
29	Lyham.....to	Northumb ..	Belford.....4	Wooler.....6	Alnwick ...16	324	....
7	Lyme Handley .....to	Chester	Macclesfield .7	Stockport ...8	Cha. le Frith 8	171	222
12	Lyme Regis‡. m t & pa	Dorset.....	Bridport.....9	Axminster...6	Dorchester .23	143	2621

LUTTERWORTH.

about a mile eastward of the Roman road, called Watling-street, which divides the county of Leicester from that of Warwick. The streets display some regularity of arrangement, and the principal buildings are of brick, roofed with tiles; but the greater number of the houses are mud-walled cottages, thatched with straw. The manufactures of Lutterworth are of trifling importance, and are confined to flax-dressing and making hosiery: the town being situated in the midst of a rich grazing country, the principal trade carried on is in farming stock and the produce of the dairy; and at the fairs especially are sold considerable quantities of cattle, sheep, horses, and cheese. This town was formerly noted for a peculiar vassalage of its inhabitants; all of whom were obliged to grind their malt at one particular mill, and corn at another. This custom of feudal tyranny was continued even to the year 1758, when the inhabitants obtained a decision at the Leicester as sizes, to erect mills, and grind where they thought proper. Lutterworth is celebrated as having been the residence of John Wycliffe, or Wickliff, professor of divinity in the university of Oxford, and rector of this parish in the fourteenth century, who wrote against some of the doctrines of the Catholic church, and particularly opposed the pope's supremacy, for which he was prosecuted by his ecclesiastical superiors, but being supported by John of Gaunt and some of the nobility who had personal disputes with the clergy, he was suffered to retain his preferment, and propagate his opinions till his death in 1384: his works, however, were condemned at the Council of Constance in 1414, and in pursuance of the sentence pronounced against him as a heretic, his bones were dug up and burnt, and the ashes thrown into the river Swift. Since this country has become Protestant, Wycliffe has been regarded as the forerunner of the Reformation, and his memory highly venerated; and at Lutterworth his picture occupies a conspicuous place in the church, and his pulpit, his table, his gown, &c., are carefully preserved as genuine relics of so extraordinary a personage,

Trade in farming stock.

Residence of John Wickliff.

Market, Thursday.—*Fairs*, Thursday after February 19, Thursday after March 10, Thursday after April 15, Thursday after July 23, Thursday after October 10, Thursday after November, and Holy Thursday, for horses, cows, and sheep.

* LYDD. *Market*, Thursday (disused).—*Fair*, last Monday in July, for cattle, &c.

† LYDIARD, BISHOP'S. *Fairs*, April 5, for bullocks, horses, and sheep; and September 8, for all sorts of toys.

‡ LYME REGIS, a market, borough, and seaport-town, situated at the south-western angle of the county, at the mouth of the little river

LYME REGIS.

This place stands partly on the declivity, and partly at the base p hill; and the neighbouring shores are rugged and precipitous, the rocky cliffs frequently falling from being undermined by land- and subjected to the violence of the waves. Off this port the fleet, under Lord Howard of Effingham, made its first attack on us Spanish Armada, sent by Philip II. to invade this country in n the civil war, under Charles I., Lyme was garrisoned for the nt; and the town, being besieged by the king's forces, in 1644, antly and successfully defended by Colonel Blake, the governor, ls highly distinguished as a naval officer, who, having withstood ılts of the royalists during two months, obliged them to raise the Charles II., after the battle of Worcester, fled hither in disguise, o have obtained a passage to France, but he was disappointed; r a narrow escape from discovery, he withdrew elsewhere. The orical event which occurred here, deserving of remark, was the of the Duke of Monmouth, in the prosecution of his disastrous to overturn the government of James II., June 11, 1685. nied by Lord Grey, a Genoese count, and some other officers lemen, and bearing arms and amunition for about 400 or 500 e duke, after having been nineteen days at sea, landed on the eight o'clock in the evening; and, having erected his standard, declaration in the market-place. On the following morning the stered his army, consisting of nearly 4000 men, and being joined young gentlemen of the name of Hewling, Colonel Joshua l, and some other persons of repute, he commenced his march the west. The fatal battle of Sedgemore almost directly took ıd the duke and his adherents were involved in the greatest cala- Jefferies and Kirk commenced their operations, and, after having inhuman barbarities as they advanced, at length came to Lyme. twelve following unfortunate persons were executed:—William , Christopher Battiscombe, Esq., Colonel Holmes, the Rev. Lark, Dr. Temple, Captain Marders, Captain Robert Matchet, Kidd, Josiah Askew, John Hays, Leonard Jackson, and Henry William Hewling, mentioned before as having joined Mon- standard, was, with his brother Benjamin, who was executed at the son of a Turkey merchant residing in London. He had ather early, and been educated in Holland, where he imbibed a he Protestant religion, which urged him to assist the deposing of ; and to accomplish this, he joined Monmouth's army, and bore of Lieutenant, at Sedgemore, where he conducted himself with lour. After the defeat of their army, he attempted, with his to escape to Holland; but being driven back by contrary winds, ıg no prospect of escape, they surrendered themselves, and were Exeter-prison. They were afterwards removed to separate and Benjamin, aged twenty-two, was executed at Taunton, William, not yet nineteen, suffered at Lyme. Speaking of the ons which occurred at this time, Hutchins observes, "Of all the victims that died in the west, none were more pitied than these thers. Their youth, their beauty, their being the only sons of ther, and she a widow, their extraordinary piety, resignation, essive joy, at their approaching fate, made all men look with a throne, which, instead of being that of mercy, was not only evere justice, but excess of cruelty. The people, as if to reflect e flintiness of the sovereign's heart, strove who should most heir pity and regard for them whilst living, and when dead; and ıe body of the subject of our memoir was deposited in Lyme ard, it was attended by 200 persons, accompanied by some of fashionable young women in the town; though it was only the wing his untimely death, and no invitation or preparation made.

Attack on the Spanish Armada.

Battle of Sedgemore.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
16	Lymington* ..m t & bo	Hants	Lyndhurst ..8	Christ Ch. 11	Southampt. 16	88	3371

LYME REGIS.

The dignity and acquiescence in God's providence under these misfortunes, and the cruelty of their deaths, made a great impression upon all sober men; and the outrages committed in the west, more than any thing, contributed to overthrow the throne of a tyrant, which he had discoloured with the blood of so many of his subjects, to gratify an insatiable cruelty." The charter granted to the people of Lyme by Edward I., was confirmed or renewed by Edward II., Edward III., James I., Charles I., and William III. The corporation consists of four aldermen, twelve counsellors, mayor, and burgesses. Lyme is much frequented, during the season, for sea-bathing, for which the beach is conveniently adapted; and there are a number of lodging-houses for the accommodation of visitors.

Birthplace of John Case.

Among the distinguished persons who have resided, or been born here, may be mentioned John Case, Thomas Coram, and Sir George Sommers. The date both of the birth and death of Case is unknown, but he is said to have been living in the reign of Anne. He was, however, a native of Lyme, and practised for many years in physic and astrology. He was looked upon as the successor of the famous Lilly, whose magical utensils he possessed, and which he would sometimes expose in derision to his intimate friends. He is said to have got more by this distich, than Dryden did by all his works:—

"Within this place
Lives Doctor Case."

He was doubtless very well paid for composing that which he affixed to his pill-boxes:—

"Here's fourteen pills for thirteen pence,
Enough in any man's con-sci-ence."

He was the author of "The Angelical Guide, showing Men and Women their Lot and Chance in this elementary Life," in four books, 1697, 8vo.

First patron of the Foundling Hospital born here.

Thomas Coram, the first patron of the Foundling-hospital, was born here in 1688. He was bred to the sea in the merchants' service, and from frequent residence in the eastern part of London, where he often witnessed the lamentable situation of deserted children, he was induced to project the erection of the present asylum, called the Foundling-hospital. To effect this, he aboured with incredible diligence for seventeen years, and at length had the happiness of seeing it accomplished. He was also the author of an establishment formed in North America, for the education of Indian girls. By these and other benevolent schemes, Mr. Coram expended all his property, so that in his old age he was obliged to be supported by the contributions of several noble patrons. He died in 1751, and was buried in the vault under the chapel of the Foundling-hospital.

Market, Friday.—*Fairs*, February 13, and October 2, for cattle.

Petty sessions held here.

* LYMINGTON, a market and borough-town, seaport, and chapelry, in the parish of Boldre, forming a distinct liberty, in the east division of the New Forest. It occupies the declivity of a gentle eminence, on the western side of a creek or inlet, called Boldre-water, which opens into the channel between the main land and the Isle of Wight. A charter of incorporation was granted to the inhabitants by James I.; but Lymington being a borough by prescription, the corporation consists of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve counsellors. Petty sessions for the New Forest, east division of the county, are held here every other Saturday. The town consists chiefly of a long spacious street, containing many well-built houses; the roads in the vicinity are extremely good, and well repaired. Such houses as stand nearest to the sea have the advantage of beautiful prospects over the scenery of the Isle of Wight. The harbour

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
16	Lyndhurst*....vil & to	Hants	Southampton 8	Romsey 10	Lymington...8	83	1286
32	Lyndon†.....pa	Rutland	Oakham 5	Uppingham..5	Stamford 9	94	102
31	Lyneham .. ..ti	Oxford	Burford 6	Chip. Norton 5	Oxford 20	76	237
41	Lyneham ....pa	Wilts	WootonBass. 4	Calne 6	Devizes.....14	93	1030
13	Lynesack.....to	Durham	Barnard Cas. 8	BishopsAuck.8	Durham 18	264	795
27	Lynn, North.....pa	Norfolk.....	Lynn Regis ..1	Swaffham . 16	Norwich ...43	97	54

will admit vessels of 300 tons burden; and there is a convenient store-house and wharf, which, however, is private property. The commerce of this place is not very considerable, the imports being principally confined to coal from the north of England; and the exports consisting of salts, manufactured from sea-water. Salt-works appear to have been established here at a very early period; but they have greatly declined in importance, owing to the manufacture of sea-salt in other places, and the abundant supplies afforded from the saline springs, or wiches, in Cheshire and elsewhere. Epsom salt (sulphate of magnesia), and Glauber salt (sulphate of soda), are both prepared at Lymington, as well as the common culinary salt (muriate of soda). This place, of late years, has been much frequented in the season for sea-bathing, and commodious baths have been erected for the accommodation of visitors. About a mile from the town are traces of an entrenched camp, called Buckland-rings, or Castle-field, supposed to be of Roman origin.

LYMINGTON.

Much frequented for sea-bathing.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, May 12, and October 2, for horses, cheese, and bacon.

* LYNDHURST. The village is delightfully situated near the centre of the forest, of which it has always been regarded as a kind of capital; and here was the tribunal of the chief justice in Eyre, south of the Trent, previously to the latter part of the seventeenth century, when the feudal jurisdiction of that officer became virtually extinct. The New Forest is a district about forty miles in circumference, supposed to have anciently included many towns, villages, and churches, the destruction of which is attributed to William the Conqueror, by whom this tract was originally depopulated for hunting-ground, or its limits vastly extended. The forest is divided into nine walks, each having a keeper; besides which, there are a bow-bearer, two rangers, a steward, and keepers, all subordinate to the lord warden. At Lyndhurst are still held all the forest-courts, under the jurisdiction of the verderers, both the courts of attachment and of swain-mote; the former thrice a-year, on particular days appointed by the presiding judges; and the latter annually in the month of September. A building here, styled the King's-house, which appears to have been erected in the reign of Charles II., is the official residence of the lord warden, during his visits to the forest; and there is a spacious structure of the same date, called the King's-stables. About four miles from this village is a monumental pillar, erected in 1745, by Lord Delawar, with an inscription, stating, that on this spot formerly stood an oak tree, against which glanced the shaft, which pierced the breast of William Rufus, whose accidental death in this manner, by the agency of Sir Walter Tyrrel, is related by historians to have taken place on the 2d of August, in the year 1100. In the inscription, it is recorded that a peasant, named Purkiss, drove the cart which conveyed the royal corpse to Winchester for interment; and it is not a little remarkable that two families of that name occupied cottages near the spot in the last century, as their descendants probably do at present; and an axle-tree was shown by one of those cottagers as a relic of the carriage on which the body of the Norman prince was borne to its place of sepulchre. This place gives the title of baron to the family of Copley.

Monumental pillar recording the death of Rufus.

† LYNDON. The church is a small Gothic edifice, with a neat tower. In the burying ground, the remains of Mr. Whiston were interred, covered

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
27	Lynn Regis* .....m t	Norfolk.....	Downham ..12	Swaffham...15	Norwich ...42	98	13370
27	Lynn, West.....pa	Norfolk.....	Lynn Regis ..1	16	43	97	396
41	Lyne .....ti	Wilts	Highworth...2	Lechlade 3	Cricklade....7	75	....
17	Lyon's Hall .....pa	Hereford....	Kington 3	Weobley 7	Hereford....18	149	880
16	Lyss, Turney .....cha	Hants	Petersfield ..4	Farnham ...12	Winchester.20	50	663

LYNDON.

with an humble sod, but with a head-stone inserted in the wall, on which the following inscription appears :—

"Here lieth the body of
The Rev. William Whiston, M. A.
He was born Dec. 9th, 1667,
And died Aug. 22, 1752,
In the 85th year of his age.
His writings shew,
His unwearied study,
And extensive knowledge
In various parts of Literature;
His sufferings for conscience sake
Prove his sincerity.
After a life spent
In piety towards God,
And benevolence and charity
towards man,
He rests in hope
through the merits of Christ
Of a joyful and blessed resurection,
to eternal life."

* LYNN REGIS, or King's Lynn, a large sea-port, borough, and market-town. This place stands on the eastern side of Marshland, and of the great fen level, and principally on the east bank of the Ouse, which here communicates with the German Ocean. It seems to have been a place of some importance, as a commercial port, in the reign of William the Conqueror, when the burgesses, or townsmen, enjoyed the right of levying certain duties, or tolls on goods imported, or brought thither by land for exportation. King John, in his contests with the barons, was constantly supported by the people of Lynn, whose misdirected loyalty he rewarded with a charter of privileges, and appointed a mayor for the government of the town, whom he girded, on that occasion, with his own sword, which, together with a gilt cup, the gift of the same royal patron, is said to be still preserved by the corporation. When that unhappy prince had by his tyranny excited a general revolt, and his kingdom was invaded by Prince Lewis, of France, in 1216, he thought it necessary to remove his crown and treasures, which he had kept at Lynn, to some stronger fortress; and in his passage across the sands, between this place and the Lincolnshire coast, his escort was overtaken by the sudden rising of the tide, when his valuable property was swept away by the waves, and the king himself with difficulty escaped to the castle of Newark, where he died. The people of Lynn seem to have lost their charter after the death of John, but it was restored or renewed by Henry III., in 1221, as a reward for their devotion to the royal cause. When war broke out between Charles I. and the Parliament, this place was garrisoned by the royalists; and in 1643 it sustained for three weeks the attacks of a large body of the Parliamentary forces, but being obliged to surrender, the inhabitants were compelled to pay ten shillings a head, besides a month's pay to the soldiers, in order to save the place from plunder. Charters were granted to the town by several kings, the last, prior to the Corporation Reform Bill, being that of Charles II. The corporation consists of a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen counsellors. Among the chartered privileges are the rights of admiralty over a considerable extent of river above and below the town; and criminal jurisdiction in all cases except treason. Sessions for the town and borough are held quarterly; a court-leet is held once a-year, for the appointment of constables and head-boroughs; and a court of requests takes place monthly, in which sums

Charter granted by King John.

Surrendered to the Parliamentary forces.

nes of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
.....cha	Sussex	Midhurst 6	Haslemere ...6	Petersfield ..6	48	....
m *.....pa & to	Lancaster...	Kirkham 5	Poulton 8	Preston.....13	230	1623
.....ham	Westmorlnd	Kendal.....7	Bowness.....9	Burton 9	260	....
.....pa & to	N. R. York.	Whitby 4	Guisborough 16	York 47	240	2110
an's, St. .....pa	Glamorgan..	Cardiff 6	Cowbridge .. 9	Llandaff 6	166	118

LYME REGIS.

recovered under forty shillings; all these courts sit in the guild-
The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, originally conventual,
nded by Herbert de Lozinga, Bishop of Norwich, about the begin-
the twelfth century; and the present edifice, which has been
d one of the largest parochial churches in England, had a spire 193
height, which was blown down during a tempest in September,
by which the body of the church was greatly injured, but it has
ince rebuilt. That dedicated to St. Nicholas is a chapel of
St. Margaret's; it was erected about 1350, and is a handsome
structure, with a bell-tower surmounted by an octangular spire.
wn is a mile and a half in length and half a mile in breadth,
ng of two principal streets and several of less importance, which
row, but well paved and lighted; and the inhabitants are supplied
cellent water from the Gawood river, raised by an engine into a
ir between thirty and forty feet above its level. Through the town
r small streams, over which there are several bridges. The principal
buildings, exclusive of the churches, are the guild-hall, or town-hall,
ent structure of stone and flint, containing several apartments, in
are portraits of the Walpoles and others; adjacent to it, is the
ell, or house of correction, a neat stone building; the custom-
erected in 1683, at the expense of Sir John Turner, thrice mayor,
any years member of Parliament for Lynn, a handsome freestone
g, with a front of ornamental architecture, and a statue of Charles
ced in a niche; it was originally designed as an exchange for
nts; the market-place, an area of about three acres, in the centre
ch is a market-cross of freestone, with sculptural and other em-
nents. The harbour of Lynn is capacious, but the approach is
d difficult and hazardous by the numerous and perpetually shifting
anks, occasioned by the tides and storms acting on the light silt
ad which forms the bed of the river, whence it is deemed dangerous
sels to enter or quit the harbour, except under the guidance of
nced pilots. The estuary of the Ouse, opposite the town, appears
about the same width as the Thames at London-bridge, and it is
of containing about 300 sail of merchant ships. The spring-tides
out eighteen feet perpendicularly; and when a strong wind from
rth augments their force, they come in with such violence and
y as to drag the vessels from their moorings. The trade of this
considerable.

Spire blown down.

Capacious harbour.

t, Tuesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, February 14, for wearing apparel, and all sorts from London, lasts six days by charter; a week after Old Michaelmas, for cheese,

YTHAM. The Pool of Lytham, about a mile to the east of the
is a basin formed by nature, sufficiently extensive to receive a fleet
of war; and at its northern extremity is a small graving dock, for
g or repairing ships. This place has become one of the principal
s for sea-bathing on the coast of Lancashire; and being frequented
summer season by numerous and respectable visitors, great im-
ents have been made here within a few years past, by the erection
by good houses, especially on the beach, for lodgings; the beach
o been levelled, and an esplanade formed along it, affording a fine
f the southern, or opposite shore of the inlet on which Lytham
ated.

Excellent bathing place.

RIVERS.

Name.	Rises.	Falls.	Name.	Rises.	Falls.
Laden	Herefordshir	Froom.	Llanvern	Merionethsh	Pemble Mere.
*Lambourn	Berkshire	Kennett.	Lloger	Carmarthens	Bristol Channel.
Langdon	Durham	Tees.	Lloyd	Montgomerys	Severn.
†Lea	Essex	Thames.	Llue	Merionethsh	Dee.
‡Leam	Northampt	Ouse.	Loddon	Hants & Berks	Thames.
Leam, New	Cambridgesh	Wisbeach.	Loder	Westmorlnd	Eymot.
Ledder	Carnarvonsh	Conway.	§Looe	Cornwall	British Channel.
Leman	Devonshire	Ex.	Lostock	Lancashire	Yarrow.
Leven	Lancashire	Irish Sea.	Lune	Westmorlnd	Irish Sea.
Leven, Black	Cumberland	White Leven.	Lune	Durham	Tees.
Leven, White	Cumberland	Kirksop	Lydden	Dorestshire	Stour.
Levenant	Cardiganshir	Dovey.	Lyne	Staffordshire	Trent.
Levenny	Carnarvonsh	Irish Sea.	Lyne	Northumberl	German Sea.
Levenny	Denbighshire	Clwyd.	Lyne	Nottinghams	Trent.
Liner	Cornwall	Tamer.	‖Lynher	Cornwall	Tamar.
Llanveder	Merionethsh	Irish Sea.			

Singular fiction.

* LAMBOURN, a river in Berkshire, rising near the above town, and after a short course of eleven miles, falls into the Kennet about a mile below Newbury. This small river has been much celebrated for a circumstance that seems to have no foundation it truth; viz. for its being always fuller in summer than in winter: the fact is, the current of the stream is nearly the same at all times; and the reason why it does not materially increase in winter, seems to arise from the paucity of neighbouring eminences, by which alone the current could be swelled.

† LEA, a river in Essex, which rising near Luton, in Bedfordshire, and running south-east by Wheat-Hempstead in Hertfordshire, then east through Hertford and Ware, and afterwards south, dividing Essex from Hertfordshire, and Essex from Middlesex, falls into the Thames a little below Blackwall; from this river a short canal has been cut to the Thames near Limehouse.

‡ LEAM, a river in Northamptonshire, rising from a spring at Helliden, called the Little Down, flows by Catesby and Staverton in Warwickshire, where it gives name to the two Lemingtons, and discharges itself into the Ouse.

§ LOOE RIVER, Cornwall, is composed of two branches, one of which descends from the high lands of St. Clear, and taking a south course, flows about a mile west of Liskeard: the other rises in the parish of St. Pinnock, and is sometimes called the Trelawney river. They unite at some distance below Trenant-park, and flowing between the towns of West and East Looe, empty themselves into the British Channel.

Rapid current during winter.

‖ LYNHER, a river in Cornwall, deriving its source from the hills of Alternon parish, and flowing to the south-east, passes within one mile of Callington, and thence winding through a varied country, continues its course between the parishes of Cheviock and St. Stephen's. Soon afterwards it receives the waters of the Tidi, and between Trenenton-castle and Anthony, spreads into the form of a lake, named Lynhercreek, which empties itself into the Tamar, about a mile below Saltash. The stream of this river is very small during the summer months, but during the winter remarkable for its inundations and rapidity, frequently overflowing its banks, sweeping away with its impetuous current ricks, barns, houses, and other objects opposing its passage.

M.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population.
8	Mabe .....pa	Cornwall ...	Falmouth....5	Helstone 7	Penryn 3		298	812
24	Mablethorpe, St. Mary .....pa	Lincoln.....	Alford.....7	Saltfleet 7	Louth 13		147	242
24	Mablethorpe, St. Peter .....pa	Lincoln.....	 8	 6	13		148	....
8	Mabyn, St.....pa	Cornwall ...	Wadebridge .3	Bodmin.....5	Camelford ...9		237	798
7	Macclesfield* m t & pa	Chester	Congleton ...8	Stockport...12	Knutsford ..12		167	22129
7	Macclesfield Forest .....to & cha	Chester	Macclesfield .4	Buxton.....7	Longnor 11		169	279
26	Machen .....pa	Monmouth ..	Newport 6	Caerphilly ...6	Cardiff 9		154	1178

* MACCLESFIELD, a considerable market and corporate town, pleasantly situated on an eminence, at the border of the forest, to which it gives name, at a short distance westward of the river Bollin, which falls into the Mersey. The town contains four principal streets, and several others, many of the buildings in the former being of a superior order. The streets are lighted with gas; and the inhabitants are well supplied with water from a fountain on the neighbouring common. The town-hall is a good modern building, handsomely and tastefully decorated, and containing an assembly and concert room. Through the lower part of the town runs the river Bollin, or Jordan; the stream of which, though inconsiderable, turns several mills. Macclesfield was first incorporated by charter, granted in the year 1261, by Prince Edward, son of Henry III., then Earl of Chester. By this charter it obtained the privileges of a merchant's guild, free from toll throughout the county, and the burgesses were obliged to grind and bake at the king's mill and oven, as was usual, and to pay one shilling for each burgage. This charter was confirmed by various succeeding monarchs, and the corporation invested with additional privileges. The corporation consists of a mayor, twelve aldermen, and thirty-six counsellors. A court of record, for the trial of civil causes in the hundred and forest of Macclesfield, is held twice a year at the town-hall, before the steward of the hundred; the clerk of the court being appointed by the Earl of Derby, who is hereditary steward of the manor. This clerk is the official keeper of the copyhold court-rolls of of the manor, which extend as far back as the reign of Edward III. There is also a court, held every Monday, before the deputy-steward, for passing the surrenders of copyhold tenements. Sessions are held before the justices, at Easter and Michaelmas, for the trial of criminal offenders; and an inferior court, for the summary administration of justice, sits weekly. Among the corporation records is preserved a copy of a petition, addressed to Henry VII., shortly after the battle of Bosworth, praying that the men of Macclesfield might not lose their charter, though they were unable to complete the number of the aldermen, in consequence of many of the principal inhabitants of the town having been killed in that battle in the king's service. Among the objects of interest in this town, the antiquarian will not overlook the Savage-chapel, adjoining the old church. In this chapel were deposited the remains of the Rt. Hon. Thomas Earl Rivers, Viscount Colchester, of Rock Savage, in Cheshire, buried October 14, 1694; and Sir Peter Legh, who was slain in the battle of Agincourt, was also buried in this town. Neither will Bate-hall, in Chestergate, escape the exploring eye of the antiquary; it is a fragment of the mansion once occupied by Lord Courtown, but is now a public house! On entering the old church the visitor will be gratified by a fine modern painted window, which has been recently finished at the cost of £500. This edifice was founded by Edward I. and Eleanor, his queen, in

First incorporated by charter by Prince Edward.

An interesting object of antiquity.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
56	Machynllaeth* ....m t	Montgomery	Aberystwith 17	Dolgelley ...17	Chester.....70	206	2361
10	Mackworth.....pa	Derby	Derby 3	Belper.....7	Ashbourn...10	129	621

MACCLESFIELD.

Extensive manufactories.

1279, and it was nearly rebuilt in 1740. The chief source of profitable industry here was formerly the manufacture of silk buttons, but this has been superseded by that of silk goods of various descriptions; and the number and magnitude of the factories of the silk throwsters, weavers, and makers of silk ferret, galloon, twist, sewing-silk, handkerchiefs, and other articles, demonstrate the extent and importance of this branch of manufacture as connected with this town. The cotton manufacture has been introduced here with success; and here are iron and brass founderies, nail-factories, rope, and twine works, and hat-manufactories. In the vicinity of Macclesfield, stone, slate, and coal are procured in abundance. The following curious particulars, relative to the silk button trade, first introduced 200 years ago, and to the manners of some of the inhabitants of this neighbourhood, are recorded in Dr. Aikin's description of the country round Manchester. "In the wild country between Broxton, Leek, and Macclesfield, called the Flash, from a chapel of that name, lived a set of pedestrian chapmen, who hawked about these buttons, together with ribbons and ferretting, made at Leek; and handkerchiefs, with small wares, from Manchester. These pedlers were known on the roads they travelled by the appellation of Flashmen, and frequented farm-houses and fairs, using a sort of slang or cant dialect. At first they paid ready money for their goods till they acquired credit, which they were sure to extend till there was no more to be had, when they dropped their connections without paying, and formed new ones. They long went on thus, enclosing the common where they dwelt, for a trifling payment, and building cottages, till they began to have farms, which they improved from the gains of their credit, without troubling themselves about payment, since no bailiff, for a long time, attempted to send a writ there. At length a resolute officer, a native of the district, ventured to arrest several of them; whence, their credit being destroyed, they changed the wandering life of pedlers for the settled care of their farms; but as these were held by no leases, they were left at the mercy of the lords of the soil, the Harpur family, who made them pay for their imposition on others. Another set of pedestrians were called Broken-cross Gang, from a place of that name between Macclesfield and Congleton. These associated with the Flashmen at fairs, playing with thimbles and buttons, like jugglers with cups and balls, and enticing people to lose their money by gambling; they at length took to the kindred trades of robbing and picking pockets, till at last the gang was broken up by the hands of justice. The character of Autolicus, in Shakspeare's 'Winter Tale,' seems to have been a correct model of this worthy brotherhood." To favour the twist button trade, an act of Parliament was passed, nearly a century ago, inflicting a penalty on the wearing of moulds covered with the same stuff as the garment; and this, after having fallen into disuse, was again attempted to be enforced in the year 1778, by the offensive project of hiring informers. The result was unfavourable, as it tended to promote the use of metal and horn buttons, instead of the particular kind, which occasioned the attempt to revive the penalty. The trade is still considerable; and the penal act, we believe, has never been repealed. The increase of population has been astonishingly rapid, the number of inhabitants having been more than doubled within the last thirty years; and the buildings proportionably augmented.

Origin of the term Flashmen.

Tyrannical act of Parliament.

Market, Monday.—*Fairs*, May 6, June 22, July 11, October 4, November 11, for cattle, wool, and cloth.

* MACHYNLLAETH, beautifully situated upon the western edge of *Montgomeryshire*, at the conflux of the Dulas with the Dovey, is an

ancient well-built town, of a moderate size, and superior to most in North Wales in cleanliness and respectability. It is the centre of the woollen manufactory in this part of the country, where also some tanning business is carried on. The name of this town signifies the place near the river Cynllaeth which was the ancient name of Dyfi, or Dovey, in the valley of which it stands. It is the supposed *Maglona* of the Romans, where, in the reign of Honorius, a lieutenant was stationed to awe the mountaineers. Near Penalt, about two miles distant, is a place called Cefn Caer, or the ridge of the city, where Roman coins have frequently been found, and formerly the remains of a circular fortification of considerable extent were visible. Upon the highest part of the hill was the main fort, built in a quadrangular form, and encompassed with a strong wall, a foss, and vallum of an oval form, excepting the side towards the valley, where they extended in a direct line. On the outside of the river the foundations of many houses yet remain, and upon a low mount there stood a small fort, supposed to consist of bricks, as several have been found on the spot. The out walls were, however, built of a rough hard stone, from Tal-y-Garreg, distant about seven miles. From this site of the fort is a broad road of pebbles and larger stones, continued in straight lines through meadows and marshy grounds, for 200 yards, to the water side; the breadth is twelve yards. This fort is supposed to have been destroyed previous to the building of Penyr-allt church, as bricks are mixed with the stone of that building. Some silver coins of Augustus and Tiberius have been found near the main fort. In the town is an old building formed of the thin slaty stone of the country, to which Owen Glyndwr summoned the nobility and gentry of Wales in 1402. Among the number Sir David Gam attended, with the design of murdering Glyndwr, but the plot was discovered, and Sir David seized. He would have suffered instantaneous death, had not some powerful friends interfered, through whose intercession his sentence was mitigated to confinement at Machynllaeth, where he continued some time. At length Owen liberated him on condition that he would remain quiet. But Sir David was scarcely set at liberty ere he began to manifest a turbulent disposition; which so much exasperated Glyndwr, that he burnt his house, and ravaged his lands. David flew into England where he continued in confidence at the court of Henry V. David Gam was the cotemporary and steady opponent of Owen Glyndwr, during his insurrection. In the succeeding part of the reign of Henry V., Gam, as a captain in the English army, attended that monarch in his French expedition; and acted a signal part in the celebrated battle of Agincourt. Having been to reconnoitre the enemy, on the evening preceding the battle, he reported, that there were enow to be killed, enow to be taken prisoners, and enow to fly. However, during the heat of the battle, and just as the first line of the French was routed, the second line began to march up, in order to interrupt the progress of the victory. Henry perceiving this, alighted from his horse, and showed himself at the head of his men, where he fought on foot, encouraging some, and assisting others: but in an instant eighteen French cavaliers, who were resolved to kill him or die in the attempt, rushed forth together, and, in advancing one of them stunned him with a blow of his battle-axe. They then fell upon him in a body, when David Gam, and two other Welshmen, came to his aid; but being overpowered, they fell at his feet after killing fourteen of the enemy. In gratitude for this signal instance of courage, the king knighted them all in the field of battle, though dying of their wounds! Shakspeare has described Gam in the character of Captain Fluelin. In the august assembly, called Owen's Parliament, Glyndwr exerted his first acts of royalty, being acknowledged as the Prince of Wales, and proclaimed and crowned. This ancient senate-house is now degraded to the purposes of a stable, and adjoins a butcher's shop. A spacious door-way, however, evinces that its occupation has been more honourable. The church is

MACHYNLLAETH.

Discovery of Roman coins, &c.

Sir David Gam.

Ancient senate-house.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
42	Madderafield.....pa	Worcester..	Upton 6	Worcester...7	Malvern 2	117	191
41	Maddington .....pa	Wilts	Amesbury ...6	Mt Lavington8	Salisbury ...11	88	381
33	Madeley*.....m t & pa	Salop.....	Shiffnall 4	Brosseley.....3	Wellington ..6	139	5822
35	Madeley, Great.....pa	Stafford.....	Newcastle ..6	Drayton 10	Sandbach...12	155	1190
35	Madeley, Holme....lib	Stafford.. ..	Uttoxeter ...6	Cheadle 5	Stafford 11	141	891
35	Madeley, Little .....to	Stafford.....	Newcastle ..5	Drayton 11	Sandbach...11	154	....
17	Madley.....pa	Hereford....	Hereford 7	Weobley ...10	Monmouth..21	144	980
6	Madingley.....pa	Cambridge .	Cambridge...3	Caxton.....8	Royston 12	80	262
8	Madron, St. .....pa	Cornwall ...	Penzance ...3	St. Ives.....8	Lands End..10	293	8621
50	Maenan.....to	Carnarvon ..	Llanwrst 3	Conway 7	Bangor 14	220	498
50	Maenan Manachdy ..to	Carnarvon ..	 4	6	14	221	....
57	Maen Clochog .....pa	Pembroke...	Narbarth ...10	Killgeran ..10	Cardigan ...10	248	466
57	Maenor Byrr ..vil & pa	Pembroke...	Tenby 6	Pembroke ...7	Narbarth 8	263	655
49	Maenordeilo .....ham	Carmarthen.	Llandilo V...1	Langadock...8	Carmarthen.15	201	541
57	Maenordewi ... .pa	Pembroke ..	Newc. in E..7	Killgeran 1	Cardigan 4	239	850
49	Maenorfabon .. ...ham	Carmarthen.	Llandilo V...3	Langadock...5	Llandovery .11	199	402
57	Maenor Owain.....pa	Pembroke...	Fishguard ...2	Haverford W12	St Davids ..14	259	220
55	Maentwrog .. ..pa	Merioneth ..	Tay-y-belch .1	Dolgelley ...16	Bala.....18	216	745
35	Maer.....pa & to	Stafford	Eccleshall ...6	Newcastle...6	Stone.....8	148	268
35	Maerway Lane....ham	Stafford	 5	7	 7	147	266
48	Maescar ....ham	Brecon	Brecon 8	Trecastle 3	Llandovery .12	179	712
58	Maesgwynne .. ....to	Radnor	Rhayader... 6	Pen-y-Bont . 4	Buallt 11	176	340
48	Maes Mynys.....pa	Brecon	Buallt 2	Brecon 15	Llandovery .21	175	285
56	Maestreggmer .....to	Montgomery	Newtown ...9	Llanidloes ..5	Machynllaet 18	184	443
58	MaestnerhoaLlowddy .....to	Radnor	Pen-y-Bont . 5	Knighton ...14	New Radnor.9	168	355
48	Maes-y-Gwarthog .ham	Brecon	Abergavenny.5	Crickhowell .5	Brecon 18	156	1299
22	Maghull.....cha	Lancaster...	Ormskirk....5	Liverpool....8	Prescot.....9	206	957
26	Magor.....pa	Monmouth ..	Caerleon 7	Chepstow ..9	Newport 9	138	646
34	Maiden Bradley†....pa	Somerset & Wilts ..	Mere.....5	Bruton 7	Frome.....6	102	669
34	Maidenbrook.....ham	Somerset....	Taunton 2	Bridgewater .3	Langport ...13	140	....
11	Maidendown .....ham	Devon	Collumpton..7	Wellington ..6	Bampton .. 10	158	....
4	Maidenhead‡ m t & cha	Berks.....	Reading 13	Henley 9	Colnbrook ..9	26	1039
11	Maidenhead.....ham	Devon	Collumpton..7	Wellington ..7	Bampton 9	159	....
12	Maiden Newton ....pa	Dorset.....	Dorchester...8	Cerne Abbas.5	Bridport....10	128	538
24	Maiden Well .....pa	Lincoln	Louth 5	Horncastle .. 8	Spilsby 11	140	103
28	Maidford ....pa	Northamp ..	Towcester ...6	Daventry 8	Brackley ...12	66	373
38	Maidhurst .....pa	Sussex	Arundel 4	Petworth 8	Chichester...9	53	186

MACHYNLLAETH.

remarkable only for the absurd custom of whitewashing the outside of the wall. The Unicorn Inn, near the centre of the town, has been found comfortable, and the charges reasonable. The Eagles is accounted the principal.

Market, Wednesday.—*Fairs*, first Wednesday in March, May 16, June 26, July 9, August 7, September 18, and November 26.

Magnificent iron bridge

* MADELEY, or MARKET MADELEY, a market-town, celebrated for its iron bridge over the Severn, which consists of one arch, 100 feet within the span, and forty feet high; it was cast at Colebrook Dale, a winding glen between two vast hills, about a mile from this place. It was erected in 1780, and together with the romantic scenery of this glen, has a most beautiful appearance. The iron works of this parish are supposed to be the most considerable of any in England; the forges, mills, and steam engines, with all their vast machinery, the flaming furnaces, and smoking lime kilns, form a spectacle horribly sublime.

Market, Friday.—*Fair*, October 9.

† MAIDEN BRADLEY. *Fairs*, May 6 and October 2, for cattle, horses, pigs, and cheese.

Pleasing prospect.

‡ MAIDENHEAD, a market-town, pleasantly situated on the borders of the Thames, and consists principally of one long paved street, which has a very commodious bridge of thirteen arches over the Thames, erected at the expense of nearly £20,000. The approach to this structure is grand and spacious, along the sides is a broad pavement fenced with a handsome balustrade, and the view from the centre northward is very pleasing. The principal trade of this town is in malt, meal, and timber. About two miles distant is Maidenhead-thicket, formerly so much infested by highwaymen.

Market, Wednesday.—*Fairs*, Whit-Wednesday, for horses and cattle, September 29, for horses, cattle, and hiring servants; and November 30, for horses and cattle.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
21	Maidstone*...m t & pa	Kent	Rochester ...8	Sheerness...18	Canterbury .27	34	15367
13	Mainsforth.....to	Durham	Durham 8	Darlington ..13	Stockton ...12	254	39
23	Mainstone.....pa	Salop	BishopsCastle5	Montgomery .7	Knighton .. 11	164	462
16	Mainstone.....ti	Hants	Romsey 1	Southampton 8	Winchester 11	73	....

* MAIDSTONE is a borough, market-town, and parish, and the county town of Kent; agreeably situated on a gentle declination from the north-east to the river Medway. The streets are well paved, and lighted with gas; very clean, and plentifully supplied with excellent water. This town was first incorporated by Edward VI., and is now governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen counsellors. The assizes for the county, and the quarter sessions for the western division of the county, are also held here. Maidstone has long been celebrated for the superior papers made in its neighbourhood, in which there are also manufactories for oil, coarse cloths, blankets, rope, and thread; in each of these articles, as well as in timber, hops, corn, fruit, groceries, and the hard stone, denominated Kentish rag (with which this part of the county abounds), an extensive and highly profitable trade is carried on, which is greatly facilitated by the cheap water-carriage afforded by the Medway, this river being navigable up to the town for vessels of 100 tons burden. The parish church, dedicated to All Saints, is a very grand and spacious old building; its interior, which is remarkable for its neatness, is adorned by several fine monuments, and an altar-piece of the Last Supper, painted by Mr. William Jefferys, a native of Maidstone. This church stands on the bank of the Medway, at the south-western part of the town. A new church, or chapel of ease, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, has recently been built, which, viewed from almost every part of the town, is conspicuously ornamental; it is a plain but not inelegant edifice, and contains seats for nearly 2,000 persons. There are also several places of worship for dissenters. The corporation, in the reign of Elizabeth, founded a free grammar-school here, which still exists; it has two scholarships at University-college, Oxford, each with £15. per annum and chambers. There is also a subscription academy, established in 1827 by shares, at which the various branches of useful and polite education are sedulously cultivated. Besides many charity-schools, there are others on the national and Lancastrian systems, supported by donations and annual subscriptions. Different benevolent individuals have, at successive periods, erected alms-houses here, most of which are liberally endowed. There are likewise many other institutions for mitigating the sufferings of poverty, among which must be enumerated the dispensary, where the indigent are provided with medicine, medical advice and assistance, gratuitously; a lying-in charity; and societies for supplying the poor with food, fuel, and clothing in winter; all of which are supported by voluntary contributions. There are also a savings' bank, and numerous benefit societies. A literary institution has lately been founded; its objects are as yet limited to the formation of a permanent library, with a reading-room for newspapers and other periodicals attached. A portion of Penenden-heath, the place used from time immemorial for holding general meetings, elections, and county courts (and until lately for the execution of the malefactors of Kent), lies within the north-eastern boundary of this parish. The county gaol, one of the strongest, most convenient, and largest prisons in the kingdom, stands at the northern extremity of the town; it contains about 500 cells, and cost nearly £200,000. An asylum for the lunatics of the county has lately been built on Barming-heath, about two miles westward of the town, but within the parish of Maidstone; it is a fine stone building, calculated for the reception of 168 patients, and is erected in a very healthy situation; the estimated cost is about £40,000. In addition to the public buildings

Celebrated for the manufacture of paper.

Grammar-school founded in the reign of Elizabeth.

Lunatic Asylum.

MAIDSTONE

Principal antiquities.

already mentioned, there are neat barracks, used as a depôt for the king's four regiments of cavalry serving in the East Indies; the county assembly-rooms, and a small theatre. The principal antiquities of this place are, the archbishop's-palace, built about the middle of the fourteenth century, as a residence for the archbishops of Canterbury; the college, founded in 1396, by the Archbishop Courtney; the hospital for pilgrims, called Newark, built in 1244; the hall of the Corpus Christi fraternity, now the grammar-school; and a part of the chancel of the old church of St. Faith. This town has given birth to several eminent men, particularly of a family surnamed De Maidestan, of whom Sir Waltar had license from Edward II., to embattle his mansion here. We may also enumerate Dr. Edward Lee, Archbishop of York, from 1531 to 1544, when he died, and was buried in his own cathedral; John Jenkyns, a celebrated musician and composer, in the reigns of Charles I. and II.; the Rev. William Newton, Vicar of Gillingham, in Dorsetshire, who published the "History and Antiquities of Maidstone," in 1751; and the admirable engraver, Woollet. William Woollet, of humble, yet respectable origin, was born in August, 1735. Having been placed under Tinney, an engraver of some eminence in London, he very early distinguished himself. When a young man, he was employed by Boydell, to engrave the Niobe from Wilson's celebrated picture; and the masterly manner in which the engraving was finished, at once established his fame, and evinced the increasing superiority of his talents. This print now bears a very high price; for, as a representation of a land storm, it ranks with the very finest. Woollet's first historical plate was the death of General Wolfe, from West. This was received with general admiration; and Woollet was appointed engraver to the king. He next exhibited his talents in portrait engraving, and executed a much admired likeness of Rubens, from a picture by Rubens himself. Of all his works, however, that, perhaps, which has obtained the highest professional approbation, is The Fishery, in which a man of war is represented as coming into port in a heavy gale of wind. This bears a greater price than either the Niobe or Death of Wolfe. Woollet was cut off prematurely, yet not till he had exhibited a vigour of taste, a depth of judgment, and a power of handling, fully equal, if not superior, to any engraver that ever lived. From his early years, he employed every opportunity to improve himself in drawing; and it has been mentioned as a fact, that when on a journey by the stage to Maidstone, he prevailed on the coachman to stop till he had sketched a very fine dock, then growing by the road side. His death was accidental; he ruptured his groin in crossing a stile, and his delicacy preventing him from getting proper assistance in sufficient time, he died within a few months in extreme agony, on the 23d of May, 1785, in his fiftieth year. Four days afterwards, he was buried opposite to the west end of St. Pancrass church, near London, where an upright grave-stone records his memory. A monument to his genius has also been erected in the cloisters of Westminster-abbey. Three persons of this town, most probably natives, obtained considerable notoriety during the civil wars. These were Andrew Broughton, recorder, and twice mayor of Maidstone; Thomas Trapham, M. B., who was surgeon both to Fairfax and Cromwell; and Thomas Read, gent., who, on the trial of Charles I., deposed that he had seen that monarch "at the head of a guard of horse" between Lostwithiel and Fowy. Broughton was one of the two clerks, and also secretary of the High Court of Justice, and in that situation he read both the charge preferred, and the sentence passed, against the unfortunate Charles. Excepted from the bill of indemnity, at the Restoration, he fled privately to the Continent, and took refuge in Switzerland, with Ludlow, Say, Deady, Lisle, and some others. He died at Vevay, in that country, "of old age alone," in 1687. Trapham, who was admitted a bachelor of physic, in 1648, was "a bitter enemy," observes

Birth-place of William Woollet the engraver.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
15	Maismore .....pa	Gloucester ..	Gloucester ..4	Tewkesbury 10	Newent 7	109	423
10	Makney .....ham	Derby.....	Derby 5	Belper 3	Wirksworth .9	131	....
8	Maker .....pa	Cornwall . } Devon .... }	Saltash.....6	Devonport ..2	St. Germains.8	220	2637
11	Malborough .....pa	Devon	Kingsbridge .4	Modbury 9	Dartmouth .17	212	1604
14	Maldon*.....m t	Essex	Chelmsford ..9	Witham 6	Rayleigh ...12	37	3831

MAIDSTONE.

Newton, "to Charles I., to whose body, after his decollation, he put his hand to open and embalm; when that was done, he sewed his head to his body; and that being done also, he brutishly and insolently said to the company, that he had 'sewed on the head of a goose.' Afterwards he was surgeon to Cromwell, at Worcester fight, was a great man among his party, and got what he pleased." Ralph de Maidestan, who was Bishop of Hereford between the years 1234 and 1239, is celebrated by Matthew Paris, as "a man of excellent learning, and holiness of life." He resigned his bishopric in the latter year, and became a Franciscan friar at Gloucester, where he died, and was buried in 1245. Walter de Maydestan was consecrated Bishop of Worcester, in 1303; and others of his family became ecclesiastics of note.

Ralph de Maidestan.

Great Market for horses, bullocks, and all sorts of goods; and a market, toll-free, every Thursday, for hops and corn.—*Fairs*, first Tuesday in every month, for cattle, &c.; February 13, May 12, June 20, and October 17.

* MALDON, a borough and market-town, comprehending the parishes of All Saints, St. Mary, and St. Peter, locally situated in the hundred of Dengey, but having separate jurisdiction. The town consists chiefly of one street, nearly a mile in length, extending from east to west, with a cross street of considerable length, and several smaller ones. It is built on an acclivity to the south-west of the river Blackwater, which, uniting itself with the Chelmer, forms a very convenient haven. At spring-tides, vessels drawing eight feet of water can approach the town. The first mention of this town, found in history, refers to the year 913, when Edward the Elder encamped here to impede the progress of the Danes; here he formed an intrenchment, still discoverable, and at the same period a fortification was raised at Witham. The import trade of Maldon is considerable, consisting of coals, iron, deals, and corn; the coals are brought in lighters. There is also some trade in salt, wine, spirits, &c. The Wallfleet oysters, taken from the river here, are particularly famous. The first charter of this town was granted in the reign of Henry II., although its original constitution, as a borough, is not known. It is now governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve counsellors. It sends two members to Parliament, which privilege it has continued to use since the commencement of the reign of Edward III. The singular custom of Borough English still prevails here, by which the youngest son succeeds to the burgage tenements on the death of his father. The principal church, dedicated to All Saints, is a large ancient structure, with a square tower, terminated by an equilateral-triangular spire. St. Mary's-church is a spacious building, said to have been founded in 1056, by Ingelric, a Saxon nobleman; the tower, and a portion of the body, were, however, rebuilt in the reign of Charles I. The only part of St. Peter's now remaining is the tower, the body having been converted into a good public library and grammar-school, which were instituted by Dr. Thomas Plume, Archdeacon of Rochester, a native of this town; he was born in 1630, and died in 1704. The same charitable individual gave £200. to build a workhouse for the poor, and £1000. to establish the manufacture of sack-cloth to employ them; he likewise appropriated the rents of a farm, at Iltney, to keep the school and library in repair. The Plumian professorship of astronomy and experimental philosophy, at Cambridge, was founded through a bequest of £1902., left by him for that purpose. Here were formerly a priory for Carmelite friars, and an hospital for lepers.

Considerable import trade.

Munificent bequest.

Market, Saturday.—*Fair*, September 13 and 14, for cattle and toys.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
37	Maldon .....pa	Surrey.....	Ewell 2	Kingston 3	Leatherhead .8	13	209
44	Malham* .....to	W. R. York	Settle 6	Kettlewell ..9	Skipton.....10	226	269
44	Malham Moor .. ....to	W. R. York.	 6	 7	14	230	94
40	Mallerstang .. to & cha	Westmorlnd.	KirkbySteph. 5	Hawes 5	Sedbergh ...11	261	266
21	Malling, East.....pa	Kent	Maidstone ...4	Rochester ...8	Wrotham....6	31	1543
38	Malling, South.....pa	Sussex.....	Lewes.....1	Uckfield 6	Brighton.....9	50	....
21	Malling, West†m t & pa	Kent	Maidstone ...6	Rochester ...9	Gravesend ..12	29	1369
56	Mallwyd .....pa	Montgomery.	Dolgelly 9	Dinasmowddy4	Machynlleth.11	200	998
41	Malmsbury‡ ..m t & pa	Wilts..	Swindon....14	Tetbury 5	Chippenham .9	94	2293

Magnificent water-fall.

* MALHAM, or Malgh-Ham, a township in the parish of Kirkby, in Malham Dale, situated in a deep and verdant dale, which is terminated by an immense crag of limestone-rock, 286 feet high, called Malham-cove; a little above this rock is a small lake, about a mile in diameter, abounding with trout and perch; its water is supposed to find vent by a subterraneous passage, from which it re-appears at the bottom of the cove, where it forms the head of the river Aire. In great floods, this channel not being sufficient to discharge the accumulated waters, they flow over the ridge of the crag, and form an immense cataract, superior in height to the falls of Niagara. A mile east of the cove, is Gordale Scar, a fissure in the same mass of rock, which appears to have been divided by some violent convulsion of nature; through this tremendous chasm a considerable stream forms several striking waterfalls. Near this township is Jennett's-cave, a spacious and dreary cavern, surrounded with evergreens.

Fairs, June 26 and October 4, for sheep.

Remains of St. Leonard's-chapel.

† MALLING, WEST, or Town Malling, a market-town and parish, pleasantly situated on a rivulet, which falls into the Medway. The houses are good buildings of red brick, forming a spacious street, about half a mile in length. The ruined tower of St. Leonard's-chapel, in this parish, is also standing; it is a very strong remain, seventy-one feet high, and the walls are seven feet in thickness, and much resembles the keep of a Norman-castle. The petty sessions for the upper division of the lathe are holden here. Here is a small endowed school, now conducted on the national system.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, August 12, October 2, and November 17, for bullocks, horses, and toys.

Ancient market-cross.

‡ MALMSBURY, a borough, market-town, and parish, situated on a hill, nearly surrounded by the river Avon, over which it has six bridges, and was formerly surrounded by a wall, parts of which are still visible; it consists chiefly of three streets. Near the centre of the town is the market-cross, which appears to have been built in the reign of Henry VII.; it is a beautiful octangular stone edifice, with flying buttresses and richly ornamented turret, which is also octangular, with a small niche on each side, filled with figures, in basso-relievo, one of which represents the Crucifixion. Malmsbury has sent two members to Parliament ever since the twenty-third of Edward I. The trade consists principally in the manufacture of cloth, leather, gloves, parchment, and glue. Early in the seventh century Maildulph, or Meydulph, a Scottish monk, founded a religious house here, which was afterwards turned into a stately abbey, of which Aldhelm was first abbot; it received various endowments from Athelstan, Edgar, Edward the Confessor, William the Conqueror, John, and others. The monks of this abbey were of the Benedictine order, and next to Glastonbury it was the most considerable monastic institution in the west of England; its buildings are said to have occupied forty-five acres of ground; but very little remains, except the abbey church, which appears to have been a splendid and magnificent structure. Here was formerly a castle, founded by the celebrated Roger, Bishop of Salisbury, but no relic of the building now remains; yet from the many hard

REMAINS OF MALLING ABBEY.

KENT

of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
....m t & pa	Chester	Whitchurch .6	Tarporley...12	Chester.....15	168	5127
.....pa	Monmouth..	Newport . . .2	Caerleon 3	Pontypool ...8	150	211
.....ham	W. R. York	Skipton 4	Keighley 6	Colne 10	212	....
.....to	Gloucester..	Gloucester ..9	Newent.. ...1	Michel Dean.7	114	225
.....pa	Lincoln.....	Louth 3	Horncastle .12	Wragby . ..14	143	....
.....to	N. R. York .	Yarm 3	Stockton 4	Stokesley...6	239	168
.....to & pa	W. R. York	Bawtry.....9	Rotherham ..7	Doncaster ..10	159	844
the Marsh.pa	Lincoln.....	Alford..... 4	Saltfleet 9	Louth 10	142	209
ew†.....m t	N. R. York.	York 18	Pickering....8	Scarborough 20	217	4173
d.....pa	N. R. York.	New Malton.1	 7	York 19	218	1204

d bloody contentions, on several occasions, in its defence and must have been a fortress of considerable importance. Malms- birth to the following individuals; William of Malmsbury, the historian, and Thomas Hobbes, the philosopher.

MALMSBURY.

rday.—*Fairs*, March 28, April 28, June 5, for cattle and horses; cattle-market every month, except March, April and June.

AS, a market-town, situated on a very elevated spot, near the and consists of three streets, well built, and paved. Court- ld here, in which debts under 40*s*. are recoverable. The chief of the inhabitants is agriculture. It is one of the ancient the County Palatine, the barons of which held capital juris- he private charities are also numerous. From time immemo- ory has been divided into medieties, which is by tradition thus or:—King James, travelling *incog*, stopped at the house, now Red Lion-inn, which was frequented in the evenings by the t and respectable part of the inhabitants, among whom were nd curate of the parish. The king entered familiarly into their , and enjoyed the hilarity of the evening, to which he himself in no small degree. When the company were about to e curate (whether from the dictates of a pure and liberal spirit, by his sagacity he had discovered about James some hidden alty), proposed to the company, that they should confer upon r some mark of their hospitality such as, that he should be n paying any part of the evening's expenses, and so forth; reed to by the whole company except the rector, who insisted tub should stand upon its own staves, with several other , which convinced the monarch there were better rectors in the an the then one of Malpas, and laying by his disguise, he to them, as their king, that from thenceforth the curate be a rector, and enjoy the same privileges and emoluments. n which the monarch sat was preserved, and is at this day he hall of the said inn, and is a curious specimen of chair hose days; the Scottish chair exhibited in Westminster-abbey ceed this in strength or beauty. Matthew Henry, the com- the Bible, was born here.

Curious anecdote of King James.

day.—*Fairs*, April 5, July 25, St. James, December 8, for cattle, linen, woollen re, and pedlery.

ON, NEW, a borough and market-town in the wapentake of uated on the river Derwent, over which it has a stone bridge, rly constructed; being something in the shape of the letter wn stands on an eminence overlooking the river which runs eautiful and fertile vale, and is about half a mile long, and handsome suit of public rooms, with a theatre. Malton has o members to Parliament ever since the twenty-third of The river having been made navigable in the reign of Queen quantities of corn, butter, and hams are shipped for different kingdom; the manufactures of malt, linen, hats, gloves, and

Peculiar bridge.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
42	Malvern, Great* ....pa	Worcester..	Upton on Sev.7	Worcester ..9	Bromyard ..11	108	2140
42	Malvern, Little.... pa	Worcester..	Upton.....5	12	13	116	86
42	Mamble† .....pa	Worcester..	Bewdley 7	Tenbury 8	CleoburyMor.4	136	355
11	Mamhead ....pa	Devon	Chudleigh ...5	Topsham 6	Exeter 8	172	330
26	Mamhilad .....pa	Monmouth ..	Usk.....6	Pontypool ...3	Abergavenny.7	148	277
26	Mamhole.....ham	Monmouth .	Newport ...16	Caerphilly ..10	17	158	3208
	Man, Isle of‡ .....isle	.....	Liverpool .. 60	Whitehaven 36	Dublin 102	285	....
8	Manacka .....pa	Cornwall ...	Falmouth....7	Penryn 8	Helstone 8	174	654
27	Manachlogg-Ddu....pa	Pembroke ..	Narbarth ...10	Cardigan ...14	Kilgerran...11	247	...
28	Manafon .....pa	Montgomery	Llanfair 3	Newtown ...8	Montgomery .9	177	775
11	Manaton .....pa	Devon	Chudleigh ...8	MoretonHam.3	Ashburton ..8	188	436

New Malton.

pelts, are carried on to a considerable extent; and here are two iron-founderies.

Market, Tuesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, Monday and Saturday before Palm-Sunday, for horses and horned cattle; day before Whit-Sunday, sheep, brass, and pewter; Saturday before July 15, October 10, hardware, pots, and small ware; and October 11, sheep.

Celebrated medicinal springs.

* MALVERN, GREAT, a place of considerable resort in consequence of its antiquities, natural beauties, and salubrity, and likewise for its medicinal springs, called St. Ann's and the Holy-wells. The village is generally well attended by visitors, who come here for the benefit of the waters, and in many seasons the place is crowded to overflowing. Here are several hotels, and every convenience for the company, for whom are also built lodging houses in all the outskirts of the village. The church is a very fine ancient Gothic structure, of the cathedral description; it is 171 feet in length, and sixty-three in breadth, and of a very rich, and at the same time, light style of architecture. It has a fine tower with battlements and pinnacles, rising from the centre of the building, 124 feet in height, containing six bells, a clock, and chimes. This church formerly belonged to, and formed part of, the famous monastery which long existed here, and held the rank of one of the most magnificent, rich, and influential religious institutions of the kingdom. It was founded for secular canons, previously to the Conquest, and endowed by Edward the Confessor; the only part of this once extensive edifice now remaining is the gateway, which is in a state of excellent preservation. At the general dissolution of monasteries, in the reign of Henry VIII., the inhabitants bought the church, and made it parochial. The Malvern Hills adjoining this village, and extending into Herefordshire, are of very large dimensions, stretching along for nine miles in length, and varying from one to two in breadth. The highest parts are those called the Worcestershire and Herefordshire Brecons; the former is 1300 feet, and the latter 1260 feet above the level of the plain. These hills are approachable with the greatest ease imaginable, even by invalids, so gentle, in some parts, is the acclivity; they present views of the most delightful and magnificent description over Wales and the counties of Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester. They have the appearance of vast rocks, and are composed of limestone towards the west, and a species of quartz towards the east.

The Malvern Hills.

Discovery of Roman remains.

† MAMBLE, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of Doddingtree, remarkable for some antiquities which have been discovered here, among which were a Roman pavement, the fragments of a considerable aqueduct, and an entire brick-kiln. In this parish is Sodington, the ancient seat of the Blounts, beneath the foundations of which, in 1807, several Roman coins were discovered.

‡ MAN, ISLE OF, a large and populous island, in the Irish Channel, situated thirty miles west of St. Bee's Head, Cumberland; sixteen south of Burrow Head, in Scotland; and twenty-seven east of Strangford, in Ireland; the latitude of the central point being fifty-four degrees, sixteen minutes north. It was known to the Romans, under the names of

Isle of Man.

ia and Monabia, as appears from the writings of Pliny, the natural
n, and the geographer, Ptolemy; and in the middle ages it was,
ng to Richard of Cirencester, called Manavia. This island was
he last places held by the royalists in the civil war, in the middle
eventeenth century. The celebrated Countess of Derby, after the
on of her husband, in October, 1651, retired to Castle Rushen, in
nd, resolved to defend that fortress to the last extremity; but the
was surrendered to the republicans, under Colonels Birch and
field, by Captain Christian, commander of the Manks force, who,
bsequent period, was put to death by the Countess, for his sup-
reachery, under the sanction of an insular tribunal. This island
ed into two unequal parts by a chain of mountains, extending from
ast to south-west, the most elevated of which are Snawfel and
and South Barrule. Several small rivers fall from the higher
in which, and also in the rivulets running into them, are found
nce of trout. The northern portion of the island consists of sand,
on clay; but throughout the greater part the substratum is slate;
mountains are principally composed of strata of clay-slate, inter-
ny veins of quartz. The chief mineral products are ores of lead
pper. All mines belong, by prerogative, to the lord proprietor of
, who, having let them on lease to a company, reserves, as his due
hth of the gross produce. Like the Hebrides, this island is desti-
wood, except that which has been planted. The climate is com-
ly mild, the frosts in winter being of short continuance, while in
the heat is by no means oppressive; but gales of wind and heavy
re frequent; and the harvests are usually late, and the produce
nat precarious. The uncultivated land has been estimated at one-
f the whole quantity; but husbandry seems to be improving
the extension of the Cumberland Agricultural Society. The
however, is considered as the most important occupation, as it
a large portion of the male inhabitants; while the labours of agri-
are chiefly left to the women. The sheep are of a small but hardy
and the mutton is excellent. There is also a peculiar breed called
on sheep, the wool of which is of the colour of Spanish snuff and
valued by the inhabitants for the purpose of making cloth, or
gs. Various kinds of poultry are plentiful and cheap. Among the
mals found here are foxes, badgers, hares, eagles, hawks, partridges,
cks, snipes, wild ducks, and sea-fowl of various kinds. The king
appointment of all military officers, and likewise of the chief civil
; he alone can pardon criminals; and all appeals from decisions
governors, or of the twenty-four keys, are heard in council, and
determined by his majesty, whose consent is requisite for the
of all laws. The governor, who holds his post during pleasure,
cellor by virtue of his office; and in person, or by deputy, he
nd gives judgment on all appeals from the decisions of the lower
except in causes relating to landed property. His consent, or that
lieutenant, is necessary to the making of a law. The lieutenant-
r, as his title implies, holds the same authority with his principal
his absence. The council is composed of five persons, possessing
official stations, namely, those of lord bishop, water-bailiff,
general, clerk of the rolls, and archdeacon. No law can be pro-
or the royal approbation without the sanction of a majority of the
s of this council. The last branch of the Mank's legislature
of the twenty-four keys, who form a kind of miniature house of
ns. They possess both legislative and judicial authority. Bills
originate in this house, and the assent of a majority of the keys
sary to the passing of a law. Appeals may be made to them from
rior courts; and in all actions real, as well as in appeals, their
is final, unless the cause be brought before the king in council.

Defence of the Countess of Derby.

Abundance of fish caught here.

Government of the Island.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population.
24	Manby .....pa	Lincoln.....	Louth 5	Saltfleet 7	Alford 9		145	207
39	Manceter .....pa	Warwick...	Atherstone ..1	Nuneaton ...5	Hinckley 7		105	8206
2	Manchester* . m t & pa	Lancaster...	Liverpool...36	Lancaster ..54	Derby 60		186	270961
53	Mancott .....to	Flint.....	Hawarden...1	Mould.....6	Flint.....8		197	344
6	Manea.....ham	Cambridge..	March.....7	Littleport ...7	Ely 10		89	822
14	Manfield .....pa	N. R York.	Darlington ..5	Richmond ..10	BernardCas. 13		242	491
15	Mangersbury.....ham	Gloucester..	S on the Wold1	Chip. Norton 8	Burford 9		82	370
5	Mangotsfield.....pa	Gloucester..	Bristol 5	Bath 11	Sodbury 6		112	3508
7	Manley .....to	Chester.....	Chester.....8	Frodsham ... 4	Tarporley....8		187	331
41	Manningford, Abbot's .....pa	Wilts	Pewsey.....2	Devizes.....10	Amesbury ..13		80	165
41	Manningford, Bohun .ti	Wilts	 3	 9	12		81	242
41	Manningford Bruce .pa	Wilts	 3	 9	12		81	261

Isle of Man

Singular proclamation of laws.

They have power to elect a speaker, subject to the royal approbation, who, like the speaker of the House of Commons, has, when requisite, a casting vote. Their debates are not open to the public. Bishop Wilson has given a somewhat fanciful deduction of their title, which he derives from their office of unlocking the difficulties of the law. Statutes, passed by the insular legislature, are called acts of Tinwald, because before they can take effect they must be proclaimed from a certain artificial mount, called the Tinwald-hill, situated near the intersection of the high road from Castletown to Ramsay, with that from Douglas to Peel. At each of these four towns resides a high bailiff, who holds a local court weekly. The bailiff of Castletown has under his jurisdiction the parishes of Malew, Santon, Kirk Arbory, and Kirk Christ Rushen; the bailiff of Ramsay, the parishes of Jurby, Kirk Andreas, Kirk Bride, Kirk Christ Lizayre, and Kirk Maughold; the bailiff of Douglas, the parishes of Lonan, Oncan, Kirk Braddan, and Kirk Marown; and the bailiff of Peel, the parishes of Kirk Patrick, St. Germain, Kirk Michael, and Ballaugh. The bailiff's court was instituted in 1777; and it is the only tribunal which takes cognizance of debts and other claims under the value of forty shillings. There are in the island two judges, provincially termed deemsters, one of whom acts as chief justice of the northern division, and usually holds his court at Ramsay; and the other presides over the southern division, holding his court usually at Castletown: These judges have authority to decide all causes relating to property exceeding in value forty shillings, excepting actions where damages are to be assessed, or such as may properly come before the chancellor; they also decide concerning cases of slander, defamation, or simple breach of the peace.

Extensive manufactories.

* MANCHESTER is situated on a gently rising ground, upon the borders of the rivers Irk, Medlock, and Irwell (the latter of which has four bridges over it, two of which are very handsome structures), and about seven miles from the junction of the latter with the Mersey; the rivers Irwell and Mersey are navigable for vessels of fifty tons to Liverpool. Relatively considered, this town is situated on low ground; as there is a descent to it whichever way it is approached. Its situation is such, that the eye cannot reach half the boundaries of its far-extended buildings; but the many magnificent steeples, spires, and manufactories, which are seen rising among the clouds of smoke, in almost every direction, sufficiently show its consequence and importance. Salford, though really distinct from Manchester, is so closely connected with it, that they are always considered as the same town; and the increase of the former in buildings and population is in proportion to those of the latter. The number of streets, squares, courts, yards, and other inhabited places, are now upwards of 1000; without including the projected new streets, some of which extend upwards of two miles from the centre of the town. The old part of the town is sprinkled with a motley assemblage of old and new buildings, and the streets, except where they were improved by the acts of 1775, and 1791, are very narrow; but this improvement should

Mancunium.

ɜen extended to many more. The squares fall very short of some
ɪrge towns. It however exhibits two most delightful suburbs; the
rdwick-green, which, fifty years ago, was a distant village, is now
to the town by continued streets. It is, perhaps, one of the best
and most pleasant suburbs in the kingdom, to which its elegant
, its expanded green, and the lake in the centre, all contribute; the
ɪs Salford-crescent, standing upon a spot almost unrivalled for a
ɪl and commanding prospect; and adjoining to it a new square
auch to the architectural beauties of the united towns. The origin
, town extends to the remotest period of our national annals, and
ker, in his elaborate, "History of Manchester," has, with great pro-
y, contended that the ancient Britons had a settlement here before
ɜasion of the country by the Romans. It is, however, an historical
ɪat Julius Agricola, the Roman governor of Britain, having carried
torious arms as far north as the banks of the Clyde, erected various
ɜes to secure his conquests, one of which was called Mancunium.
ɔm the various notices remaining of this military station, in con-
ɜn with local researches, it appears to have occupied a spot called
-field. The Saxons, or Angles, taking possession of the country,
this place Manceaster, whence its present name; and the thane, or
in, who fixed his residence where the Romans had established a
ɜ *æstivum*, or summer camp, finding it inconvenient to send grain
old mill on the river Medlock, still called Knott's-mill, probably by
tion from Knutt's-mill, built another on the fosse, where Cateaton-
now stands. The town, which had gradually accumulated around
cient fortress, was ruined during the early incursions of the Danes,
ɪbsequently restored by Edward the Elder, about 920. On the
ɪn Conquest, Albert de Grelley, one of the adventurers attached to
andard of William I., obtained possession of this place, and made
seat of residence; and his son, Robert de Grelley, in 1134, after
ing from an expedition into Normandy, whither he had attended
ɜereign, Henry I., obtained from that prince, as the reward of his
ɜs, a grant of a fair to be held in his lordship of Manchester,
lly, on St. Matthew's day, and the days before and after it; and
ir, which still subsists, under the appellation of Acker's Fair, now
ɔlace on the first of October. Thomas de Grelley, lord of the manor
l, gave the burgesses of the town a charter of the custom of the
, by which Manchester was constituted a free burgh. From the
y family, this lordship was transferred to Robert de la Warr, whose
dant, Thomas, Lord de la Warr, in the reign of Henry V., founded
ɪoble establishment, the collegiate church. In 1579 the manorial
and immunities were sold for £3000. to John Lacye, who, in 1596,
l them for £3,500. to Sir Nicholas Mosley, in whose family the
, now immensely increased in value, has ever since continued.
hester is mentioned by Camden, in the reign of Elizabeth, as a place
ortance for its population, manufactures and commerce; and during
vernment of Cromwell this town twice returned members to the House
nmons. On the commencement of the civil war between Charles I. and
rliament, possession was taken of Manchester, in behalf of the latter,
e country militia, who being joined by the people of the town
ɜighbourhood, the streets were slightly barricaded; and the Earl of
, who, in September, 1642, at the head of a large body of royalist
assaulted the town, was repulsed, and forced to retreat. The next
he town was strongly garrisoned and remained in the hands of
ment till the war was terminated. In 1654, a writ was issued to
eriff of the county requiring the burgesses of Manchester to elect
ɪember, in consequence of which, Charles Worsley was returned;
n compliance with a second mandate, the following year Richard
ffe was chosen, and took his seat in the house. When the insur-

Its ancient origin.

The town ruined by the Danes.

Sent one member to Parliament in 1654.

MANCHESTER.

Occupied by the Pretender.

rection against government took place in 1745, under Prince Charles Edward Stuart, Manchester became, for a short time, the quarters of the insurgents. On the 29th of November the main body of their forces entered this town, on their march from Scotland; and the young adventurer took up his quarters at a house in Market Street-lane, called, from that circumstance, the palace, and since converted into an inn, which still retains that appellation. The rebel army remained here till the 1st of December, and then proceeded southwards, but was soon after obliged to retreat before the Duke of Cumberland, whose decisive victory at Culloden entirely terminated the rebellion. The inactivity of the local authorities at Manchester, on the arrival of the Scottish troops, was construed into disaffection to the existing government; and at the assizes at Lancaster, in 1747, the constables, or presiding officers of the town, were arraigned on the charge of high treason, but the prosecution, which was probably commenced chiefly for form's sake, and therefore but weakly supported, ended in a verdict of honourable acquittal. In 1768, Manchester was visited by Christiern VII., King of Denmark, who came to this part of the country to see the works for the improvement of inland navigation, then in progress, under the Duke of Bridgewater. For the purposes of parochial management, Manchester is divided into fourteen districts; but there being no corporation or other separate jurisdiction, the town is governed by a boroughreeve and two constables; courts leet and baron being held under the authority of the lord of the manor. The chief official duties of the boroughreeve are to convene and preside at public meetings, and to superintend the distribution of money arising from various benefactions and bequests; the judicial power connected with the police being exercised by the constables and deputy constables.

Municipal government.

The municipal government of Salford is separately vested in a boroughreeve and two constables. Courts leet take place at Easter and at Michaelmas; the boroughreeve, and other officers for the ensuing year, being appointed at the latter. A court-baron is held every third Wednesday, in which suits may be prosecuted for the recovery of debts or damages under 40*s*.; and a court of requests for the parish of Manchester holds its session every Wednesday, for the recovery of sums under £5. Besides these, there is a court held for the hundred of Salford, every third Thursday, under the authority of the Earl of Sefton, as steward of the hundred. The king's leets and courts of record are also held twice a year; and there is, once a month, a session of the county court, which now takes place at Manchester, in which may be recovered sums not exceeding £10. For the administration of criminal justice among the crowded population of this great commercial town, a stipendiary magistrate is appointed by government, who is a barrister, with a salary of £1000. a year, and sits daily, except Sundays, in the court-room of the New Bailey, being usually assisted by some of the county magistrates. The quarter sessions take place before a barrister, who is in the commission of the peace, and acts as chairman of the bench of justices, receiving a salary af £800. a-year from the hundred of Salford.

Public buildings.

The public buildings in Manchester appropriated to the purposes of trade and commerce are not numerous. The Manchester exchange, which is more to be commended for its internal convenience than admired for its outward beauty, is a place of resort for the merchants, manufacturers, and principal traders of the town and neighbourhood. It was built by subscription, and opened on the 2d of January, 1809. The Cloth-halls, in York-buildings and Chapel-street, Salford, are public marts for the sale of Yorkshire cloths; and the Corn-exchange, in Hangingditch, affords accommodation to corn-brokers and dealers. The edifices for the performance of sacred worship are very numerous; there are sixteen churches and three chapels, belonging to the establishment. There are upwards of forty places of worship for the dissenters of various religious denominations; some of these erections

ruly handsome, and all bespeak the respectability of the different
s by whom they are supported. The Roman Catholics form a
rous community in Manchester; they have three chapels. St. Au-
n's, in Granby-row, is a beautiful edifice, built at a cost of £10,000.,
r the direction of Mr. John Palmer; opened on the 27th of Sep-
er, 1820; the others are, one in Mulberry-street, and another in
-street. The persevering endeavours of the benevolent of Man-
er, in promoting the education of the children of the poor, is most
bly conspicuous; no child, however abject the poverty of its parents,
rived of possessing that degree of education which is to be derived
attendance at a Sunday-school. Almost every place of worship here
school, as an appendage, which, though varying in their regula-
, all have for their purpose, the promoting religion and teaching the
ant. Among the edifices devoted to amusement are the theatre
, or principal theatre, in Fountain-street; the minor theatre, in
g-gardens; the assembly-rooms, in Mosley-street; the concert-
s, in Fountain-street; the diorama, in Cooper-street; and there are
d-rooms, in Mosley-street, and in Cross-street. At the infirmary
he lying-in hospital, are public baths. Manchester owes its pros-
and importance to the extensive prosecution of manufactures, and
ularly of the cotton manufacture. The making of woollen goods at
lace has been traced as far back as the year 1552; and the town
ong famous for the manufacture of fustians; but it was not till
the middle of the last century that the cotton trade became very
lerable. Its subsequent increase and improvement have been mate-
influenced by the invention of machinery for the abridgment of
r. In 1781, two years previously to the introduction of Arkwright's
ines, for carding and spinning cotton by steam, the quantity of
n-wool imported annually was but 5,198,778 pounds; but after the
ssive inventions, or improvements, of Highs, Hargreaves, Arkwright,
pton, and Watt, had been brought into action, the quantity of the
manufactured was augmented more than thirty-fold. The com-
of Manchester derives vast advantages from inland navigation, the
Irwell affording the means of regular intercourse with Liverpool;
he Duke of Bridgewater's-canal forming a communication for the
yance of merchandise to the interior of the kingdom, and for the
y of coal and raw materials for the consumption of the various
facturing establishments. The railway also recently completed
en this town and Liverpool, traversed as it is by steam-carriages,
nts a medium for the transfer of goods, or for travelling, speedy
d comparison with reference to other modes of conveyance. Con-
d with the rate of travelling about half a century ago, the flight of
eam-carriage seems almost incredible. In 1770 the Diligence started
Manchester at six o'clock in the morning, and after breakfasting,
g, and taking tea on the road, the passengers reached Liverpool at
fall. On the 4th of December, 1830, the Planet locomotive engine,
he first load of merchandise which passed along the railway from
pool to Manchester. The train consisted of eighteen waggons, con-
g 135 bags of American cotton, 200 barrels of flour, sixty-three
of oatmeal, and thirty-four sacks of malt, the aggregate weight of
was fifty-one tons, eleven cwt., one qr. To this must be added
eight of the waggons and oil-cloths, namely twenty-three tons,
cwt., three qrs.; the tender, water, and fuel weighed four tons, and
were fifteen persons on the train, whose weight was one ton;
g a total weight of exactly eighty tons, exclusive of the engine,
ing about six tons more. The journey was performed in two hours
fty-four minutes, including three stoppages of five minutes each.
rain was assisted up the inclined plane at Rainhill, by other engines
rate of nine miles an hour; and it descended another inclined plane

MANCHESTER.

Places of amusement

Great increase of manufactures.

Rapid travelling by the railway.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
45	Manningham.....to	W. R. York	Bradford ... 2	Keighley 7	Halifax.....7	198	3564
27	Mannington .....pa	Norfolk.....	Aylesham ...5	Cromer.....9	Holt 7	118	13
14	Manningtree* m t & cha	Essex	Colchester ..9	Harwich ...11	Neyland....10	60	1237

MANCHESTER.

at Sutton, at the rate of sixteen miles and a half in an hour. The average rate on other parts of the road, was twelve miles and a half in an hour, and the greatest speed on the level fifteen miles and a half in an hour, which was continued for a mile or two at different periods of the journey. This railway is now regularly traversed by steam-coaches, and other carriages, for the conveyance of passengers and goods; and the obvious advantages presented by this rapid mode of transit has given rise to projects for the construction of similar lines of communication in other parts of the country. The improvements of the town, which have been progressively going on from the commencement of his present majesty's reign, are upon a scale of magnitude equalled only by the necessity which called for them, and the liberal and public spirit of those who prompted, and those who carried them into effect. The narrow avenues at the bottom of King-street, connecting it with Deansgate, have been widened, as have those at the lower end of Cannon-street, to Hanging-ditch. Piccadilly has received a valuable accession of carriage way, by the moving the railing of the infirmary pond close to its brink. Market Street-lane is now no more, and the noble street, called Market-street, occupying its site, may be termed the Regent-street of the metropolis of Lancashire. The repairing the carriage-ways, upon the principle of Mr. M'Adam, has been executed in most parts of the great thoroughfares; and the accommodation of the pedestrian has not been forgotten, the foot-ways having been much improved, and, where necessary, increased in width. The gas and water-works may also be placed in the rank of improvements, and are, in their respective uses, of the highest importance. The coal gas-works of Manchester, were established in 1817; and those for works for Salford, in 1820. There is, besides, a portable gas company, for the supply of such houses where the main of the other works does not extend, or where they give that gas a preference. The Manchester and Salford water-works were established in 1809, and supplied from reservoirs in the township of Beswick, besides two additional ones, lately formed, in Gorton and Audenshaw. The actual population of the town of Manchester may be said to embrace with it the inhabitants of Salford, Ardwick, Broughton, Chorlton-row, Hulme and Pendleton; which last-named place, although in the parish of Eccles, must be considered as contributing to the population of Manchester. In 1821, the total number of inhabitants, in these several places, was 156,504; but from the increase of manufacturing establishments, and other local causes, which have taken place since the last census, it is estimated that the population at this period may be taken at nearly 200,000 persons. There are two chartered fairs held in Salford annually, the first commencing on Whit-Monday, and the latter on 17th of November; these continue twenty-one days, for the sale of woollen cloths, the two first days of each fair being also for toys, pedlery, &c.

Great improvement in the town.

Great increase of population.

Markets every day in the week, except Sunday; but Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday are the principal flesh-market days.

* MANNINGTREE, a small market-town, conveniently situated on the southern banks of the river Stour; it was anciently called Seiddinchou, but whence it derives its present name is uncertain. In the reign of Queen Ann, the river Stour was made navigable from this town to Sudbury, in Norfolk. Its principal imports are deals, corn, coals, iron, nd fish.

Market, Thursday.—*Fair*, Whit Tuesday, for toys.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population.
17	Mansell Gamage ....pa	Hereford ...	Hereford 8	Weobley 5	Hay.....13		142	171
17	Mansell, Lacy .....pa	Hereford....	 7	 5	14		141	361
40	Mansergh.... to & cha	Westmorland	Kirkby Lons. 4	Kendal 8	Millthorpe. 7		256	232
30	Mansfield* ...m t & pa	Notts.....	Nottingham 14	Newark ...19	Worksop ...12		128	9426
30	Mansfield Woodhouse ..... pa	Notts.....	Mansfield....2	Ollerton ...9	11		140	1859
22	Man's Riggs .....to	Lancaster...	Ulverstone ..2	Dalton 5	Broughton ..12		274	69
12	Manston .....pa	Dorset.....	Shaftsbury...6	Sturminster .5	Blandford....8		107	149
24	Manthorpe.. .....ham	Lincoln.....	Lincoln.....25	Grantham ...1	Folkingham.12		111	1120
24	Manthorpe.....ham	Lincoln.....	Bourne.....4	Stamford 7	Corby 7		96	100
24	Manton .....pa	Lincoln.....	Glanford Br. 6	Kirton 3	Gainsboro'..13		153	150
32	Manton .....pa	Rutland	Uppingham . 3	Oakham 4	Stamford ...12		92	229
41	Manton .....ti	Wilts	Marlborough 1	Calne 12	Devizes 14		76	..
14	Manuden.....pa	Essex	Stanstead...3	Bish.Stortford4	Saff. Walden 9		34	721
34	Maperton .....pa	Somerset ...	Wincanton ..4	Castle Cary. 5	Sherborne ...7		113	187
12	Maperton, North....to	Dorset.....	Beaminster ..2	Bridport.....6	Dorchester..14		124	..
12	Maperton, South....pa	Dorset.....	 3	 5	14		124	135
30	Maplebeck.....pa	Notts.....	Southwell ...5	Newark 8	Tuxford 8		152	181
39	Mapleborough.....ham	Warwick ..	Alcester.....5	Henley in Ar. 6	Bromsgrove.10		108	..
31	Mapledurham .....pa	Oxford	Reading.....4	Henley 8	Streatley 7		43	539
12	Maplerton .....ti	Dorset.....	Blandford ...6	Wimborne...8	Wareham ...8		109	....
21	Maplescombe .....pa	Kent.....	Seven Oaks ..6	Farningham .4	Wrotham ...6		23	....
14	Maplested, Great ...pa	Essex	Halstead 3	Sudbury.....6	Clare.....8		49	446
14	Maplestel, Little ...pa	Essex	 3	 6	 9		49	373
10	Mapperley.....to	Derby	Derby 8	Nottingham .8	Driffield 8		126	384
16	Mappledurwell .....pa	Hants	Basingstoke 3	Odiham 4	Alton 9		44	211
10	Mappleton .....pa	Derby	Ashborne. . 2	Wirksworth 10	Cheadle ... 10		141	180
46	Mappleton.....pa & to	E. R. York .	Beverley . .14	Hull 14	Hornsea 3		167	473
12	Mappowder .....pa	Dorset.....	Dorchester .12	Sherborne ..10	Sturminster 7		116	308
8	Marazion† .....m t	Cornwall ...	Penzance . ..4	St. Ives 8	Helstone ...10		280	1393
7	Marbury..... to	Chester	Northwich ..2	Frodsham...10	Warrington..9		176	26
7	Marbury .....pa & to	Chester	Whitchurch 3	Malpas 6	Nantwich ...8		166	811

* MANSFIELD, a market-town of very considerable antiquity. It was anciently a British, and afterwards a Roman station, and flourished during the Saxon heptarchy, being a favourite occasional residence of the Mercian kings. In the time of Edward the Confessor it was a royal demesne, and continued so until William Rufus gave it to the cathedral of St. Mary, at Lincoln. When Sherwood forest was a royal chase, the kings of England had a hunting-seat here. The town is neat and well built, and has latterly been considerably improved. The county meetings and the petty sessions are generally held here, from the central situation of the town. The principal trade of Mansfield is in corn and malt, with a small manufacture of stockings, gloves, and cottons. The church is a spacious Gothic structure of some antiquity; it was partly burnt down in 1304, with the greatest portion of the town, but was very soon after re-edified, and is now in a good state of preservation. The interior contains many old monuments, and some good specimens of painted glass. By an ancient custom of this place, heirs are declared to be of age as soon as they are born. The ancestors of the celebrated Lawrence Sterne were natives of this town for several successive generations. In the neighbourhood are many noblemen's and gentlemen's seats, amongst the chief of which are Worksop Manor, the Duke of Norfolk's; Clumber, the Duke of Newcastle's; Thoresby, Lord Newark's; and Walbeck, the Duke of Portland's. It gives the title of earl to the family of Murray.

Residence of Edward the Confessor.

Market, Thursday.—*Fairs*, first Thursday in April and July 10, for horned cattle and hogs (this is lately set up, and is called a meeting, not having a charter for a fair on that day); second Thursday in October for horses and cheese.

† MARAZION, or Market Jew, a market-town, situated on the side and at the bottom of a hill, which rises towards the north, and shelters the town from the cold winters. Its name is said to be derived from the Jews, who are reported to have traded here several centuries ago, and to have held an annual market for selling various commodities, and purchasing tin and other mechandise in return. In the reign of Henry VIII. this town was burnt by the French.

Burnt by the French.

Market, Thursday,—*Fairs*, Thursday, three weeks before Easter, and September 29, for cattle, &c.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
6	March* .....m t & pa	Cambridge..	Wisbeach ..10	Peterboro' ..16	Ely 14	83	5117
4	Marcham.....pa	Berks	Abingdon....3	Wantage 8	Oxford 9	59	1290
33	Marchamley .....ham	Salop	Drayton in H.7	Hodnet.....1	Whitchurch .9	156	....
35	Marchington..to & cha	Stafford	Uttoxeter .. 4	Abb.Bromley 6	Burton on T. 11	134	491
35	Marchington Woodlands .....to	Stafford	3	 4	12	133	193
82	Marchiviel.....pa	Denbigh	Denbigh 3	Ruthin 4	Flint 12	209	499
16	Marchwood Romsey .....ham	Hants	Southampton 3	Lyndhurst...7	Romsey 8	78	....
17	Marcle, Great .....pa	Hereford	Ledbury.....5	Newent 8	Hereford ...13	125	1212
17	Marcle, Little .....pa	Hereford....	 3	 9	14	123	143
39	Marclive.....ham	Warwick...	Alcester 5	Evesham 6	Stratford 8	99	....
54	Marcross .....pa	Glamorgan .	Cowbridge...8	Bridgend . ..7	Llantrissent 14	181	93
40	Mardale.....pa	Westmorlnd	Orton 11	Ambleside ..9	Appleby....17	280	49
23	Mardefield.....to	Leicester ...	Melton Mow. 8	Oakham 9	Leicester ...11	102	22
17	Marden .....pa	Hereford....	Hereford 5	Leominster ..9	Bromyard ..14	137	921
21	Marden .....pa	Kent.....	Goudhurst...5	Maidstone ...8	Tunbridge ..13	42	2109
41	Marden .....pa	Wilts	E. Lavington.6	Devizes.....6	Marlborough12	84	205
38	Marden, East.....pa	Sussex.....	Midhurst 7	Petersfield ..8	Chichester ..8	57	48
38	Marden, North ... ..pa	Sussex.....	 7	 7	 9	57	32
33	Marden, Upper .....pa	Sussex.....	 8	 8	 8	58	336
38	Marden, West ....ham	Sussex	10	 7	 9	60	....
34	Mare-green .....ham	Somerset ...	Langport 5	Bridgewater .8	Taunton 9	133	....
24	Mareham in the Fen.pa	Lincoln	Horncastle ..6	Tattershall ..5	N. Bolingbro. 3	130	626
24	Mareham on the Hill.pa	Lincoln	 2	 9	 6	132	193
38	Maresfield† .. ..pa	Sussex	Uckfield.....2	E.Grinstead 13	Tunbrid. W. 14	41	1650
46	Marfleet.....pa	E. R. York .	Hull 3	Hedon.....3	Beverley ...12	177	130
54	Margam‡ ....pa	Glamorgan..	Bridgend 9	Neath 9	Aberafon ... 4	190	5902
21	Margaret, St.....pa	Kent	Dover 4	Deal 5	Canterbury .19	74	712

Interesting discovery.

* MARCH, or Merch, a market-town, situated nearly midway between Chatteris and Wisbeach, on the banks of the river Nene, from which circumstance it enjoys the advantages of a considerable trade. In forming the road between this town and Wisbeach, in 1730, three urns were discovered, full of burnt bones and ashes; and also a pot, containing 160 Roman denarii, of all the emperors, from Vespasian to Antoninus Pius, but chiefly of the latter emperor. Many other coins have also been found in the neighbourhood.

Market, Friday.—*Fairs*, Monday before Whit Sunday, for horses; Whit Monday, for household goods; and the third Tuesday in October for cheese.

† MARESFIELD. *Fair*, September 4, for cattle and pedlers' ware.

Extensive copper-works.

Pendâr Abbey.

‡ MARGAM, a village, situated beneath a beautiful hanging wood of great extent, and surrounded by the most interesting monastic remains. Copper-works are conducted here upon an extensive scale, and iron-ore and limestone exist in great abundance. The name Margam signifies the great hero, or chief; but previous to the thirteenth century, this place was called Pen Dâr, the oak summit. The monastic remains here are not only remarkably extensive, but equally interesting. At Hâfod-y-Porth are the ruins of a chapel; traces of a second are discoverable at Trisaint, and a third stood at Craig-y-Cappel, in Margam-wood. The famous abbey of Pendâr was founded by Robert, Earl of Gloucester, A. D. 1147, and exchanged its original appellation for that of Margam, in the year 1200, in honour of Mawrgan, the son of Caradoc, who, with his brothers, Cadwallon and Meriedoc, confirmed their father's benefactions to this abbey. One mile from the abbey stood the nun's church, all record of which is lost. Earl Robert became possessed of Margam, Cynfig, and Cardiff-castle, by his marriage with Maud, daughter and heiress of Robert Fitzhamon, the Norman chieftain. In 1349 Sir John D'Abene bestowed additional lands upon Margam; and Hugo Le Despenser confirmed all the grants of his ancestors of Gloucester and Hereford. The woods of Pendâr, or Margam, clothe the bosom of a precipitous hill, 800 feet in height, and present a scene at once curious and beautiful. At the dissolution of religious houses this abbey and its possessions were sold to Sir Rice Mansel, Knight of Gower, in this county, who thereupon abandoned his

MARGATE PIER AND HARBOUR.

Fallue, Publisher 17 St. Johns Lane London

mes of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
aret, St.....pa	Suffolk	Bungay.....4	Halesworth..6	Beccles.....7	106	809
aret, St.....pa	Suffolk	 6	 7	Harleston....6	107	169
aret's, St.....ham	Bucks	Tring.....4	Dunstable ...7	Aylesbury ...9	33	652
aret's, St..... pa	Hereford....	Hereford ...12	Hay.....10	Monmouth..19	146	313
aret's, St.....pa	Herts	Hoddesdon ..2	Ware 3	Hertford.....4	19	107
areting .....pa	Essex	Ingatestone ..1	Chelmsford ..6	Billericay....5	24	545
aret Marsh ....pa	Dorset.....	Shaftsbury...5	Sturminster..5	Stalbridge ...7	106	93
ate* .....m t	Kent.....	Ramsgate....4	Broadstairs ..3	Canterbury .16	71	10339
am.....pa	Norfolk.....	Swaffham ...8	Downham ...9	Lynn 10	93	799

mansion, and fixed his residence adjacent to his new possessions. MARGAM.
monastic remains of this singularly interesting place, the chapter-
was the great boast, but in the year 1799, the entire dome fell in.
rish church occupies the western end of the monastery, and has
stored in its original chaste style of Norman architecture. During
oration of the north aisle several ancient tombs were revealed, one Remarkable tomb.
ably curious; the date is wanting, but the inscription is perfect,
is thus :—

Constans et certus jacet hic Ryewallis opertus
Abbas Robertus, cujus Deus esto misertus.

obertus probably came from Ryewallis, in Yorkshire, and governed
ter the year 1359. A second of the discovered tombs bears the
f a cross-legged knight, in chain armour. In this parish are two
monuments, the one inscribed *Pompeius Carautorius*, the
on Margam Mountain, having this inscription, *Bodovicus hic*
filius Catotis, Irni pronepos, eternali in Domau. Amongst the
additions to the enchantments of this favoured spot is to be Extensive orangery.
ed the orangery: the precise date of the establishment is not
ed, but the family tradition ascribes its origin to the circumstance
ipwreck which occurred on the coast. The vessel wrecked, con-
a present of orange and lemon trees, from a Dutch merchant, for
Queen of England. The plants were protected in a house erected
purpose, 150 feet in length, and now occupy a building 327 feet
The collection includes Seville, China, cedra, pomegranate, curled-
d nutmeg orange, lemons, burgamots, citrons, and shadocks. Many
ve attained the height of twenty feet, and grow in the natural earth
conservatory. On the whole, whether this place be considered as
tive of antiquity, of ecclesiastical, or even of natural history, there
ot of the same area in the principality so full of interest.

ARGATE, a market and seaport town, and much frequented
g-place, situated on the northern coast of the Isle of Thanet. It
eably situated on the declivities of two hills; and that part of it
was originally an insignificant fishing-town, called St. John's, now
ites the High-street of Margate. Though a place of considerable
ty, it has risen to importance only within a comparatively recent
the principal improvements here having taken place since 1787,
n act of Parliament was procured for rebuilding the pier with
and other advantageous alterations and arrangements were then
. This town has attained its present celebrity in consequence of Celebrated watering-place.
ilities afforded for sea-bathing, the shore forming a level, sandy
the water of the ocean being clear and transparent, and the air of
e pure and salubrious, so that it became for a while a very fashion-
tering-place; and though, through the fickle taste of the public, it
less frequented than Brighton by the world of fashion, yet the con-
e it enjoys of ready intercourse with the metropolis, by means of
ames, and its other advantages, still secure a crowd of visitors
the summer season. The only local authority peculiar to this
an officer, appointed by the mayor of Dover, as his deputy, whose

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
8	Marham Church*...pa	Cornwall ...	Stratton 2	Holsworthy..9	Launceston .15	223	659
28	Marholm .....pa	Northamp ..	Peterborough 5	Mt. Deeping .6	Stamford 9	86	174
34	Mark .....pa	Somerset ...	Axbridge....6	Bridgewater 10	Wells.....12	132	1289
24	Markby .....pa	Lincoln	Alford.....3	Saltfleet 11	Burgh 10	144	94
10	Mark-Eaton .....to	Derby	Derby 2	Ashborne...11	Belper 8	128	283
14	Markeshall .....pa	Essex	Coggeshall .. 2	Halstead 5	Braintree ..7	46	64
28	Market Bosworth† ..... m t & pa	Leicester ...	Hinckley 7	Leicester ...14	Ashby.....11	106	2530

MARGATE.

Modern improvements.

power, however, scarcely exceeds that of a common constable. At Westbrook, in the vicinity of the town, is a sea-bathing infirmary, projected by Dr. Lettsom, and established in 1792, under the patronage of his majesty, George III.; and it has been recently improved by the addition of a new wing, for the better accommodation of female patients. The additional buildings, which have been erected in consequence of the increasing prosperity of the town, and for the accommodation of those who have resorted hither, comprehend a crescent, handsome squares, and various new streets, and ranges of houses. In 1820 was commenced the new market-place, over which is the town-hall, a building of the Tuscan order supported by cast-iron pillars; and the entrance to the market is by a portico, with iron gates. At the south angle of Cecil-square, are the assembly-rooms, forming a spacious edifice of the Ionic order, with Venetian windows, and having attached a piazza of Doric columns; the interior, besides other apartments, contains a billiard-room, a coffee-room, and a ball-room, which last is spacious and elegantly decorated. A market was held here as early as 1631, but was subsequently discontinued; and markets are now held on Wednesdays and Saturdays, under a grant to the pier-wardens, in 1777. The packet-boats, which formerly sailed every day to and from the metropolis, have been entirely superseded by steam-vessels.

* MARHAM CHURCH. *Fairs*, March 25 and August 12.

Singular account of the death of Richard III.

† MARKET BOSWORTH, a market-town, situated on a pleasant eminence, in a fertile part of the county, the neighbourhood of which is celebrated for the famous battle fought here between Richard III. and Henry, Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., where the former lost both his crown and his life. The account of Richard's death, as given in a MS. published in the year 1813, is as follows:—Whan the vaward began to fight, Kynge Henry dyd full manfully; so did the Erle of Oxford, so did Sir John Savage; Sir Robert Talbert did the lyke; Sir Hughe Percivall allso, with many othar. King Richard, in a marris, dyd stand nombered to XX thousand, and thre undar his bannar. Sir William Stanley rememberinge the brekfast that he promysed him, downe at a banke he hyed, and set fiersly on the kynge: ther countery'd together sadly. The archers let theyr arrows flye; they shot of goonns; many a bannar began to show that was on Richard's partye; with grownd wepons they joyned; there dyed many a dowghty knyght. Then to Kyng Richard ther cam a knyght, and sayd, 'I hold it tyme for ye to flye; yonder Stanley his dynts be so sore, agaynst them may no man stand. Her is thy hors for to ryde: an othar day ye may worship wyne.' He sayd, 'Bring me my battayl axe in my hand, and set the crowne of gold on my hed so hye; for, by hym that shope bothe se and sand, kynge of England this day will I dye; one foot away I will not fle, whill brethe wyll byde my brest within.' As he sayd, so did he; he lost his lyffe. On his standard then fast they dyd light. They hewyd the crown of gold from his hed with dowtfull dents: his deathe was dyght." Many fragments of armour and shields have been discovered here at different periods. The town itself possesses nothing remarkable. Thomas Simpson, F. R. S., the self-instructed mathematician, was a native of this town, where he was

...mes of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population.
Overton ....pa	Rutland	Oakham 6	Cottismore ..2	MeltonMow.10		101	470
Street .. ....to	Bedford & Herts	Dunstable ...5	Luton.. 4	St. Albans...8		28	....
Street.....div	Norfolk.....	Norwich 9	Attleborough 6	Wymondham 1		100	1485
...ld .....pa	Leicester ...	Leicester 8	Ashby.....11	Loughboro' ..8		104	1088
...m, East.....pa	Notts	Tuxford 2	East Retford.6	Gainsboro'..14		139	805
...m, West....pa	Notts	 3	 7	17		140	197
...gfield.ex pa ham	W. R. York	Ripon 3	Ripley 5	Boroughbrid. 8		220	....
...gton*.....to	W. R. York	 5	 3	 8		218	487
...ury. .....pa	Somerset . ..	Pensford.....4	Bath 7	Keynsham ...5		111	371
...d .....ham	Lancaster ..	Rochdale . ..2	Middleton ...4	Bury.....6		196	....
...d, Peter's....pa	Devon	Torrington...4	Hatherleigh..8	Holsworthy 12		198	377
...rought.....m t	Wilts	Calne 12	Devizes 14	Hungerford .10		75	3426
...n.....pa	Devon	Totness 5	Torquay.....4	NewtonBush 6		194	438

humble parents, in 1710. In 1737 he published his excellent e on Fluxions," and in 1740 his work upon "Annuities and ...

MARKET BOSWORTH.

Wednesday.—*Fairs*, May 8, for horses, cows, and sheep; and July 10, for horses

...RKINGTON. Here is Markenfield-hall, an ancient mansion now ... farm-house; it was moated round, and with its ancient turrets ...ents a picturesque appearance; situated in a deep valley, through ...ows a small rivulet called the Skell, are the celebrated and mag-...uins of Fountain's-abbey, which are deservedly considered to be ...t interesting, extensive, and perfect monastic remains in the ...; they consist of the church, with its lofty tower, two cloisters, ...ter-house, refectory, dormitory, and kitchen, which, with the ... of the gate, the mill, and the bridge, afford a complete illustra-...n ancient monastery; the architecture is mixed in some of the ... the arch is circular, in others pointed; the great east window is ...ent; it was erected about the year 1283 for monks of the Cister-...r, and the name, De Fontibus is supposed to have been adopted ...place bearing the same appellation in Burgundy, and the birth-...St. Bernard, the founder of the Cistercian order of monks.

Fountain's-abbey.

...RLBOROUGH, a market and borough town, having separate ...on. The name of this place appears to be descriptive of its site ...t of a hill of chalk, or, as it was anciently termed, marl. In ...diate vicinity of this place, at a spot on the bank of the river ... the much disputed locality of the Roman station of Cunetio may ... with great probability; and hence the town seems to have ...d. Marlborough, which is slightly mentioned in the Domesday ... came a place of importance after the Norman Conquest, when a ...s erected, of which some traces are still visible, near the inn called ...e, built as a mansion-house by the Earl of Hertford, in the reign ...e II. In the gardens belonging to it is a lofty artificial mount, ...as been, by some, considered as a tumulus, or barrow; but Mr. ...e learned author of the "Munimenta Antiqua," has satisfactorily ...at it was the foundation of the keep of the Norman castle. This ... in the reign of Richard I., was seized by his brother John, during ...vity of the former in Germany; but, on his return to England, ...ugh castle was speedily reduced by Hubert, Archbishop of ...ry. A parliament was held here in the fifty-second year of ...I., in which were passed those acts called the Statutes of Marl-... The town was first incorporated by King John about the year ...t before that period it was a borough by prescription. Several ... were granted by succeeding monarchs, confirming and extending ...s and privileges of the corporation. The municipal government ... in a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve counsellors. A court leet ... Easter and Michaelmas, annually, under the authority of the ... of Aylesbury, as lord of the borough; and a court, called the

Once a Roman station.

Municipal government.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
36	Marlesford .....pa	Suffolk	Wickham ...2	Framlingham 5	Saxmundham 6	83	433
7	Marleston.....to	Chester	Chester 3	Wrexham ..11	Flint.. 12	183	118
21	Marley .....ham	Kent	Deal 3	Sandwich ...5	Dover 7	72	....
27	Marlingford .....pa	Norfolk.....	Wymondham 6	Norwich 8	E. Dereham 11	106	174
57	Marloes .....pa	Pembroke...	Milford.....8	Haverford W 12	St. Davids ..18	278	427
17	Marlow.....to	Hereford....	Ludlow 9	Kington 9	Leominster .16	152	60
5	Marlow, Gt.* .m t & pa	Bucks	H. Wycombe 5	Henley 8	Maidenhead . 6	31	4237

MARLBOROUGH.

king's-court, for the recovery of debts unlimited in amount, held once in three weeks. This borough has returned two members to Parliament, with some intermissions, ever since the twenty-fourth year of Edward I.

The church.

The church is an ancient structure, with a tower built of free-stone, the doorway of which is ornamented with zigzag mouldings, characteristic of the Norman style of architecture. A free grammar-school was founded by Edward VI., the patronage of which is vested in the corporation; and it has an endowment of £600. a-year, with the advantage of scholarships at Brasennose-college, Oxford, and St. John's, Cambridge. There is also a national school, for the instruction of 100 boys and 100 girls. This town is a great thoroughfare, being situated on the line of the principal road from Bath to London. The buildings in general are irregular, and present the appearance of considerable antiquity; some of them having gables of wood-work, ornamented with curious carving. A portion of one side of the principal street is furnished with a piazza, projecting from the houses, and forming a promenade for the inhabitants, and a shelter in wet weather. Near the centre of the town, in the High-street, is the town-hall, or court-house, over the market-place, where likewise are a council-chamber and an assembly-room. The prison, erected in 1787, is a commodious structure, appropriated to the purposes of a town-gaol and a county bridewell.

Considerable trade in malt.

Malting and rope and sack making are carried on here somewhat extensively; and this town is one of the principal commercial marts for the farming produce of North Wiltshire, especially corn and cheese, considerable quantities of which are sold at the weekly markets; and the Kennet and Avon-canal passing through the town, and communicating with the Thames, affords facilities for the carriage of these and other articles to the metropolis and elsewhere. This town has given birth to some persons of eminence; among whom may be mentioned, John Hughes, author of a tragedy, called "The Siege of Damascus," and one of the joint authors of the "Spectator," who was born in 1677, and died in 1720; the noted high church partisan, Dr. Sacheverell, who died in 1724, aged fifty-two; and Walter Harte, tutor to Mr. Stanhope, the son of Lord Chesterfield, and author of works of merit, on history, poetry, and agriculture.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, July 10, August 1, and November 23, for horses, cows, and sheep.

* MARLOW, GREAT, or Chipping Marlow, a borough, market-town, and parish, very pleasantly situated near the banks of the Thames, consisting of two principal streets and three smaller ones; and contains some good houses, and a handsome town-hall. A new bridge has been erected over the Thames, and the foot-paths of the town have been paved. This borough sent two members to Parliament from the twenty-eighth of Edward I. till the second of Edward II.; after which, no returns were made till the twenty-first of James I., when the privilege was restored. The principal trade and manufactures are black silk, lace, and paper; at

Extensive copper manufactories.

the Temple-mills, near the town, is an extensive manufactory of copper and brass, and a mill for pressing oil from rape and linseed; and on the river Lodden are several paper-mills. The church is an ancient and spacious structure, consisting of a body and two aisles, with a transept, dividing it from the chancel, which latter is separated from the nave by an *ancient* stone screen; from the tower rises a wooden spire, built in the

ames of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
ow, Little. . . . pa	Bucks.	Marlow 2	Beaconsfield .5	H. Wycombe 4	29	783
le Bridge . . . . ham	Derby	C. in le Frith 10	Glossop 3	Mottram. 1	175	. . . .
ham. . . . . pa	Notts	Tuxford 4	Newark 11	Gainsboro' . . 17	135	376
hull*. . . . . pa	Dorset.	Shaftesbury. . 7	Stalbridge . . . 4	Sturminster. . 4	108	1309
le. . . . . to & cha	Chester.	Stockport. . . . 5	Ashton. 8	C. in le Frith .9	173	2678
. . . . . pa	W. R. York	Doncaster . . . 4	Barnesley . . 12	Rotherham .12	166	221
ick . . . . . pa	N. R. York.	Richmond . . . 7	Reeth. 3	Leyburn 6	240	659

527 ; the altar is of oak, very handsomely carved, and the church is a number of monumental inscriptions. Here are two free-, founded about 1624, by Sir William Borlase ; one is for twenty-ys, and the other for the same number of girls. Here is also an ouse for poor widows. In the church-yard lies interred here, the s of John Richardson, the celebrated and eccentric showman. He rn in the workhouse of this town, but ran away from that place in to seek his fortune in London. After various vicissitudes, he the landlord of the harlequin public house, in Drury-lane, where d some money, which he embarked in fitting up a portable theatre, s known for forty years as the "Prince of Showmen," and used tly to boast that Edmund Kean, and several other eminent actors rought out by him. About twenty years since, at the time of St. fair, the Fleur-de-lis public house caught fire, and several adja-uildings were destroyed. A subscription for the relief of the rs was entered into, and Richardson immediately sent £100. nously. The corporation, however, much to his annoyance, dis-l the donor, and he acknowledged that it was the gift of "Jack dson, the penny showman." He afterwards gave two handsome ons, one towards the repairs of the Town-hall, and the other in aid funds raised towards renovating the ancient Abbey of St. Albans. operty (upwards of £20,000.), after various legacies to the itinerant ny which had attended him for many years, descended to his two vs and a niece ; and he desired, by his will, to be buried in Marlow -yard, in the same grave as his favourite "spotted boy," a lad bout twenty years since, was exhibited by him, and attracted great in consequence of the extraordinary manner in which he was l on various parts of the body.

GREAT MARLOW.

Birthplace of Richardson, the eccentric showman.

t, Saturday.—*Fairs*, May 1, 2, and 3, for horses, cattle, &c. ; and October 29, for ops, and cattle.

ARNHULL. Giles Hussey, Esq., so distinguished for his por-n pencil, was a native of this place, where he was born in 1710 on ternal estate. He always drew the human head by the musical proving, that however correct it might appear to be in nature or t by this ordeal it was invariably improved in the beauty of its pro-s. Mr. Hussey was distinguished for an original mode of thinking, larly with respect to the arts, which led him to disregard pro-al trammels, and to seek eminence by following the deductions of n judgment. The first part of education he received at Douay, in , whence he was removed to St. Omer's ; and, on his return, under Richardson, the painter. Disliking the idea of seven years' ued servitude, he soon left that artist, and agreed to assist an historical painter, named Damini, who was employed to decorate thedral of Lincoln. With him he remained four years, and in ccompanied him to Bologna ; but was there deserted and robbed master, and for nearly three months his situation was deplorable. gth, having procured the patronage of Signor Gislonzoni, he nenced his studies, and afterward went to Rome, where he became pil, or rather friend, of the celebrated Hercule Lelli, from whose le lessons he derived abundant information. When asked on what he would take Hussey as a pupil, Lelli said, "What we receive

Giles Hussey, the artist.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
43	Marrishes.....to	N. R. York.	Pickering....4	New Malton .5	Scarborough 18	221	207
57	Marros*.....pa	Carmarthen.	Llangharne ..7	Narbarth...10	Tenby.....10	237	202
45	Marsden.....to & cha	W. R. York	Huddersfield.8	Oldham 10	Halifax 11	195	2340
22	Marsden, Gt...to & cha	Lancaster...	Burnley 5	Colne 2	Clitheroe ...11	216	1971
22	Marsden, Little....ham	Lancaster...	 3	 3	10	214	2742
5	Marsh, Green .....bam	Bucks	Wendover ..4	Aylesbury ...3	PrincesRisbo.4	39	....
12	Marsh .....ham	Dorset	Sherborne ...5	Sturminster..8	Stalbridge ...5	113	....
34	Marsh ....ham	Somerset....	Yeovil.....2	Ilchester.....4	Crewkherne 10	125	....
24	Marsh.....pa	Lincoln.....	Louth 9	Grimsby....10	Saltfleet 8	157	477
37	Marsh Gate .. ....ham	Surrey.....	Richmond ...1	Mortlake 1	Brentford....2	9	....
27	Marsham .....pa	Norfolk.....	Aylesham....2	Norwich ...10	N.Walsham .8	118	692
34	Marsh Mills.....ham	Somerset....	Bridgewater .7	Taunton....10	Watchet 9	146	....
15	Marshfield† ..m t & pa	Gloucester..	Sodbury 8	Bristol 12	Bath 7	103	1651
26	Marshfield.....pa	Monmouth ..	Newport 6	Cardiff 7	Caerphilly...9	154	458
5	Marsh Gibbon .....pa	Bucks	Bicester 5	Buckingham .9	Winslow 9	52	812
12	Marshwood.....pa	Dorset	Beaminster ..5	Bridport.....6	Lyme Regis..6	142	536
44	Marske.....pa	N. R. York .	Richmond ...5	Reeth 5	Leyburn 8	238	290
43	Marske .....pa & to	N. R. York .	Guisborough.5	Whitby 22	Stockton ...14	250	1875
4	Marston ....cha	Berks	Newbury ...5	Thatcham ...3	E. Ilsley.....7	56	....
7	Marston .....to	Chester.....	Northwich ..2	NetherKnut. 6	Warrington..9	176	465
17	Marston.....cha	Hereford....	Bromyard ...6	Leominster ..6	Hereford ...12	131	....
24	Marston.....pa	Lincoln.....	Grantham ...6	Newark . ..10	Lincoln 20	116	419
31	Marston.....pa	Oxford	Oxford 2	Islip 4	Thame 13	55	364
35	Marston .....to	Stafford	Penkridge ...6	Newport 8	Sheffnal 8	135	....
35	Marston.....cha	Stafford.....	Stafford 3	Stone 5	Eccleshall...7	147	119
39	Marston .....t.	Warwick...	Rugby 6	Coventry ...6	Dunchurch ..6	86	....
41	Marston.....ti	Wilts	Devizes.....4	Melksham ...7	E.Lavington .4	93	175
34	Marston Bigot .....pa	Somerset ...	Frome.....3	Bruton 9	SheptonMal.10	106	485
15	Marston, Broad....ham	Gloucester..	Chip.Camden 5	StratfordonA.8	Evesham 7	95	....
39	Marston Culi.....ham	Warwick...	Coleshill 4	Birmingham . 7	Solihull.....5	103	....
10	Marston upon Dove..pa	Derby..	Burton on T. 5	Derby 9	Uttoxeter ..10	135	985
5	Marston Fleet .....pa	Bucks	Aylesbury ...3	Bicester 13	Thame 9	42	41
39	Marston Jabbett.....to	Warwick...	Nuneaton ...3	Hinckley 6	Coventry 7	99	90

MARNHULL.

from God we should give gratis; and the liberal arts are not to be sold! I accept you not as a scholar, but as a friend; and I wish to be known and called by that title, and not by that of master!" He continued his studies at Rome till the year 1737, when he returned to England, and was reduced to paint portraits for a subsistence. This, which he esteemed the lowest branch of the art, was peculiarly mortifying to his feelings; but a proud spirit of independence enabled him, for some years, to persevere in the employment, rather than be indebted for support to the bounty of others. At length, wearied and spirit-broken, he retired to his elder brother at Marnhull, with whom he resided in the most friendly cordiality; and on the death of the former, succeeded to the estate; but afterwards, from religious motives, relinquished it to a near relation, and retired to Beaston, near Ashburton, in Devonshire; where, as he was one day employed in gardening, he suddenly expired. This was in the month of June, 1778. The academical drawings of Mr. Hussey were, previously to the conquest of Italy by the French, carefully preserved at Bologna, and shown on account of their superior excellence; notwithstanding the custom in that school, of removing the old drawings to make room for those of superior merit. His portraits in black lead are particularly celebrated, and are finished in a remarkably delicate and correct style. Several of them are preserved at Wardour-castle, the seat of Lord Arundel, in Wiltshire; but the greatest number are in the possession of Mr. Weld, at Lullworth-castle.

Sudden death of Hussey.

* MARROS. *Fairs*, Whit-Monday and St. Lawrence's-day.

† MARSHFIELD, a market-town and parish, situated at the edge of the county, bordering upon Somersetshire and Wiltshire. It consists principally of one street, the buildings of which are very old. The chief trade of the place is in malt. Among the charities of Marshfield are a well-endowed alms-house, with a chapel and a school, in which the children of the poor receive the rudiments of education.

Trade in malt.

Market, Tuesday.—*Fairs*, May 24, for horned cattle; October 24, for sheep, horses, and cheese.

ST MARTIN'S PRIORY, NEAR DOVER.

KENT

...es of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
...n Lea.....pa	Warwick...	Coleshill.....3	SuttonColdfi. 6	Birmingham 10	106	312
...n, Long...ham & cha	Herts.....	Tring.....4	Ivinghoe 4	Aylesbury ...6	35	....
...n, Long .....pa	W. R. York	Tadcaster....6	York 7	Wetherby ...7	198	636
...n Magna* ....pa	Somerset ...	Yeovil 6	Ilchester.....5	Sherborne ...5	122	346
...n Meysey ....pa	Wilts	Cricklade ...3	Fairford 4	Cirencester ..8	83	240
...nMontgomery pa	Derby	Uttoxeter ...4	Ashbourne...7	Derby.....15	141	457
...n Morteyne ..pa	Bedford.. ..	Ampthill 4	Bedford 7	Woburn.... 7	48	1007
...n, North .. ..pa	Bucks	Winslow 4	Aylesbury ...7	Bicester 14	46	606
...n Potters...ham	Leicester ...	Hinckley 5	Leicester 9	Lutterworth .9	98	17
...n Prior's .....pa	Warwick...	Southam 6	Daventry 7	Banbury....12	79	652
...n Sicca .....pa	Gloucester..	Chip. Camp. 6	Evesham 7	Strat.onAvon 7	97	264
...n, South ....cha	Wilts	Highworth...3	Swindon.....4	Cricklade....8	77	339
...n Trussell....pa	Northamp ..	Harborough..4	Lutterworth 11	Northampt. 16	82	223
...n Wavers ..ham	Warwick...	Coleshill.....3	Birmingham .7	Coventry ...12	103	....
...w .....pa	Hereford....	Ross 5	Monmouth ..6	Hereford....15	123	125
...orth .....pa	Bucks	Ivinghoe 2	Tring.....2	Aylesbury ...8	33	427
..., St.....pa	Surrey.....	Guildford ...3	Godalming...6	Dorking 10	30	195
...le .....to	Chester.....	NetherKnuts.3	Macclesfield .9	Stockport...13	171	281
...m .....pa	Norfolk.....	Yarmouth ..10	Acle 7	Norwich ...17	134	895
.....to	Lincoln	Sleaford 10	Tattershall ..9	Lincoln.....13	125	640
.....pa	Lincoln	Horncastle...3	 7	18	134	60
.....pa	Wilts	Cranbourne..4	Fordingbridge7	Salisbury...9	90	599
..., Old and New ham	Salop.....	Ellesmere ...5	Chirk 4	Oswestry....5	172	....
..., St. .....isle	Cornwall ...	Lands End. 25	Penzance...35	Falmouth...60	316	....
..., St. .. ..pa	Cornwall ...	East Looe ...1	Liskeard 7	St. Germans .7	230	1320
..., St. .. ..pa	Cornwall ...	Helstone 6	Falmouth....8	Penryn 9	275	508
..., St. .. ..pa	Glamorgan..	Cardiff 10	Mer. Tydvil.12	Llantrissent..6	164	....
...'s, St.† .....pa	Salop.....	Ellesmere ...5	Chirk 3	Oswestry 6	174	2099
...'s, St. ..ex pa to	N. R. York .	Richmond ...1	Catterick Br. 5	Leyburn 8	233	25
...'s, St.....pa	Northamp ..	Stamford 1	Wansford ...5	Kingscliff....7	88	1274
...dale....to & cha	Westmorlnd	Ambleside..10	Penrith.....12	Shap.....10	284	183
...oe .....pa	Devon	Ilfracombe..10	Barnstable..14	Minehead...22	186	235
...Husentree...pa	Worcester ..	Droitwich ...3	Worcester...4	Kiddermins. 13	115	208
...icroft .....to	Lancaster...	Warrington..3	Manchester .16	Leigh.....8	186	655
...Stowe.....cha	Devon..	Plymouth....6	Tavistock....8	Saltash 6	219	....
...thorpe .....pa	Rutland	Oakham 3	Uppingham . 4	Stamford ...12	93	2
...tham .....pa	Suffolk	Woodbridge .2	Ipswich 7	Harwich....11	76	440
...wy .....pa	Pembroke...	Haverford W. 7	Narbarth 6	Pembroke ..11	246	850
...pa	Worcester ..	Worcester ..7	Bromyard...10	Tenbury....13	118	1395
...k] ....m t & pa	Somerset ...	Ilchester 5	S. Petherton.2	Yeovil 7	130	2841
.....ham	Kent	Dover 4	Deal 6	Canterbury 15	70	....
.....to	Chester.....	Northwich ..5	Middlewich .6	Tarporley....7	173	711
.....ham	Notts	Bawtry.....1	Tickhill 3	Blyth 6	154	....
.....to & cha	Chester.....	Congleton ...4	Macclesfield .6	NetherKnu.11	166	354
.....to & cha	Lancaster...	Blackpool .. 2	Poulton 3	Kirkham 7	232	1487
.....pa	Lincoln	Gainsborough 6	EastRetford 11	Lincoln.....13	149	494
.....pa	Warwick...	Southam.....5	Coventry ...8	Dunchurch ..6	86	311
.....pa	E. R. York .	Bridlington ..3	Flamboro' H. 4	Gt. Driffield 16	209	348
.....to & cha	E. R. York .	Hull 9	Beverley....11	Hedon.....7	183	126
.....pa	N. R. York .	Stokesley 6	Guisborough 6	Yarm 9	244	416
.....to	N. R. York .	Pickering....5	Kir.Moorside.4	New Malton .9	226	231
.....pa	E. R. York & W. R. York	Aldborough..3	York 14	Knaresboro' .6	206	482
East and .....pa	W. R. York	Skipton.....6	Clitheroe ...12	Colne 8	222	420
...in the Forest.pa	N. R. York .	Easingwold . 6	New Malton 15	York 11	210	565
...Long.....pa	Westmorlnd	Appleby.....4	Penrith.....12	Orton 12	274	785

...RSTON MAGNA, or Broad Marston. In 1788 specimens of a ...s blue stone, almost filled with cornua ammonis, overspread with ...rl, were raised here in masses sufficiently large to form beautiful ... side-tables.

...RTIN'S, ST. The Ellesmere-canal passes through this parish. ...some large coal works, and the great road from Shrewsbury to ... has here been diverted from its original course whereby a con- ...distance has been saved.

Extensive coal works.

...TOCK. Here is a spacious market-place, near which is a ... fluted column, a model of the celebrated pillar of Trajan, at ...ouse, the seat of the Earl of Pebroke.

...Wednesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, second Thursday in October for hogs and pedlers'

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
44	Marton on the Moor .....to & cha	N. R. York.	Borobridge ..3	Ripon 4	Thirsk 10	209	209
16	Marwell ....ham	Hants	Newport 1	Carisbrooke..1	Niton 8	85	....
11	Marwood.....pa	Devon	Barnstable...3	Ilfracombe...7	CombeMartin 7	195	944
13	Marwood .....to	Durham	BarnardCast. 4	Staindrop....5	Wolsingham 11	250	200
11	Maryansleigh .....pa	Devon	South Molton 3	Chulmleigh ..6	Tiverton....15	180	317
9	Maryport* ....m t	Cumberland	Cockermouth 7	Workington .7	Wigton.....16	311	3877
11	Marystowe .....pa	Devon	Tavistock....7	Launceston ..7	Oakhampton14	209	508
21	Mary, St.....pa	Kent	NewRomney 2	Hythe 7	Appledore ...8	71	113
11	Mary, St., Church ..pa	Devon	Torquay ... 2	Newton Bus. 6	Teignmouth..6	194	1204
54	Mary, St., Church † .....ham & pa	Glamorgan..	Cowbridge...2	Bridgend 8	Cardiff 12	172	150
16	Mary, St. ..... ex pa	Hants	Southampton 1	Botley 6	Romsey 9	75	1125
54	Mary, St., on the Hill .pa	Glamorgan..	Cowbridge...5	Bridgend 4	Llantrissent. 7	178	257
21	Mary, St., Hoo.....pa	Kent	Rochester ...7	Southend .. 10	Gravesend ..12	34	314
6	Mary, St., in the Marsh.....cha	Cambridge..	Wisbeach ...4	Peterboro' ..16	March 8	87	....
8	Mary's, St.‡ .....isle	Cornwall ...	St. Martin's I. 2	Lands End..27	Penzance...37	318	....

Rapid improvement of the town.

* MARYPORT, or Elnefoot, a market and sea-port town, situated at the north side of the mouth of the river Ellen. But a few years prior to 1750 this was a very insignificant place, the resort only of a few fishermen, who occupied some miserable huts along the shore; it was then called Ellen Foot, being a creek at the mouth of the Ellen. In the above named year, the foundations of the present town and harbour were laid, and the new town named Maryport, by Humphrey Senhouse, Esq., the proprietor of the soil, in compliment to his wife. From that period it has progressively been approaching to its present importance. It is neat and well-built, and considered to be very healthy. The opening of a coal-trade has been the chief cause of the flourishing condition of Maryport. For the conveniency of shipping, wooden piers and quays have been constructed on the shore. Here also are three ship-building yards, and a patent slip where many large vessels for the American, West India, Baltic, and coasting trades, are built. The sands in this neighbourhood being well adapted for sea-bathing, the town is now attended by a considerable number of visitors who come here for that purpose during the summer season.

Excellent grazing pasture.

† MARY, SAINT, CHURCH. The soil of this parish reclines on limestone, and affords a remarkably sweet pasture. The sheep, fed on the Downs here, are highly prized; and their wool obtains a preference in the market.

Fair, held on the Down, August 24.

Abounding in mineral productions.

‡ MARY'S, ST. The chief of the Scilly islands, containing, by estimation, 1520 acres, and extending about two miles and a half in length, and one and a half in breadth. It consists of rocky heights of considerable elevation, intermixed with fertile valleys. The hills, like those of Cornwall, abound with mineral productions. Fish of various kinds are caught off the shores. Hugh Town, or New Town, the capital of the island, is situated at the base of the Garrison-hill, and is furnished with a custom-house, a council-house, and a prison; but this place, from its low situation, is liable to injury from inundations of the sea. The harbour, which is defended by a pier, contains from three to five fathoms of water, with good anchorage, but the entrance is difficult. It is commanded by a small fort, which, from the arrangement of the ground plan, is named Star-castle; and here the standard is hoisted daily. It was erected in the reign of Elizabeth, by Sir Francis Godolphin, then governor of the Scilly islands. That office is now vested in the Duke of Leeds, and there is also a lieutenant-governor, appointed by the king; but neither of them residing here, the local authority devolves on the captain of the company, stationed at Star-castle, who derives considerable emolument from the situation.

MATLOCK, DERBYSHIRE.

	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
4	Masham*...m t pa & to	N. R. York.	Ripon 10	Middleham .. 9	Bedale 6	223	2995
4	Mashbury .....pa	Essex	Chelmsford .. 6	Dunmow 7	Chip. Ongar 10	35	96
9	Mason .....to	Northumb ..	Newcastle...7	Morpeth.....9	Blyth 11	282	134
7	Massingham, Great..vil	Norfolk.....	Swaffham ..10	Litcham 8	Lynn 12	103	850
7	Massingham, Little..pa	Norfolk.....	11	 9	12	103	165
4	Matching.....pa	Essex	Harlow.....3	BishopsStort. 7	Epping 9	25	621
9	Matfen, East.....to	Northumb ..	Hexham....10	Newcastle..18	Corbridge....6	281	130
9	Matfen, West..... to	Northumb ..	10	 17	 6	281	319
6	Mathern.....pa	Monmouth ..	Chepstow ...2	B. Rock Inn .3	Newport ...14	135	412
2	Mathon .....pa	Worcester ..	Ledbury.....7	Gt. Malvern .2	Bromyard....9	120	690
7	Matlask .....pa	Norfolk.....	Holt 6	Aylesham....6	Cromer.....7	124	218
7	Matley .....to	Chester	Stockport....7	Ashton un L. 4	Glossop.....4	182	262
0	Matlock† .....pa	Derby	Wirksworth .4	Winster 5	Bakewell . ..9	144	3262

* MASHAM, a market-town, situated on the south bank of the river Ure, in a most delightful and fertile part of the county. Many of the inhabitants of this town are employed in a woollen manufactory established here. A court leet is held in Masham annually for the recovery of debts under 40*s*. Here are a grammar-school, founded by William Danby, Esq., in 1760, a charity-school, and two Sunday-schools. Masham was formerly the residence of the great baronial family of Scroope.

Market, Tuesday.—*Fairs*, September 17 and 18, for horned cattle, sheep, and pedlery.

† MATLOCK, a village delightfully seated, partly in a valley, and partly on the declivity of a hill, on the eastern bank of the river Derwent. This place derives all its importance from the mineral springs, which are situated about a mile and a half south-westward of the original village of Matlock, which consists chiefly of stone buildings, and at its entrance is a neat stone bridge over the Derwent. The church is an ancient structure, with a square tower, and having in the interior an arched ceiling, decorated with paintings representing subjects taken from the Scripture history. It is most romantically situated on the verge of a precipitous rock, embosomed in the thick foliage of the trees by which it is encompassed. The inhabitants in general derive employment from the cotton manufactures, and the lead-mines with which the neighbouring mountains are abundantly stored. Matlock Bath may be considered as a distinct village of modern date, it having originated since the discovery of the tepid mineral springs here, or rather since the period when they acquired reputation and attracted public notice, which was about 1698, soon after which they were enclosed, and commodious buildings were erected near them for the accommodation of visitors. All the warm springs have their source at the height of from fifteen to thirty yards from the surface of the river, all the springs which burst forth at higher or lower levels being of the common temperature; whence Dr. Short rationally conjectures that the Matlock water acquires its heat by passing through a stratum of lime-stone, or, as it is otherwise called, croilstone, the height and thickness of which must correspond with the sources of the tepid springs. The mineral impregnation of this water is exceedingly slight, consisting chiefly of calcareous earth, held in solution by carbonic acid. It is indeed lighter than common water, and may therefore be supposed to be more pure; and hence its medicinal virtue must depend chiefly on its temperature, which is somewhat inferior to that of Bristol water, being about sixty-eight or sixty-nine degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer. It is used both internally and externally; and among the diseases in which it is regarded as beneficial, may be enumerated glandular affection, scrofula in its various forms, hæmoptoe, or hemorrhage from the lungs, consumption, diabetes, fluor albus, calculous affections, dyspepsia, and what are termed nervous diseases, rheumatism, and cutaneous complaints. The season, at this watering-place, lasts from about the end of April to the beginning of November, during which period the number of visitants is

Ancient church.

Medicinal springs.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population.
15	Matson* .....pa	Gloucester..	Gloucester...2	Painswick ..5	Stroud.....7		107	55
9	Matterdale ...to & cha	Cumberland	Penrith.....10	Keswick 8	Shapp 13		286	355
20	Mattersey .....pa	Notts.....	Bawtry.....4	East Retford.6	Gainsboro'..10		152	456
16	Mattingley..ham & cha	Hants	HartfordBrid.3	Odiham 4	Reading 10		39	517
27	Mattishall.....pa	Norfolk.....	EastDereham 5	Norwich ...12	Hingham 7		105	1093
26	Maughans, St. .....pa	Monmouth..	Monmouth...4	Abergaven. 12	Hereford ...17		133	172
9	Maughanby .....ham	Cumberland	Penrith.....8	Kirk Oswald.2	Aldstone M. 12		291	....
3	Mauldon ..... pa	Bedford	Ampthill 2	Bedford 8	Silsoe 2		45	1231
44	Maunby upon Wharle to	N. R. York.	Allerton.....5	Bedale 6	Thirsk 7		224	226
22	Mawdesley .....to	Lancaster...	Chorley 6	Preston 11	Ormskirk . . 8		209	866
29	Mawesley .....ham	Northamp ..	Kettering....6	Northampt. 10	Rothwell . . .5		76	....
8	Mawes, St.† .....m t	Cornwall ...	Falmouth....3	Penryn 6	Truro 11		265	1558
8	Mawgan.....pa	Cornwall ...	St.ColumbM. 4	Padstow.....8	Wadebridge 10		149	745
8	Mawgan.....pa	Cornwall ...	Helstone,....4	Falmouth....9	Redruth....12		276	1094
8	Mawnan.....pa	Cornwall ...	Falmouth....4	Helstone 9	Penryn 6		272	578
27	Mawthy.....pa	Norfolk.....	Yarmouth ...6	Acle 7	Norwich ...17		125	86
24	Mawthorpe .....ham	Lincoln	Alford..... 2	Spilsby 7	Burgh 7		140	....

MATLOCK.

sometimes very considerable; and even if it should be admitted that the virtues of Matlock water are nearly commensurate with those of tepid water from any other source, still invalids may often derive much benefit from a temporary residence here, as in addition to the acknowledged advantage of warm bathing, the influence of air and exercise, with the pleasing effect of romantic and beautiful scenery, must in many cases prove highly serviceable. Beautiful petrifactions, or rather calcarious incrustations, are formed by the depositions which take place from the water on various bodies over which it flows, after having percolated the limestone-rocks. The entrance to Matlock-dale, in which the warm springs are situated, is on the south side through a rock, which has been blasted for the purpose of forming a convenient road. From this spot the prospects present scenes of extraordinary and indefinable beauty or sublimity. On the left are vast and lofty ledges of bare massive rock; and on the other side of the valley, peaks extending four or five hundred feet in perpendicular height, form an immense natural rampart, clothed by a variety of trees and shrubs, which increase the effect of the view by their contrast with the opposite rock. The lower parts of the dale are covered with wood, partially shading the banks and heightening the beauty of the river, which flows alternately with a rapid current on a deep and gentle stream, along the winding course of this mountain chasm, which preserves a similar character of romantic beauty through its whole extent of about two miles. Among the prominent objects in Matlock-dale is the High Tor, a towering peak, rising almost perpendicularly from the bank of the Derwent to the height of 300 feet, about one half of which consists of a spiring mass of uninterrupted rock.

Delightful prospects.

Fairs, February 25, May 9, July 16, October 24, for horned cattle and sheep.

* MATSON. Robin's Wood-hill, in this parish, is a delightful eminence, in the shape of a cone; it rises immediately from the vale, and forms a beautiful object to the surrounding country; the ascent from the vale to the summit is nearly a mile in length; and the soil being extremely fertile, every side is covered with almost continual verdure.

† MAWES, ST., a borough, small sea-port, and market-town. It consists of one irregularly built street, which is situated at the foot of a hill, and faces the sea. The inhabitants are, for the most part, fishermen and pilots, and the chief occupation of the former is taking pilchards. The only manufacture carried on here is in cables and ropes for the vessels, fishing-boats, &c., of the port. The privilege of sending members to Parliament, has been possessed by this borough since 1562. The lord of this manor, which extends over the creek and harbour, is entitled to duties of anchorage and bushelage, and all wrecks of vessels found there.

Its manufacture.

Market, Friday.

of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
.....pa	Northamp ..	Mt.Deeping .2	Peterboro' ..8	Stamford 7	89	576
.....ham	Somerset ...	Axbridge ...2	W.superMare8	Wrington....7	130	....
.....pa	Warwick...	Coleshill.....3	Meriden ...4	Coventry 9	100	352
.....pa & to	Stafford	Ashbourn....3	Uttoxeter .. 9	Cheadle 10	153	1366
.....pa	Sussex	Wadhurst ...5	TunbridgeW.8	Uckfield 9	44	2738
.....ham	Gloucester..	Sodbury 3	Bristol 10	Bath 12	117	....
.....pa	Essex	Burnham 4	Maldon.....9	Rayleigh...11	46	226
King's ....to	Westmorlnd	Appleby 5	Penrith.....10	Shapp 6	275	195
Maulds..ham	Westmorlnd	 5	12	 5	275	...
..... to	Cumberland	Cockermouth 8	Maryport... 8	Wigton 9	310	265
.....to	Cumberland	Wigton 9	 9	Ireby.....8	311	213
.....to	Lancaster...	Clitheroe 2	Burnley 8	Colne 8	219	63
.....ham	Westmorlnd	Orton 9	Penrith.....9	Appleby....12	279	....
.....pa	Derby	Ashby de la Z.3	Burton 10	Mt. Bosworth 8	114	1535
.....pa	Devon	Tavistock ... 7	Plymouth ..10	Plympton E .8	204	336
.....pa	Leicester ...	Rockingham .5	Mt. Harboro'.6	Uppingham ..7	89	513
.....to	Lancaster...	Kirkham 2	Garstang....9	Preston.....9	226	242
m[.....pa	Bucks	Gt. Marlow ..3	Henley 5	H. Wycombe 8	34	384
y...to & cha	Durham	Durham 8	Gateshead . 14	Chester-le-St.9	266	466
.....pa	Hants	Alton 4	Alresford 6	Basingstoke.10	51	418

TOCK. Here are the ruins of Maxstock-priory, founded in anons regular of St. Augustine, by William de Clinton, Earl don, who also in the reign of Edward III. erected Maxstock- ble building, in the form of a parallelogram, with an hexa- ttled tower at each angle; its noble machiolated gateway is d on each side by a tower, also of an hexagonal form; and which are covered with plates of iron, display the arms of the ckingham. A part of the interior of this building was acci- troyed by fire, still the greater part of it remains, and forms ng specimen of the style of architecture of the fourteenth and nturies, and among these are the venerable chapel, the spacious rge dining-room, the door and chimney of which are curiously with carved work. The walls of the great court still contain odgments for soldiery. This castle was visited by Richard III., s march towards Nottingham, previous to the battle of Bos- .

The castle.

IELD, or Maghfield. Here are the remains of a palace which longed to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and is said to have y St. Dunstan, who also erected a wooden church here; from eeds and instruments dated at this palace, it appears to have urite residence of the archbishops; in the early part of last e palace was in a tolerably perfect state, when the roof and taken down, and much of the stone, and other materials, cting several houses in the neighbourhood; the lofty stone , however, left standing; the east end has long been converted -house, where several antiquities, said to have belonged to St. re exhibited. Here is a very large room, which goes by the e Queen's-chamber, Queen Elizabeth having once honoured it resence; on the stone mantle-piece of another apartment, Kitchen-chamber, is engraven the date, 1371; the arches of ll still remain; its dimensions within are sixty-eight feet by , in each side of the walls are three very lofty windows, and fourth; and in the centre of the upper end was a seat for a stone fret work, of whose back is yet to be seen in the wall; the is also entire, and with the gateway built up forms a dwelling- 1389, the church, and almost the whole parish, were destroyed

Remains of a palace.

May 30, for pedler's ware; November 13, for cattle and pedler's ware.

ENHAM. This place is celebrated for its abbey, which is ntly situated on the banks of the Thames, it was particularly in the last century as being the retiring place of a society of

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
35	Meer .....to	Stafford	Cheadle 4	Newcastle ..8	Stone 7	153	....
44	Meerbeck .....ham	W. R. York	Settle 3	Gisburne 9	Skipton 14	232	....
36	Meerbrook .....cha	Stafford	Leek 3	Congleton ...9	Longnor 8	157	....
18	Meesdon .....pa	Hereford....	Barkway 4	Buntingford..6	BishopaStor.10	40	188
33	Meeson ....to	Salop	Newport 5	Wellington..8	Mt. Drayton .9	147	....
11	Meeth.....pa	Devon	Hatherleigh..3	Torrington..10	Chumleigh..11	204	288
56	Meifod* .....pa	Montgomery	Welshpool..6	Llanfair 7	Llanfyllin . ..5	182	1937
44	Melbecks .....to	N. R. York.	Ruth.....4	Askrigg 7	Bernard Cas.14	246	1455
6	Melbourn.....pa	Cambridge..	Royston 3	Caxton 8	Cambridge..10	40	1474
10	Melbourne .....pa	Derby	Ashby.....6	Burton 10	Derby 8	122	2801
46	Melbourne.....to	E. R. York .	Pocklington .5	York 12	Mt.Weighton 9	195	463
12	Melbury, West .....pa	Dorset.....	Shaftesbury..3	Blandford ...9	Sturminster..9	104	354
12	Melbury Bubb .....pa	Dorset.....	Sherborne ...9	Yeovil.....8	Dorchester..14	126	121
12	Melbury, Osmond...pa	Dorset.....	 9	 7	15	126	380
12	Melbury, Upper ....pa	Dorset.....	10	 8	14	127	83
3	Melchbourn .....pa	Bedford.....	Higham Fer. 5	Kimbolton...5	Bedford 13	63	227
12	Melcombe, East ..ham	Dorset.....	Dorchester ..9	Blandford ...9	Sturminster..9	112	....
12	Melcombe, West ...pa	Dorset.....	 9	10	 9	113	172
12	Melcombe Regis† ..m t	Dorset.....	 7	Weymouth ..0	Wareham ..20	127	5126

MEDMENHAM.

men of wit and fashion, under the title of Monks of St. Francis, whose habits they assumed, but whose manners are said to have been very different; but whatever were their real principles, many of their transactions were undoubtedly vicious and dishonourable; their motto *"Fay ce gun voudras,"* inscribed over the door, is still visible; several late additions have been made to this ancient building, which display much good taste and propriety.

Mineral springs.

* MEIFOD, or Myfod. Here are two mineral springs, believed to be efficacious in removing cutaneous and scrofulous complaints. Besides the ruins of three buildings, probably monastic, several pavements have been dug out, one was found in a field called Maes-y-Porth, i. e. the field of the gateway. The vicinity of the two brooks, or Lanas, seems to strengthen the probability; and there is a spot here called Pentre-go, which is analogous to Smithfield.

Market, Friday.—*Fairs*, January 20, last Tuesday in April, and September 22.

† MELCOMBE REGIS, a borough and market-town. It stands on the north side of the estuary of the river Wey, which divides it from the sea-port and borough-town of Weymouth, with which it enjoys a singular inter-community of municipal government and political privileges. The communication between this place and Weymouth anciently took place by means of a ferry-boat, guided by a rope stretched across the mouth of the creek, or harbour. This conveyance was replaced in 1597, after the towns had been united, by a wooden bridge of seventeen arches, which structure was damaged in the civil war between Charles I. and the Parliament; and after having been rebuilt in the same manner, at different periods, it was at length entirely removed, and in 1770 the present bridge was erected about seventy yards further above the entrance of the harbour. At Melcombe is a convenient market-place; and here also is the town-hall, or guildhall, for the meetings of the corporation and the transaction of municipal and judicial business of Melcombe and Weymouth. The corporation consists of a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen counsellors.

Birthplace of Sir J. Thornill.

At Melcombe was born, in 1675, Sir James Thornhill, the celebrated painter of the cupola of St. Paul's, and of the halls of Greenwich-hospital and Blenheim. He practised originally as a house painter, but afterwards applied to historical subjects, and with so much success, that he equalled the best painters of his time. In 1719 he was appointed historical painter to George I., and a few months afterwards received the honour of knighthood. He was employed in several extensive works, but the advantage he derived from them was not always equal to his merit or his labour. The taste of the age was not favourable to genius; the artist being paid in proportion to the space covered, rather than to the value of

es of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
n.....pa	Northumb ..	Morpeth.....6	Newcastle..17	Rothbury...14	292	114
eth.....pa	Cambridge..	Royston 4	Caxton.....9	Cambridge...9	41	643
d,Long*.m t & pa	Suffolk	Sudbury.....4	BurySt.Edm 12	Clare.....7	58	2514
ıgthorp .....ham	Westmorlnd	Penrith.....5	Shapp 7	Appleby....10	281	....
ıdge .....to	Northumb ..	Hexham....13	Haltwhistle..1	Allendale....9	285	347
ham†...m t & pa	Wilts	Devizes.....7	Chippenham .8	Trowbridge..6	96	5866
m.....pa	Flint.....	St. Asaph... 2	Abergeley ...8	Holywell ...10	213	633
ıt.....pa	Pembroke ..	Cardigan 9	HaverfordW18	Newport 5	248	530
g.....pa & to	Lancaster...	Kirkby Lons. 5	Burton 6	Lancaster...12	252	1962
g.....to & cha	Lancaster...	Ormskirk 6	Liverpool....7	Prescot.....7	205	559
n, St. .....pa	Cornwall ...	Callington ..4	Saltash 6	Plymouth ..11	226	330
.....pa	Suffolk	Eye 4	Diss 5	Stowmarket 12	90	613
.....to & cha	Derby	C. in theFrith 9	Glossop 6	Stockport ...7	174	2059
.....to & cha	Lancaster...	Blackburn...3	Preston.....9	Clitheroe ...11	215	2071
.....pa	Somerset....	Frome.....3	Bath 11	Wells 12	106	1259
.....ham	Suffolk	Halesworth..1	Blythburgh..3	Saxmundha.10	99	....
yrn .....pa	Carnarvon ..	Pwllheli ...10	Nevin 8	Bardsey Isle 12	253	311
rby .....pa	Cumberland	Penrith 8	Aldstone M. 10	Kirk Oswald 5	291	286
rby .....to	N. R. York	Middleham ..4	Leyburn.....5	Askrigg 9	236	127
rby .....to	N. R. York	Ripon 4	Thirsk.....8	Boroughbrid. 8	214	388
s, St.....pa	Monmouth .	Cardiff 5	Newport 8	Caerphilly ..7	156	606
ıh .....ti	Dorset.....	Beaminster ..2	Bridport 5	Crewkerne ..7	139	....
ıby.....pa	N. R. York	Richmond ..6	Darlington ..7	BernardCas. 12	238	614
ım.....to & cha	W. R. York	Huddersfield..7	Penistone....9	Ashton un L.14	184	2746
ı .....pa	Suffolk	Woodbridge .2	WickhamMt.3	Orford.....10	79	707
ı .....to	E. R. York .	South Cave ..5	Barton 7	Hull 9	187	133
ı Constable ...pa	Norfolk....	Holt 6	Fakenham ..9	Foulsham....5	116	122

ting. Thus, for the dome of St. Paul's, Sir James was paid 40*s.* ıre yard; and for the hall of Blenheim 25*s.* While painting that aul's, he approached so nearly to the edge of the scaffold, to the effect of his work, that he was saved from being dashed to y his servant, who, seeing his danger, instantaneously cast a pot ır at the figures, which caused him to rush forward for their tion, and was thus the means of preserving him from destruction. at his seat at Thornhill, near Weymouth, in 1734, leaving a son and ter; the latter of whom was married to the celebrated Hogarth.

Market, Tuesday and Friday.—*Fair*, June 16, 17, and 18.

MELCOMBE REGIS.

:LFORD, LONG, a market-town very pleasantly situated, and mile in length, from which circumstance it is called Long Melford. ımer-green, in this parish, is a petrifying spring, and some years veral Roman urns were discovered here. The petty sessions are ıere.

Petrifying spring.

Tuesday (disused).—*Fairs*, Whit-Tuesday, for pedlery, Wednesday and Thursday, ınd sheep.

:LKSHAM, a market-town and parish, formerly of much greater ıce than at present; it is situated on the acclivity of an eminence ·ises from the river Avon, and consists principally of one long the houses are irregularly, but well built, of freestone. The trade principally in the manufacture of broad cloths, for which it was celebrated, but is now comparatively declined; the market is ry other Thursday for cattle, but there is no regular market for ıs. Two mineral springs have lately been discovered here, the ·ong chalybeate and the other a saline aperient; the latter is said ıally efficacious with the Cheltenham spa, in bilious and scorbutic ıts. The petty sessions for Melksham and Tinhead division of lred are holden here.

Manufacture of broad cloths.

Market, Thursday.—*Fair*, July 27, for horned cattle, sheep, and horses.

LLS, a parish situated between the Frome-canal and a branch of n, and abounding with coals, lead, pipe-clay, manganese, and ·arth, and has a small manufactory of broad-cloth.

Monday after Trinity Monday, for all sorts of cattle, cheese, and toys; and Sep-

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
27	Melton, Great .....pa	Norfolk.....	Norwich 7	Wymondham 5	E. Dereham.12	105	496
46	Melton on the Hill...pa	W. R. York	Doncaster ...5	Rotherham ..9	Tickhill 9	166	169
27	Melton, Little .....pa	Norfolk.....	Norwich 6	Wymondham 6	E. Dereham.13	106	282
23	Melton Mowbray* .m t	Leicester ...	Nottingham 18	Grantham ..16	Leicester ...16	105	2669
24	Melton Ross .....pa	Lincoln.....	Brigg.....6	Barton 8	Hull 13	161	188
45	Melton, West .....to	W. R. York	Rotherham ..6	Barnesley....6	Doncaster ..12	166	....
46	Meltonby .....to	E. R. York .	Pocklington .2	York 14	NewMalton 16	213	69
33	Melverley .....pa	Salop.....	Shrewsbury 11	Oswestry ..10	Welshpool . 11	164	216
11	Membury .....pa	Devon	Axminster ..4	Chard 5	Honiton 9	151	670
47	Menai Bridge†	Anglesea & Carnarvon	Holyhead...21	Conway 14	Chester.....64	254	....
36	Mendham .....pa	Suffolk	Harleston ...2	Bungay.....8	Halesworth.10	103	981

Celebrated hunting district.

* MELTON MOWBRAY, a market-town, situated in a vale on the banks of the river Eye, over which it has two good bridges, and another over Sleaford-brook. Of late years this town has been much improved; the houses are in general well built, and the streets well paved and lighted. The market is one of the largest in the kingdom for cattle. One of the principal attractions of Melton, and the cause of the growing improvement of the town, is the celebrated Subscription Hunt, to which it gives name. The season commences in November, and lasts five months, during which time it is frequented by the leading sportsmen from all parts of the kingdom. Here is stabling for 700 horses, also a subscription library and news-room. Bobbin net and hosiery are manufactured here. The petty sessions are holden here. Melton Mowbray has given birth to the following eminent public characters:—John De Kirkby, who was Canon of Wells and York, Dean of Winburn, Archdeacon of Coventry, and, in 1272, was made keeper of the great seal, and in the following year, lord high treasurer of England; William De Melton, provost of Beverley, and afterwards archbishop of York, was appointed lord high treasurer of England, by Edward II., in 1325, and lord chancellor by Edward III., in 1334; and John Henley, better known by the appellation of Orator Henley, was born here, August 3, 1692.

Market, Tuesday.—*Fairs*, Monday and Tuesday after January 17, on the Monday a show of horses, Tuesday horses and horned cattle; March 13, Holy Thursday, Whit-Tuesday, for horses, horned cattle, and sheep; August 21, for ditto and swine; and September 7.

Difficult navigation.

† MENAI, STRAIT AND BRIDGE, a strait, or arm of the sea, separating the counties of Anglesea and Carnarvon. It runs in a direction north-east and south-west, extends fourteen miles in length, measuring from Bay Glâs to Abermenai, and communicating across it, was maintained by six ferries, established at Beaumaris, Garth, Porthaethwy, Moel-y-Don, Tal-y-Foel, and Abermenai. The name Menai, or rather Mainau, signifies narrow water; and although the breadth of the strait amounts to two miles, immediately within the Bar of Carnarvon, yet a little southward of Porthaethwy it does not exceed 200 yards. The navigation of the Menai is of much importance, vessels being able to float quietly through at periods when the wind totally prevents the possibility of sailing round by Holyhead. This navigation, however, was impeded and endangered by an assemblage of rocks, at a place called Pwllceriss (Pwll-cer-Issa), and sometimes the Swellies. Those called the Platters, the Swelly, Benllâs, Gordd-goch, Cribbiniau, and Britannia-rocks, were well known, and much dreaded by the navigators of the channel; but the bounty of Parliament has been wisely and benevolently applied in cutting away so much of these dangerous masses as has rendered the passage both easy and secure. The passage of the Tewy of Porthaelhwy, or Bangor-ferry, was attended with both danger and delay, inconveniences seriously felt by the public after the union of Great Britain and Ireland. To remedy this great obstruction, an improved line of road was undertaken, and the erection of a bridge over the Menai suggested. The place selected for the latter was the vicinity of Bangor-ferry, then possessed by the Lady Erskine, to whom was paid the sum of £26,395. for her interest,

es of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dis Lon
sham*.....pa	Suffolk	Stowmarket .7	Debenham ..5	Eye 7	8
iott† .....pa	Cornwall ...	Liskeard 3	Callington ..8	East Looe ...8	22
thorpe.....to	E. R. York	New Malton .3	York 16	Gt. Driffield 19	
n .....to	W. R. York	Otley.....3	Bradford 8	Keighley 8	
orpe.....to	E. R. York .	Howden.....5	Selby.. 6	Mt Weighton 14	
ore .....pa & to	Bucks	Ivinghoe.....4	LeightonBuz .4	Aylesbury ...7	
th .....to	W. R. York	Knaresboro' 11	Ripon.....11	Skipton.....16	21
, Great .. ....to	Chester	Gt. Neston .10	Liverpool 8	Chester.....20	20
, Little .....to	Chester	 9	10	19	20
, North‡ .....pa	Lancaster...	Ormskirk 8	Preston.....15	Liverpool .. 20	22
Ravers.....ham	Lancaster...	 8	Liverpool ..10	Prescot.....15	21
East§ ... .pa	Hants	Petersfield...5	Hambledon ..6	B. Waltham 10	5
West .....pa	Hants	 8	 7	 8	5
stoke.....pa	Hants	Bis. Waltham 5	 5	Petersfield ..10	6
am .....pa	Kent	Rochester ...7	Gravesend ..6	Wrotham ...5	2

irty years purchase upon the averaged annual receipts. Mr. was then derected to proceed with the construction of a bridge, g to plans submitted previously to a committee of the House of is; and Mr. W. A. Provis was appointed resident engineer. The ie of the suspension-bridge was laid in private, on the 10th of 1819, by the resident engineer; it is a block of marble, in weight ree tons, placed in the sea-face of the large pier on Ynys-y-Moch. e four stone arches on the Anglesea, and three on the Carnarvon- e of the water, each fifty-two feet and a half span, with a spring- sixty-five feet above high water level. From the sea-extremities arcades arise two supporting pyramids, the summits of which ty feet above the carriage-way. The length of the catenary, or d part, is 579 feet, five inches, and three quarters. The Menai- as completed in the space of five years and a half from the date ommencement; and the public now willingly acknowledge the its eminent projector, and have learned to place implicit con- the stability of his work, and the security of his design.

NDLESHAM, a parish, and formerly a market-town, is situated miry soil, near the source of the river Deben. Towards the ie seventeenth century, an ancient silver crown was dug up here, eighed about sixty ounces, and supposed to have belonged to one ngs of the East Angles.

Fair, October 2, for cattle.

HINIOTT, or Mynheniott. *Fairs*, April 23, June 11, and July 25, for cattle, &c.

OLES, NORTH. Martin Meer was formerly a large pool, or rounded chiefly by boggy land, and contained about 3632 acres. an attempt was made to drain the stagnant water, by Mr. Fleet- f Bank-hall, but the work being ineffectually performed, the es were washed away by a high tide, in 1755, and the Meer lapsed into its original condition; it is remarkable that in drain- Meer, eight canoes were discovered, in shape and dimensions those used in America. In 1781, Mr. Eccleston, then resident brick-hall, resolved to make another attempt, he enlarged the d erected three different pairs of flood-gates; the first to keep ea, the second half a mile nearer the Meer, and the third close rst, but opening in a contrary direction; by these means the l lands on the Meer, which was formerly worth no more than 4*s*. let subsequently for between £2. and £3.; it is principally used age, that being considered a safer pursuit than tillage; good e been made across the Meer by means of fagots covered with a of sand.

, EAST. *Fair*, September 19, for horses.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population.
6	Mepole.....pa	Cambridge..	Ely 7	Chatteris 5	Cambridge..14		64	433
3	Meppersball .....pa	Bedford & Herts.. ..	Silsoe 4	Shefford 2	Hitchin 6		40	444
10	Mercaston .....to	Derby	Derby 7	Ashbourn....7	Belper.....7		133	163
17	Merchton ... .ham	Hereford....	Kington 5	Pembridge...2	Weobley 5		150	....
7	Mere .....to	Chester	NetherKnutz.3	Altringham ..6	Warrington.10		175	552
24	Mere .....pa	Lincoln.....	Lincoln.....5	Sleaford 14	Newark 16		129	....
34	Mere .....pa	Somerset ...	Glastonbury .4	Wells 7	Bridgewater 12		127	1272
41	Mere*.....m t & pa	Wilts	Bruton 8	Hindon.....7	Shaftesbury..7		179	2708
39	Merevale .. ..pa	Leicester & Warwick.	Atherstone ..1	Tamworth...7	Coleshill 8		108	246
21	Mereworth .....pa	Kent	Wrotham....5	Maidstone ...6	Tunbridge ...7		29	782
52	Meriadog .....to	Denbigh	St. Asaph ..3	Denbigh 3	Abergeley ..10		213	....
39	Meriden .....pa	Warwick ..	Coventry 6	Stone Brigde.2	Birmingham 12		97	892
23	Merill Grange.....ham	Leicester ...	Ashby de la Z.7	Kegworth ...5	Loughboro' ..7		116	....
30	Mering.....ext pa dis	Notts	Newark 8	Tuxford 6	EastRetford 13		132	4
56	Merioneth† .....co	Merioneth ..	.....	.....	.....		....	35609
27	Merkeshall .....pa	Norfolk.....	Norwich 3	Wymondham9	Loddon.....11		109	32
34	Merridge .....ham	Somerset....	Bridgewater .6	Taunton 9	Watchet ...12		145	....
30	Merriel Bridge ....ham	Notts	Tuxford 4	East Retford.4	Ollerton 7		161	....
13	Merrington ....pa & to	Durham	Bis. Auckland4	Durham 8	Darlington. 13		252	1326

Birthplace of the celebrated Lord Cottington.

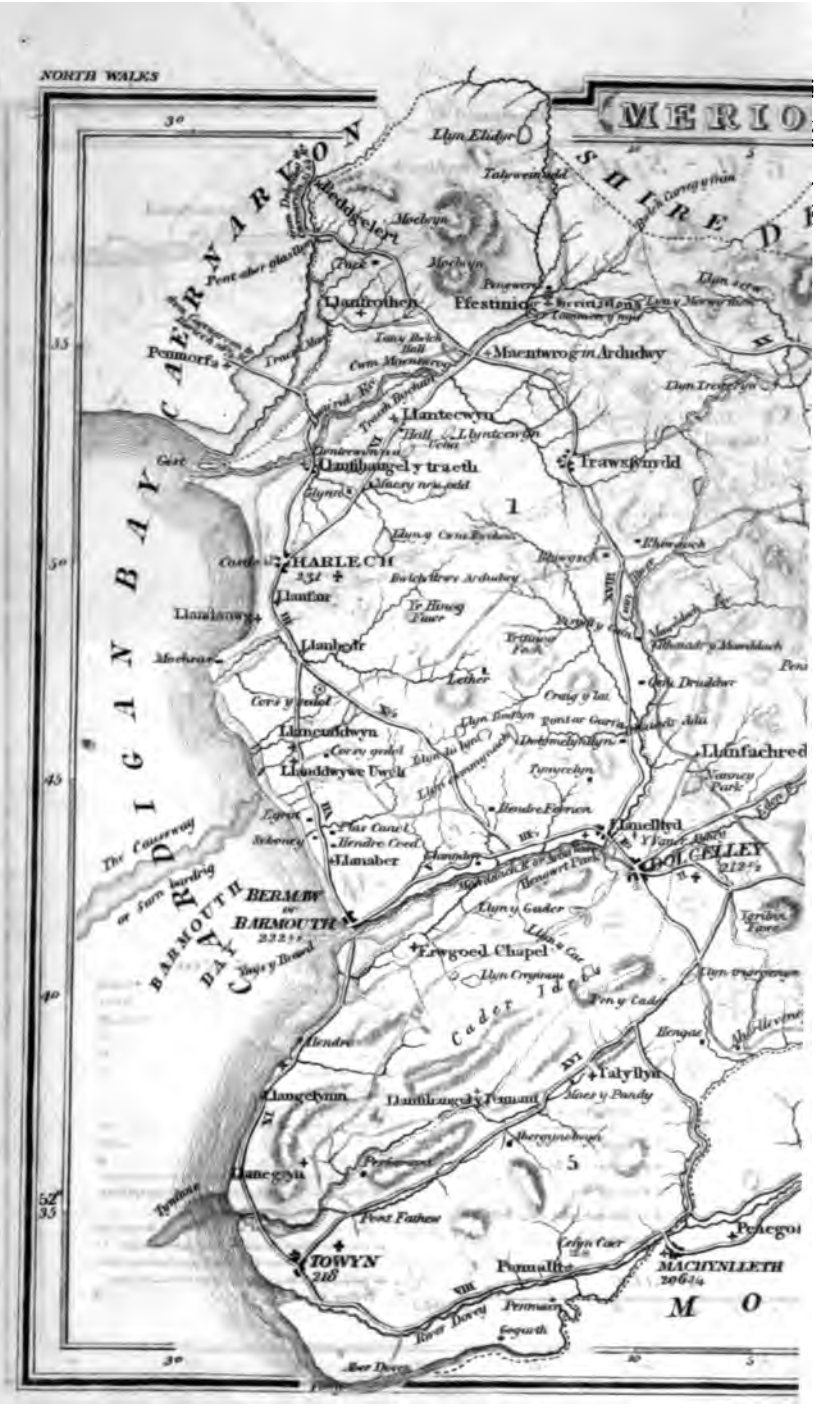
* MERE, a market-town, situated in an angle of the county, bordering upon Dorsetshire and Somersetshire; it was formerly of considerably greater importance than at present, and had a fine castle standing upon an adjacent eminence, which still retains the name of Castle-hill. The principal manufacture of the town is in dowlas and bed-tickens, which gives employment to a considerable portion of the female part of the inhabitants. Francis, Lord Cottington, a celebrated statesman, of the time of Charles I., and Mr. Francis Potter, well known for his mechanical inventions and ingenious writings, were both natives of this town.

Market, Tuesday.—*Fairs*, May 17, and October 10, for cattle, pigs, cheese, and pedlery.

Romantic scenery.

† MERIONETHSHIRE is bounded on the north by Carnarvonshire and Denbighshire; on the east by the latter county, and that of Montgomery; and on the west by the Irish Sea. Its form is irregularly triangular, gradually contracting, as it runs southwards, till it terminates almost in a point. It measures thirty-six miles from north to south, thirty-four across, in its broadest part; and is 154 miles in circumference. It contains 691 square miles; 442,240 acres; one county town (Harlech); five hundreds; four market towns; thirty-seven parishes; returns one member to Parliament; is partly in the diocese of Bangor and St. Asaph, province of Canterbury. The face of this country is varied throughout with a most romantic mixture of all the peculiar scenery belonging to a wild and mountainous region. Less dreary than Carnarvonshire, as being much better clothed with wood, it is not less fertile in objects which impress the mind with awful astonishment. Beneath the lofty Berwyn-hills, at the north-eastern angle of the county, spreads the fine vale in which the Dee flows; which being traced to its source, soon leads to the Lake of Bala, or Pimblemeer, a fine expanse of clear water, embosomed in hills, and well stored with fish. The town of Bala, on its bank, is noted for a great trade in knit woollen stockings and gloves, the product of the industry of both sexes in the circumjacent country, by which not only the wool of their own mountains, but much purchased in Denbighshire, is wrought up. The venerable Dee receives its name only on leaving Bala-lake; yet some trace its head higher, to the foot of the lofty mountain, Aran. South of this spot begins the Alpine region, with narrow deep valleys, between high, verdant, and precipitous hills, andmoors affording peat, the only fuel of the country. The Dovy, a considerable river, rolls through the bottoms; and after washing the small town of Dinas Mowddy, crosses a part of Montgomeryshire, and at last forms the south boundary of Merionethshire. All this county abounds in sheep, the wool of which is manufactured upon the spot into stockings and flannels. Above the town of Dolgelleau soars the great mountain Cader Idris, one of the loftiest

PART OF BALA LAKE, MERIONETHSHIRE.


MERIO
SHIRE
D
CAERNARVON
CARDIGAN BAY
BARMOUTH BAY
Llyn Elidyr
Talywernudd
Moelwyn
Beddgelert
Pont aber glaslyn
Llanfrothen
Ffestiniog
Penmorfa
Tan y Bwlch Hall
Maentwrog
Maentwrog in Ardudwy
Llyn Trawsfynydd
Llandecwyn
Llyndecwyn
Llanfihangel y traeth
Trawsfynydd
1
Cast
HARLECH
231
Llanfair
Llandanwg
Llanbedr
Mochras
Rhiwgoch
Rhiwaedog
Lethr
Craig y lai
Cors y gedol
Llanenddwyn
Llanddwywe Uwch
Llanfachreth
Nanney Park
Hendre Forran
Llanelltyd
DOLGELLEY
212½
Egryn
Llanaber
The Causeway or Sarn badrig
BERMAW or BARMOUTH
222½
Ynys y Brawd
Llyn y Gader
Arthog
Cader Idris
Pen y Cader
Llyn Cregennan
Hendre
Llangelynin
Llanfihangel y Pennant
Tal y llyn
Maes y Pandy
5
Llanegryn
Peniarth
Pont Fathew
Towyn
TOWYN
218
Pennal
MACHYNLLETH
206¼
Penegoes
River Dovey
Penmaen
Aber Dovey
M O
30
35
50
45
40
52°
35
30
10
5


HSHIRE
GH - SHIRE
Llanfihangel
Beuno gwrtilgoch
Gwydd Isaf
Nag Chapel
Llansantffraid
The Dee
CORWEN
Llangar
Berth y Forwyn
Llyn Cedwin
Llandderfel
Llandrillo
Llanfawr
BALA
Llanycil
Llangower
Cefn Fernyn
Bulch y Groes
Brenn
ynnowddu
DENBIGH-SH.
SHIRE
MERY-
EXPLANATION
Country Towns, &c. ..... HARLECH
Market and Post-town Towns ..... BALA
Villages ..... Pennalli
Seats and Parks
Castles
Abbeys and Priories
Encampments
Places where Roman Coins have been found
Temples and Principal Houses
Main Roads, Roads
Roman Stations
Distinct Stations and Roads the names of which are known, are distinguished by Old Print Character. Swirl Rivers
Roman Roads, names of which are unknown
Places that send members to Parliament are distinguished by Stars according to the number of members returned
The Italic figures down the distance of each place from London, the Horizontal figures the distance between any two towns or places
Turnings Places
HUNDREDS
1 Archaloy-is-Artro
2 Penllyn-is-Afon
3 Edernion
4 Talybont and Mowddu
5 Estimaner
SCALE
Miles

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
33	Merrinton .....to	Salop.....	Shrewsbury..6	Wem 6	Ellesmere ..11	159	....
34	Merriot .....pa	Somerset....	Crewkerne ..2	Ilminster 6	Yeovil.....8	131	1405
37	Merrow .....pa	Surrey	Guildford....2	Leatherhead 10	Ripley 5	28	249
8	Merryn, St.....pa	Cornwall ...	Padstow 2	St.ColumbM. 8	Wadebridge .8	247	576
14	Mersey, East* .....pa	Essex.....	Colchester...9	St. Osyth ...6	Witham....18	56	300
14	Mersey, West .....pa	Essex..	 9	 9	15	53	847
21	Mersham ....pa	Kent	Ashford 4	Hythe 8	Appledore ..10	57	677
37	Merstham .....pa	Surrey.....	Reigate 3	Croydon 8	Epsom 9	17	713
21	Merston .....pa	Kent	Gravesend ..5	Rochester ...3	Maidstone ..11	27	853
38	Merston .....pa	Sussex	Chichester...3	Bognor 4	Arundel 9	65	129
39	Merston Jabet ....ham	Warwick...	Nuneaton ...3	Coventry 7	Hinckley 5	98	....
28	Merston, St. Lawrence .....pa	Northamp ..	Brackley 5	Banbury 7	Towcester . 13	68	530
8	Merther† .....pa	Cornwall ...	Tregony 4	Truro 3	St. Mawes...9	266	411
8	Merther Uni.....pa	Cornwall ...	Penryn 2	Helstone 8	Redruth.....7	268	97
49	Merthyr.....pa	Carmarthen.	Carmarthen .4	St. Clare 7	Newcastle..17	222	246
57	Merthyr.....pa	Pembroke ..	Fishguard ...6	St. Davids...9	Haverford W13	263	925
48	Merthyr-Cynog .....pa	Brecon	Brecon.....8	Llandovery .14	Trecastle .. 10	179	833
54	Merthyr-Dyfan.....pa	Glamorgan..	Cardiff 7	Cowbridge ..9	Llantrissent 13	167	130
26	Merthyr-Geryn....ham	Monmouth .	Caerleon.....6	Newport 8	Chepstow ...9	138	....

in Wales; beyond which, towards the sea, are first, round smooth hills, the extensive sheep walks of the country, and then a flat, consisting of meadows and black turbaries. North of Delgalleau the Alpine track again commences, enlivened with woods and frequent cascades. Some of the lakes afford char, and singular crooked-backed trouts. This sort of country extends to the north-west angle of the county, in which is situated the small but strikingly beautiful vale of Festiniog. Some strangely sequestered situations, inaccessible without hazard, yet not without their charms, and the seats of simplicity and rustic competence, are formed amid the savage scenery of this wild region. Harlech, on the coast, though the capital of the county, is a very poor town, distinguished only by its almost entire castle. The only port of Merionethshire is Barmouth, or Abermaw, on a little arm of the sea, into which several small rivulets discharge themselves. It is a harbour of difficult entrance, and not much frequented, though some years ago considerable quantities of the manufactures of the county were exported from it. This county produces but little corn, and the inhabitants apply themselves almost exclusively to the grazing of cattle in the valleys; the mountains maintaining an almost incredible number of sheep. Among the animal products may be reckoned, horned cattle, sheep, deer, and goats; the rivers and lakes abound in fish; and the mountains in minerals. Near the mouth of the Dovy are large iron-works. The principal rivers are, the Dee, the Desunny, the Dyssi, the Avon, and the Drwrydd. The Dee rises in Bala-lake, and running past Corwen and Langollen, falls into the Irish Sea a little beyond Chester. The Desunny rises about three miles south from Dolgelleau, and runs into the Irish Sea a little to the west of Towyn. The Dyssi rises in the west part of the county, passes by Machynllaith, and runs into St. George's-channel at Aberdowy. The Avon rises in a wood south-west from Bala, passes by Dolgelleau, and falls into the Irish Sea, a little below Barmouth. The Drwrydd rises in the north part of the county, on the borders of Carnarvonshire, and runs also into the Irish Sea about three miles north from Harlech. The genuine Welsh poney is to be found here in all its primitive symmetry, although the breed is nearly extinct in other parts of the principality.

MERIONETHSHIRE.

Remarkable scenery.

The principal rivers.

* MERSEY, EAST and WEST, an island consisting of the parish of East and West Mersey, situated at the confluence of the rivers Colne and Blackwater, separated from the mainland by a small creek, called Pyefleet. Its length is about five miles and breadth about two. It is a place possessing considerable natural beauties, being well wooded and delightfully varied by hill and dale.

† MERTHER. *Fairs*, second Monday in February, and Monday before Whit-Sunday, for cattle.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
54	Merthyr-Mawr ....pa	Glamorgan..	Bridgend 2	Neath.....18	Cowbridge...8	181	147
54	Merthyr-Tydfil*....m t	Glamorgan..	Brecon 18	Cardiff 22	Swansea....30	171	22083
11	Merton .....pa	Devon	Torrington...5	Hatherleigh..5	Chumleigh..12	196	740
27	Merton .....pa	Norfolk.....	Watton 2	EastHarling 10	Thetford....11	91	162
31	Merton .....pa	Oxford	Bicester 3	Islip 5	Oxford 9	55	234
37	Merton†.....pa	Surrey.....	Croydon.....6	Kingston 5	Epsom 7	8	1447
11	Meshaw.....pa	Devon	SouthMolton.6	Chulmleigh ..6	Tiverton....15	180	166
14	Messing .....pa	Essex	Coggeshall .. 4	Colchester ..8	Witham 6	44	775
24	Messingham .....pa	Lincoln.....	Brigg.....8	Epworth 8	Kirton 6	157	1250
36	Metfield.....pa	Suffolk	Harleston....4	Halesworth..7	Bungay.....8	99	733
46	Metham .....to	E. R. York .	Howden.....5	Goole 6	South Cave .10	185	35
24	Metheringham .....pa	Lincoln.....	Sleaford....11	Lincoln 9	GreenManInn4	126	880
45	Methley.....pa	W. R. York	Wakefield ..6	Leeds 9	Pontefract ..6	183	1593
40	Methop.....to	Westmorlnd	Kendal 10	Cartmel 5	Milnthorpe..6	261	86
27	Methwold .....m t	Norfolk.....	Brandon.....7	Stoke Ferry..4	Swaffham ..12	85	1269
36	Metingham .....pa	Suffolk	Bungay.....2	Beccles.....4	Halesworth..9	109	406
27	Metton .....pa	Norfolk.....	Cromer 4	Aylsham 8	Holt 9	128	81
46	Meux .....to	E. R. York .	Beverley 5	Hornsea 9	Hull 9	183	83
8	Mevagissey .....pa	Cornwall ...	Tregony.....6	St. Austle ...5	Grampound..6	259	2169
8	Mewan Saint .....pa	Cornwall ...	St. Austel ...2	Grampound..5	Tregony 7	256	1306
45	Mexborough .. pa & to	W. R. York	Rotherham ..6	Doncaster ...7	Barnesley...12	164	1270
7	Micclehurst.....ham	Chester	Stockport....7	Glossop 3	Ashton un L. 5	181	....
8	Michael, St.‡.....bo to	Cornwall ...	Bodmin.....14	Truro 7	Grampound..7	247	....
18	Michael, St. .....pa	Herts.....	St. Albans...1	Redburn 4	HemelHemp. 6	21	1527
16	Michael, St. .....pa	Hants	Winchester..0	Alresford 7	Southampt. 12	63	552

* MERTHYR TYDFIL, or Tudfil, a prosperous town in the parish of the same name. Not many years since it was an insignificant little village, but the discovery of mineral treasures in its vicinity raised it rapidly to importance. The government of the place is intrusted to the chief constable of the hundred, assisted by parish constables; and a police magistrate holds a court here three days in each week, besides which there is a court of requests held the second Monday in every month, at which debts not exceeding £5. may be sued for. The first congregation of Dissenters, established in Wales, met at this place under the guidance of Vavasor Powel, A. D. 1620. About the year 1755, Merthyr, then an inconsiderable village, attracted the notice of Mr. Anthony Bacon, member for Aylesbury, who obtained a lease of ninety-nine years duration from that date, at a rent of £200. per annum, of a tract of land eight miles in length by five in breadth, upon which he erected extensive iron and coal works. After the accumulation of a splendid fortune, he disposed of his mineral kingdom, by leases, to different parties, and in lots. The Cyfartha works are the largest in the kingdom. Three miles north of Merthyr, stands the ruins of Morlais castle, occupying the apex of an insulated hill. This was once the palace of the kings of Brecon.

Ruins of Morlais castle.

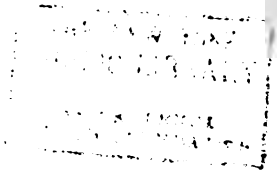
Market, Wednesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, May 13, Trinity Monday, September 2, and 24, Monday after October 10, and November 20, upon a hill called Y Waen. In the town, May 14.

† MERTON, a village and parish, pleasantly situated on the river Wandle, at a short distance westward of Mitcham. In 1236 a national council, or Parliament, was held at Merton-abbey, for the coronation of Henry III. and his Queen Eleanor, on which occasion were enacted the statues, or provisions of Merton. This village is distinguished as having been the residence of Admiral Lord Nelson, in the latter part of his life.

Formerly the residence of Lord Nelson.

‡ MICHAEL, ST., a borough-town, variously styled St. Michael's, Michell, or more correctly, Modeshole. It is said to have been a place of importance before the Norman conquest; but like others of the Cornish boroughs, it has become an insignificant village. The municipal constitution is somewhat peculiar, the town being governed by a portreeve, chosen annually by a jury of the principal inhabitants, from among the six chief tenants, or deputy lords of the manor. A manorial court-leet is held twice a-year. The market has been long extinct, but the fair is still continued.

Market, disused.—*Fairs*, July 28, and October 15, for sheep.



ST MICHAEL'S MOUNT,

CORNWALL.

Drawn & Engraved by CONSTABLE, COOKE AND WALPY, Lambeth.

Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
hael, St. .....pa	Worcester ..	Worcester ..0	Droitwich ...6	Pershore 9	111	614
hael, St. Carhais.pa	Cornwall ...	Tregony 4	Grampound..5	St. Austle ...8	262	197
hael, St., Church .pa	Hereford....	Ross 6	Monmouth..10	Hereford ...10	126	....
hael Church ....pa	Radnor	Kington 6	Hay 5	New Radnor.8	161	172
hael, St.	Hereford....	Hay.....10	Hereford ...18	Monmouth..22	152	466
hael, St., Penke-ille .....pa	Cornwall ...	Tregony 5	Truro 3	St. Mawes...7	257	179
hael, St., South Elmham.....pa	Suffolk	Halesworth..6	Harleston....7	Bungay.....5	105	140
hael, St., Troy ..pa	Monmouth .	Monmouth...2	Tintern Abb. 8	Chepstow ..13	131	395
hael, St., upon le Wyre .....pa	Lancaster...	Garstang 4	Poulton 8	Kirkham 7	228	4708
hael's, St.* ..ext ..... pa cha	Cornwall ...	Marazion 1	Penzance....4	Helstone ...10	286	245
hael's, St. .....pa	Somerset ...	Bridgewater .5	Taunton 7	Langport 9	138	55
haelston le Pit ..pa	Glamorgan..	Cardiff 4	Cowbridge..11	Llantrissent 11	164	105
haelston Super Ely.....pa	Glamorgan ..	Neath 5	Bridgend ..14	 24	194	1050
haelston Su. Ely.pa	Glamorgan ..	Cardiff 5	Cowbridge ..9	 8	165	60
haelston Vedw..pa	Monmouth ..	Newport 5	Cardiff.....7	Caerphilly ..6	168	203
haelstow .....pa	Cornwall ...	Camelford ..4	Wadebridge .8	Bodmin 9	232	215
haelthwaite ...ham	Cumberland.	Wigton 3	Carlisle 9	Hesket New.9	305	..
helham .....ham	Sussex.....	Hailsham....3	Eastbourne . 9	Lewes.....11	58	..
kfield.....pa	Suffolk.....	Needham....6	Debenham ..3	Stowmarket .7	60	257
kleby .....to	N. R. York .	Whitby.....7	Egton 4	Guisborough 14	240	500
klefield ...to & cha	W. R. York.	Ferry-bridge 7	Tadcaster ...7	Leeds.....10	185	228
klehamt .....pa	Surrey	Leatherhead 2	Dorking.....3	Epsom.....16	20	709

MICHAEL'S, ST., or St. Michael's-mount, an extra-parochial ry in the west division of the hundred of Penwith; nearly all the tants are employed in the different branches of the pilchard fishery, erations of which, as carried on in the bay, form a very interesting cle. At high tides this place appears a completely insulated mass ks, rising to a considerable height; and with the tower of the chapel summit, assumes the form of a complete pyramid, but at low water be approached over a kind of causeway of sand and rocks, which bmerged by every rising tide; the circumference of this mount is more than a mile, and its height, from the sand to the top of the l-tower, is 250 feet; the ascent to the summit is by a steep and passage, defended about midway by a small battery; and near the it, by the north flank of the principal battery, which also protects trance of the bay. The whole summit is occupied by the remains priory, founded by Edward the Confessor, for Benedictine monks, remains have been lately much improved and beautified; the chapel, is spacious, is of the Gothic order; a very narrow staircase leads one of the angles of the tower to the summit, the prospect from is truly sublime; it comprehends the entire view of the bay, the l towns and villages that skirt the coast, and an immense extent ..

Once a priory for Benedictine monks.

MICKLEHAM, a parish, pleasantly situated, and containing the st part of Box-hill, which here rises abruptly from the river by which it is watered; the summit of this celebrated hill com- a most beautiful and extensive view, reaching to the South Downs sex, near the sea, and in a northern direction beyond the metropolis, reat part of Middlesex. Here is Norbury-park, which is extensively greeably diversified, and planted with much taste; the mansion stands ill, commanding extensive and delightful prospects; this is con- l one of the most beautiful seats in Surrey, and no place of equal in this country is supposed to contain so many valuable walnut- as Norbury-park, which at one time amounted to the number of). It is remarked, as a proof of the uncertainty of their produce, some years £600. worth of walnuts have been gathered from the in this park, whereas in others they have scarcely yielded a single l.

Norbury-park.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dis. Lon.	Population.
10	Mickleover .....pa	Derby	Derby 4	Ashbourn ..13	Burton 8	130	1526
45	Micklethwaite ...ham	W. R. York.	Colne 5	Skipton 8	Clitheroe...10	223	..
45	Micklethwaite .. ex .....pa dis	W. R. York.	Wetherby ...2	Tadcaster ...6	Leeds 12	192	91
45	Micklethwaite .....to	W. R. York.	Keighley 3	Bingley.....3	Bradford 7	203	..
15	Mickleton .....pa	Gloucester ..	Chip Camden 3	Evesham 8	Strat.onAvon 9	93	679
44	Mickleton .....to	N. R. York .	Romald Kirk 2	Barnard Cast 8	Bowes 9	254	500
45	Mickle Town .... ham	W. R. York.	Wakefield .. 7	Leeds 8	Pontefract...6	183	..
29	Mickley .....to & cha	Northumb ..	Newcastle .12	Hexham....11	Corbridge .. 7	278	211
33	Middle.....pa	Salop	Shrewsbury .8	Wem 5	Ellesmere .. 9	161	1205
44	Middleham*..m t & pa	N. R. York .	Masham 9	Leyburn 3	Bedale.....10	232	914
12	Middle Marsh .....ti	Dorset	Dorchester .11	Sherborne ...8	Sturminster.10	119	..
14	Middle Mead. ....man	Essex	Chelmsford ..5	Maldon.....6	Witham.....5	34	..
34	Middleney .....ti	Somerset....	Langport 3	Ilminster 7	Ilchester ... 8	131	..
9	Middle Quarter .....to	Cumberland.	Longtown ...5	Brampton ...7	Carlisle 9	310	520
10	Middle Quarter .....to	Derby	Bakewell....9	Buxton 10	Ashbourn ..10	149	364
22	Middle Quarter .....to	Lancaster ...	Ulverstone ..6	Broughton .. 4	Dalton 8	278	654
29	Middle Quarter, North .....to	Northumb...	Hexham 4	Allendale ...6	Corbridge ..6	277	190
29	Middle Quarter, South .....to	Northumb...	 3	 8	 6	278	..
43	Middlesborough pa & to	N. R. York ..	Stockton 4	Stokesley....4	Guisborough 10	245	385
25	Middlesex†.....county					.	1366541
9	Middle Skeugh .....to	Cumberland.	Carlisle 11	Hesket New.5	Penrith. 12	295	196
44	Middlesmoor .to & cha	W. R. York.	Middleham 11	Kettlewell ..9	Ripon.....16	232	486
18	Middleston .....to	Durham	BishopsAuck.4	Durham 8	Darlington..13	262	..

Interesting ruins.

* MIDDLEHAM, a market-town and parish in the wapentake of Hang West; the inhabitants are employed chiefly in the woollen manufacture. Here are the remains of a once formidable castle, the views from which, both up and down Wensley-dale, are picturesque and extensive. The castle was built about the year 1190, by Robert Fitz-Ranulph, and afterwards became the property of the Earl of Warwick, the famous king-maker; and here he confined Edward IV., who contrived to effect his escape, and soon after defeated his powerful enemy at the battle of Barnet; the castle becoming forfeited to the crown, Edward gave it to his brother Richard, the Duke of Gloucester, who made it his favourite residence; and in this place was born his only son Edward, afterwards Prince of Wales, who died at the age of twelve years. At what time the castle ceased to be inhabited is not known; tradition says it was reduced to ruins by Oliver Cromwell; it is still an object of great interest.

Market, Monday.—*Fairs*, Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, November 5, for sheep; and November 6, for horned cattle.

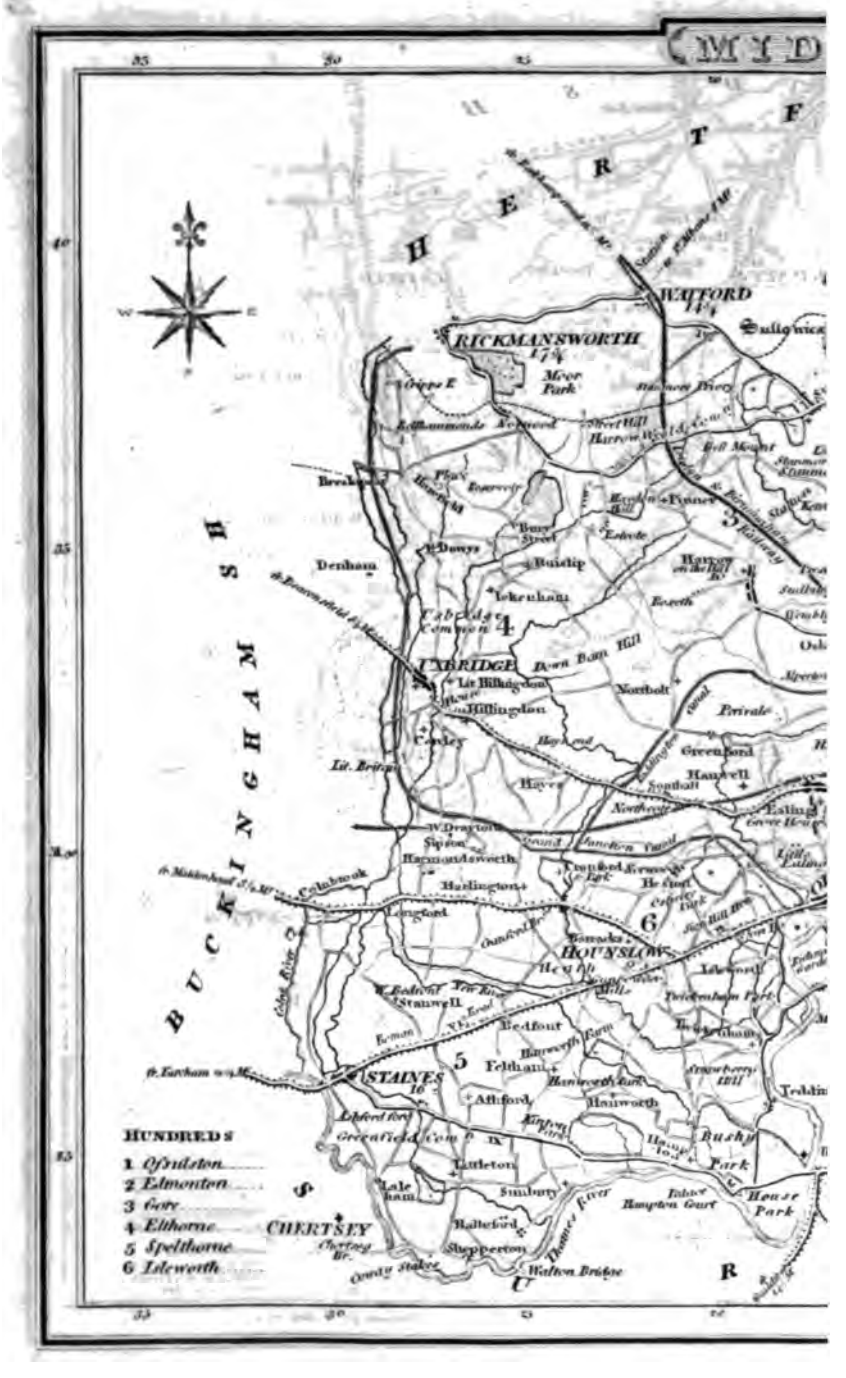
Description of the country.

† MIDDLESEX is bounded on the north by Hertfordshire, projecting considerably, and having its boundaries principally artificial; on the south it is separated from Surrey by an imaginary line, drawn down the middle of the river Thames; on the west it is divided from Buckinghamshire by the river Colne; and on the east from Essex by the river Lea. Its greatest extent, from east to west, is about twenty-three miles; its greatest breadth, from north to south, is about seventeen miles; and is about ninety-five miles in circumference. Its shape is nearly quadrangular, and were it reduced to a regular parallelogram of equal superficies, the medium length and width would be about twenty miles by fourteen miles. It contains 297 square miles; 190,080 acres; two cities (London and Westminster); six market towns, and 200 parishes; is in the province of Canterbury, and dioceses of London and Westminster. From its undulating surface, Middlesex is peculiarly suited to the purposes of agriculture; being sufficiently sloping to secure a proper drainage, without having any very abrupt elevations; at the same time the inequalities of the surface contribute to health, ornament, and beauty; though but few parts can be considered as peculiarly picturesque. For the most part, the ground rises from the banks of the Thames towards the north; and within a few miles from London, a range of gently swelling eminences, of which Hampstead, Highgate, and Muswell-hill, are the chief, protect

WILLESDEN CHURCH, MIDDLESEX.

MIDDLEHAM CASTLE.

Yorkshire.


MID
HERTF
BUCKINGHAMSH
WATFORD
RICKMANSWORTH
Moor Park
Sulloniac
Denham
Uxbridge Common
UXBRIDGE
Hillingdon
Cowley
Hayes
Greenford
Hanwell
Ealing
Harmondsworth
Harlington
Longford
HOUNSLOW
Heath
Bedfont
Feltham
Hanworth
STAINES
Ashford
Littleton
Sunbury
Shepperton
Walton Bridge
CHERTSEY
Bushy Park
Hampton Court
House Park
Teddin
HUNDREDS
1 Ofridston
2 Edmonton
3 Gore
4 Elthorne
5 Spelthorne
6 Isleworth

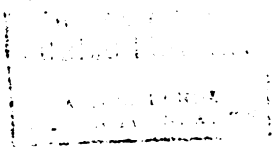
[redacted]

2

EXPLANATION

City as .... LONDON
Market and Borough Towns .... STAINES
Villages .... •Hayes
Seats and Parks ....
Castles ....
Abbies and Priories ....
Encampments ....
Places where Roman Coins have been found ....
Turnpike and Principal Roads ....
Canals ....
Mail Coach Roads ....
Roman Stations ....
Roman Stations and Roads the names of which are known are distinguished by Old Print character ....
Roman Roads names of which are uncertain ....
Places that send members to Parliament are distinguished by Stars according to the number of members returned .... ★★
The Small figures denote the distance of each place from London the Numeral figures the distance between any two towns or places ....

Rail ways ....



the metropolis from the northern blasts. These heights afford many pleasing and extensive prospects; and some equally extended may be seen from Harrow-hill; which, from rising in an almost insulated manner, forms a prominent object to the distance of several miles. This eminence is detached from a yet higher and more extensive ridge, stretching from Pinner, Stanmore, Elstree, Totteridge, and Barnet, to Enfield-chase. The banks of the Thames, Colne, and Lea rivers, and generally of the smaller streams belonging to this county, present a series of luxuriant meadows, principally composed of a rich loamy soil. Those which lie contiguous to the river Thames, are occupied to an extent of many miles, by gardeners and nurserymen, who cultivate an immense quantity of fruits and vegetables for the London markets. The prevailing soils in Middlesex are loam and clay, or sand and gravel, more or less intermixed with loamy clay. The arable lands are, for the most part, spread out in common fields, although about 20,000 acres are now enclosed. The corn grown in this county is nearly confined to wheat and barley; rye and oats being only cultivated in small quantities; with wheat there are annually about 10,000 acres cropped; with barley, about 4000; with beans, 3000; with pease, 3000; and with green crops, such as clover, vetches, cabbages, ray grss, &c. about 20,000. The greater part of the upland meadow and pasture lands in this county are very productive; and in the art of hay-making, the Middlesex farmers are superior to any others in the island. The fruit gardens, principally situated on both sides of the high road from Kensington, through the parishes of Hammersmith, Brentford, Isleworth, and Twickenham, are supposed to contain 3000 acres; whilst the kitchen gardens comprise above 10,000 acres. The nursery-grounds in this county are presumed to occupy 1500 acres. The manures used are various, but almost all of them are procured from the metropolis. The quantity of live stock kept in Middlesex, is probably less than in any other, in proportion to the number of acres, with the exception of cows, which are supposed to amount to 7200; the number of horses amounts to upwards of 30,000; but neither the hogs nor sheep are confined to any particular breed; although of the former, vast numbers are fattened at the malt distilleries. The waste and common lands do not at this time exceed 9000 acres, and the woodlands and copses scarcely amount to 3000 acres. The whole county may be considered as a sort of demesne to the metropolis, being covered with its villas, intersected by the innumerable roads leading to its, and laid out in gardens, pastures, and enclosures of all sorts for its convenience and support. It swarms with people in its numerous and extensive villages; but no large towns can exist in the neighbourhood of that which attracts people so strongly from the whole nation. The united cities of London and Westminster are situated on a gentle declivity on the north bank of the Thames. The market-towns in Middlesex afford nothing remarkable. At Brentford, where the Brent enters the Thames, King Edmund Ironside defeated the Danes, drawn off from the siege of London, and drove them across the river. To this place, also, King Charles I. advanced after the battle of Edgehill, and gave great alarm to the metropolis. The banks of the Thames, from hence to London, are almost entirely laid out in gardens and nursery grounds, for the supply of the capital. The royal palace of Hampton Court, on the Thames, originally built by Cardinal Wolsey, and a favourite residence of King William, is now almost deserted. At Kensington is also a royal palace, chiefly remarkable for its gardens. Chelsea is distinguished by its spacious hospital, for superannuated and disabled soldiers, and by an institution for the education of their children. The rivers of this county are, the Thames, the Lea, the Colne, and the New River. The Thames is one of the finest and most beautiful rivers in the world; and at London, its depth is sufficient, not only for the navigation of large ships, but for making its deep capacious channel what it

MIDDLESEX.

Extensive Gardens.

The Danes defeated by Edmund Ironside.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Land.	Population.
46	Middlethorpe .....to	E. R. York .	York 3	Tadcaster ...9	Cawood. 9	196	48
28	Middlethorpe .....ham	Northamp ..	Towcester ..6	Brackley 8	Daventry. ..14	66	....
10	Middleton .....to	Derby	Bakewell....4	Longnor 7	Winster ...4	150	....
10	Middleton .....to	Derby	Wirksworth .2	Matlock 4	 4	142	1014
14	Middleton.....pa	Essex.....	Sudbury ...1	Halstead 8	Clare.....9	54	103
16	Middleton .....ham	Hants	Whitchurch .4	Andover 4	Andover. ..11	60	....
16	Middleton .....ham	Hants.....	Yarmouth. ..2	Newport ...12	Brook.....6	96	....
22	Middleton .....to	Lancaster ...	Lancaster ...5	Burton 15	Garstang ...12	241	198
22	Middleton .....to	Lancaster ...	Newton ...4	Warrington . 3	Leigh.....6	188	300
22	Middleton....m t & pa	Lancaster ...	Rochdale....6	Manchester ..6	Oldham.....4	192	14379

MIDDLESEX.

really is, one of the greatest ports of trade in the universe. Its water is exceedingly wholesome, and fit for use in the longest voyages, during which it will work and ferment itself, till it becomes perfectly pure, clear, and palatable. It abounds with a great variety of fish, and is noted for its salmon, smelts, and flounders. The Lea rises near Luton, in Bedfordshire, and running to Hertford and Ware, and afterwards dividing Essex from part of Hertfordshire and Middlesex, falls into the Thames below Blackwall. A canal has been lately cut between it and the Thames, which runs near Limehouse. The Colne runs through the county of Herts, and part of Middlesex, dividing the latter county from Buckinghamshire, and falls into the Thames at Staines. The New River is an artificial stream, brought from two springs at Chadwell and Amwell-parva, near Ware, in Hertfordshire, for supplying the metropolis with water. This river, with all its windings, is nearly thirty-nine miles long, has forty-three slucies, and over it 215 bridges; and is under the management of a flourishing corporation, called the New River Company.

Great canals.

Middlesex is intersected by two canals, called the Grand Junction, and Paddington; the former joins the Thames at Old Brentford, and passing through the grounds at Sion-hill and Osterly-park, runs through a rich corn district near Hanwell, Norwood, Harlington, West Drayton, Cowley, Uxbridge, and Harefield, beyond which it quits the county near Rickmansworth. The stated burthen of barges navigating this canal is sixty tons, but those of seventy tons have passed. The rise of water from its union with the Thames to the fourteenth lock, is 114 feet two inches. The Paddington-canal branches off from the former near Cranford, and is continued the whole way on a level to the City Road-basin. Previous to the Roman invasion, Middlesex was included in the district inhabited by a people, denominated by the Romans, Trinobantes, or Trinovantes; though called in the British language Trinovantwys. After the complete subjugation of the island, this county was included in the division named Flavia Cæsariensis. Middlesex gives the title of Earl to the Duke of Dorset.

* MIDDLETON, a market-town, situated on the high road from Manchester to Rochdale. It was formerly a village of little importance, but since 1770 it has progressively become a considerable manufacturing town, in consequence of the extension of the cotton-trade. Nearly all the places of worship in this town have schools for gratuitous instruction connected with them, extending the benefits of education to more than

Extensive cotton factories.

1800 children of both sexes. Cotton-spinning, and the manufacture of nankeens, ginghams, ticking, and other kinds of cotton fabrics, are largely carried on here; besides which here are silk-factories, dyeing-houses, and bleaching-works. In the immediate vicinity of the town are coal-mines; and facilities for commercial intercourse are afforded by the Manchester and Rochdale-canal, which passes about a mile westward of Middleton, and communicates, by its junction with the Yorkshire-canals, with the ports of Goole and Kingston-upon-Hull. A grant from the crown of the right to hold a weekly market was obtained in 1791.

Market, Friday.—*Fairs*, Thursday after March 11, for cattle and sheep; Thursday after April 15, and the second Thursday after September 29, ditto.

Names of Places.	*County.*	*Number of Miles from*			*Dist. Lond.*	*Population.*
Middleton .....to	Montgomery.	Shrewsbury 10	Welshpool .. 9	Oswestry. ..11	163	100
Middleton.....pa	Norfolk	Lynn.....4	Swaffham..11	Downham ..10	94	681
Middleton .....to	Northamp...	Rockingham .2	Rothwell . ..7	Market Harb.7	83	433
Middleton .....to	Northumb ..	Belford 1	Wooler 9	B. on Tweed14	323	87
Middleton .....ham	Salop	Bishops Cas .7	Montgomery .6	Welshpool ..8	162	....
Middleton .....ham	Salop.	Ludlow 5	Tenbury 4	Leominster ..8	137	....
Middleton .....ham	Salop.	 3	 8	13	141	....
Middleton.....pa	Suffolk	Yoxford 3	Saxmundham5	Dunwich 4	94	580
Middleton .....pa	Sussex.....	Arundel 6	Bognor 2	Lt. Hampton 4	61	43
Middleton .....pa	Warwick ...	Tamworth ..5	Lichfield 8	Birmingham 11	109	550
Middleton ....to & cha	Westmorlnd.	Kirkby Lons.6	Sedbergh, ..5	Kendal 10	258	286
Middleton .....to	N. R. York .	Pickering ...2	Kir.Moorside 2	New Malton10	227	1742
Middleton .....to	W. R. York.	Wakefield .. 6	Leeds 4	Dewsbury ...6	188	967
Middleton .....to	W. R. York.	Otley 7	Skipton 10	Bingley 8	210	225
Middleton Chency*.pa	Northamp ..	Banbury 4	Brackley 7	Towcester..15	70	1415
Middleton Grange...to	Chester	Frodsham. ..4	Runcorn 1	Warrington..9	198	13
Middleton Nether.man	Durham	Yarm 5	Darlington ..5	Stockton 8	242	....
Middleton, St.George ..... pa	Durham	 4	 6	 8	241	299
Middleton Place ..ham	Cumberland.	Ravenglass ..3	Ulpha 8	Hawkshead 20	278	....
Middleton Hall.....to	Northumb...	Wooler 2	Belford 11	Alnwick ..16	319	56
Middleton on the Hill ..... pa	Hereford	Leominster ..6	Tenbury 5	Ludlow 7	138	413
Middleton.....pa	Bucks.....	Newport Pag.4	Fenny Stratf.4	Woburn ...6	48	334
Middleton upon Leaven...to & cha	N. R. York .	Yarm 4	Stokesley....5	Stockton 7	236	89
Middleton, North. ..to	Northumb ..	Wooler 2	Morpeth....28	Alnwick....15	318	156
Middleton, North. ..to	Northumb...	Morpeth....10	Rothbury ..12	Hexham....17	293	108
Middleton Quernbow to	N. R. York .	Ripon 5	Masham ...9	Thirsk 9	217	123
Middleton Scriven ..pa	Salop	Bridgenorth .5	Bewdley ...11	Ludlow 14	140	99
Middleton, South ...to	Northumb ..	Wooler 3	Morpeth....27	Alnwick ...14	317	69
Middleton, South ...to	Northumb ..	Morpeth ...11	Rothbury ..13	Hexham....16	292	32
Middleton, Stoney .....to & cha	Derby	Bakewell....4	Sheffield....11	Tideswell. ..6	157	698
Middleton, Stony ...pa	Oxford.....	Bicester 3	Woodstock ..8	Oxford 12	57	307
Middleton†...m t & pa	Durham	Barnard Cas. 9	Wolsingham11	Durham 30	255	3714
Middleton Tyas pa & to	N. R York .	Richmond . 5	Darlington .. 8	Bernard Cas.16	238	811
Middleton on the Wolds .....pa	E. R. York..	Beverley 9	Gt. Driffield .8	Pocklington..9	200	485
Middlewich‡. m t & pa	Chester.	Northwich ..6	Sandbach....6	Macclesfield 16	167	4785
Middlewood .....ham	Devon	Teignmouth .3	Chudleigh ..6	Exmouth 4	182	....
Middlewood .....to	Hereford	Hay.. 5	Hereford. ..16	Kington 9	150	....

* MIDDLETON CHENCY, or Chendait. A tenure prevails in the rdship of this parish, that when estates descend in the female line, the lest sister inherits by law.

† MIDDLETON-IN-TEESDALE, a market-town, situated on the stern side of the river Tees, near its confluence with a small brook, lled Bishop's-beck, or Hudshope-burn. It is singularly placed in the idst of hills, surrounding an extensive green. Courts leet and baron are ld here annually, under the authority of the Marquis of Cleveland, as rd of the manor. The great sources of profitable industry here are the id-mines, which are abundant in the northern part of the parish. ouse and other wild-fowl frequent the moors in the vicinity of this wn. The surrounding country displays romantic scenery, varied with lls and dales; and the cataracts of High Force, or Force Fall, and uldron Snout, on the Tees, some miles above Middleton, are highly cturesque and magnificent objects, which attract many visitors in the mmer season.

Great lead mines.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, Third Thursday in April, July 7, and the Second Thursday in ptember.

‡ MIDDLEWICH, a market-town, situated near the confluence of the ers Dane and Croke; its name is derived from its centrical situation tween the Wiches, or salt towns, and its origin is supposed to be at ist as remote as the time of the Romans; it is celebrated for the great antities of salt manufactured from the salt-springs, the water of which is id to yield one-fourth of its weight in salt; some additional employ-ent arises from a cotton manufactory, which has been established here;

Manufacture of salt.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
34	Middlezoy.....pa	Somerset . ..	Langport 6	Bridgewater .7	Taunton....13	134	679
45	Midgeley .....to	W. R. York.	Halifax 5	Rochdale ..15	Burnley 14	202	2409
4	Midgham.....cha	Berks	Newbury....7	Reading 10	Thatcham ...4	49	349
16	Midgham.....ti	Hants	Fordingbridg 1	Ringwood .. 6	Salisbury...12	94	....
45	Midhope.....to	W. R. York.	Skipton 11	Colne 4	Clitheroe 8	222	110
45	Midhope .....cha	W. R. York.	Barnsley....10	Sheffield....12	Penistone ...4	174	....
38	Midhurst*....m t & pa	Sussex	Haslemere .. 8	Chichester . 12	Petworth....6	50	1478
38	Midlavant .. ..pa	Sussex	Chichester .. 3	Midhurst 9	Petersfield..13	59	267
21	Midley.....pa	Kent	Romney 3	Lydd.....2	Rye 8	70	52
13	Midridge .....to	Durham.....	Bishops Auc.4	Darlington ..9	Durham 11	250	307
13	Midridge Grange....to	Durham.....	 4	 8	12	249	55
12	Milborn Stileham .ham	Dorset	Bere Regis ..0	Wareham. ..7	Blandford ...9	113	313
34	Milborne Wick ...ham	Somerset....	Milborne 1	Sherborne. ..4	Wincanton ..7	115	....
41	Milborne .....ti	Wilts	Malmsbury ..1	Tetbury 6	Wooton Bas.10	95	126
40	Milbourn.....to & cha	Westmorlnd	Appleby 7	Penrith.....10	Shap 12	277	325
40	Milbourn Grange..ham	Westmorlnd	 6	11	12	276	....
12	Milbourne, St. Andrew .....pa	Dorset.....	Blandford ...8	Dorchester...8	Wareham ..11	111	240
12	Milbourne Churchstone. .....ham	Dorset	 8	 8	11	111	....
34	Milbourne†...m t & pa	Somerset ...	Sherborne ...3	Wincanton .10	Shaftesbury.13	114	2072
8	Milbrook .....cha	Cornwall ...	Saltash 5	Plymouth....5	St. Germans .6	221	....
29	Milburn .....to	Morthumb ..	Newcastle..11	Morpeth.....9	Hexham....15	286	101
29	Milburn Grange. ....to	Northumb ..	12	10	15	287	44

MIDDLEWICH.

it has also the benefit of canal navigation, the Grand Trunk running through the town, and in its course joining the Mersey.

Market, Tuesday.—*Fairs*, St. James, August 5, and Holy Thursday, for cattle.—*Posting-house*, Wright's Arms.

Picturesque ruins.

* MIDHURST, a borough, market-town, and parish, pleasantly situated near the river Arun; the town is in general well built; it is a borough by prescription, having sent members to Parliament ever since the fourth of Edward II. About a quarter of a mile east of the town are situated the picturesque ruins of Cowdry-house, once the magnificent seat of the noble family of Montague; they stand in a valley near the banks of the Arun, between two well-wooded hills, and in an extensive park, which contains some of the finest chesnut-trees in England. The interior of this building, which was the most perfect model of a castellated mansion of the time of Henry VIII., was fitted up in a most princely style, and was richly decorated with paintings, and contained a choice collection of books, which, together with the house and the whole of its valuable furniture, were destroyed by fire, on the night of the 24th of September, 1793; and nearly at the same time the noble owner was drowned, with his fellow-traveller, Mr. Burdett, in rashly venturing to sail down the cataracts of the Rhine at Schaffhausen. The petty sessions are holden in this town.

Market, Thursday.—*Fairs*, April 5, October 29, Whit-Tuesday, for all sorts of fat and lean cattle, sheep, hogs, &c.

Once a place of importance.

† MILBOURNE, or Milbourne-port, a borough and market-town, situated on a small branch of the river Ivel, in the southern part of the county, bordering on Dorsetshire. It was anciently a place of some importance. The town of Milbourne-port, notwithstanding it has been improved within a few years past, and several new buildings have been erected, is destitute of any regular arrangement, the place consisting chiefly of detached houses, and presenting the general appearance of a village. There is a guild-hall, but the only public structure of any importance, except the parish church, is the market-house; and that is at present of but little benefit to the inhabitants, in consequence of the market having fallen into decay. The manufactures of dowlas, ticken, sail-cloth, and linsey-woolsey, at one period were prosecuted here; but they have been discontinued, and leather-dressing and glove-making have been introduced in their stead.

Market. disused.—*Fairs*, June 5 and October 25, for cattle and toys.

Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
lby.....to	N. R. York .	Boroughbrid. 1	Easingwold 10	Ripon 7	207	....
lcombe .....cha	Oxford	Deddington ..4	Banbury.....5	Chip. Norton 9	73	....
lcott .....ham	Gloucester } Warwick }	Stratford on A.4	Chi.Campden 9	Alcester 7	100	15
lden .....pa	Suffolk	Bildeston 3	Lavenham ...3	Sudbury 7	61	177
ldenhall * . m t & pa	Suffolk	Brandon 9	Newmarket .9	BurySt Ed. 12	70	3267
ldenhall.....pa	Wilts	Marlborough .2	Ramsbury ...4	Swindon....16	74	427
le End .....pa	Essex	Colchester ..1	Neyland 1	Halstead ...13	52	....
le End†.....dis	Middlesex ..	Bethnal Gr. .1	Bow 1	Limehouse...1	1	33898
leham .....pa	Norfolk.....	EastDereham 7	Litcham 3	Foulsham....9	104	566
lford vil	Derby	Belper 1	Derby 7	Ashborne...13	133	....
lford.....pa	Hants	Lymington...3	Christchurch 9	Yarmouth ...6	91	1533
lford .....ham	Wilts	Salisbury 1	Amesbury ...8	Downton 6	81	523
lford Haven ‡....m t	Pembroke ..	HaverfordW. 7	Pembroke ...7	Narbarth ...17	276	2405
lord, North.....to	W. R. York.	Tadcaster ...4	Cawood 6	FerryBridge 10	189	....
lord, South .....to	W. R. York	Ferrybridge..4	 7	Tadcaster ...8	185	719
khouse Street...cha	Kent	Cranbrook ..2	Biddenden ..4	Tenterden ...7	49	....
land.....ham	Sussex.....	Midhurst 6	Haslemere ...6	Petersfield...6	48	....
lbrook.....pa	Bedford	Ampthill 2	Woburn 6	Bedford 8	47	602
lbrook .....pa	Hants	Southampton,3	Winchester.13	Romsey 6	75	2336

MILDENHALL, a market-town, situated on the river Larke, a h of the Ouse, which is navigable for barges. The town is large ell built. Mildenhall suffered severely by fire at the commencement sixteenth century. Henry Barton, Lord Mayor of London, in 1428, Villiam Gregory, in 1451, were both natives of this town. The petty ns for the hundred are holden here.

Market, Friday.—*Fair*, October 10, for wool.

MILE END, a suburban district of the metropolis, consisting of the ts of Mile End Old Town and Mild End New Town, in the parish epney, Tower division of the hundred of Ossulston. These hamlets ehend a continued street, extending along the Essex road, where are handsome mansions and ranges of houses; and on the northern f the road is a recently-erected square, called Tredgar-square; and, e south side, another called Beaumont-square. In the insurrection t the weak government of Henry VI., in 1450, under the famous Cade, the rebels, who kept the metropolis in a state of alarm, and itted several flagrant outrages, were for some time encamped at End.

Encampment of the rebels under Jack Cade.

MILFORD HAVEN, a sea-port in the parish of Stainton, and hundred os, situated upon Milford Haven. The town consists of three , the directions of which are parallel to each other, and it stands bly upon the side of a hill. Here are a custom-house, town-hall, a t-house, and a handsome church, built and endowed by the Hon. Greville, the founder of the town. Within is preserved a beautiful yry vase, brought from Egypt by the learned traveller, Dr. Pococke. nly trade of this place consists in the export of stone coal, for malt, quantities of which are shipped for London, and for the nt ports along the Bristol channel, besides lime-stone and culm, in there is a tolerable coasting trade. Milford Haven is esteemed one best and most capacious asylums for shipping in the British ions. It is of an oblong figure, ten miles in length by an average h of one mile and a half; it possesses five bays, ten creeks, and n roads, the anchorage being of the safest and most tenacious tion. Here the British navy and all the shipping of the empire ride together in ample room, and, from the extraordinary height to the tides rise, might proceed to sea, with almost any wind. One of vernment packets, established to preserve a communication with the of Ireland, sails from this port every day, except Tuesday, and s every day but Thursday.

Safe and capacious harbour.

Market, Tuesday and Saturday.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
28	Mill Cotton .....ham	Northamp ..	Thrapston ...2	Higham Fer. 6	Kimbolton..10	73	....
29	Mill Field.....to	Northumb ..	Wooler.....6	Coldstream ..8	Berwick....14	326	262
25	Mill Hill.....ham	Middlesex ..	Hendon 2	Barnet 3	Finchley.. ..2	9	....
7	Millington .....to	Chester	NetherKnut. 5	Altrincham ..4	Warrington..9	177	320
46	Millington.....pa	E. R. York .	Pocklington..3	Mt. Weighton 8	York 15	200	265
3	Millow .....ham	Bedford	Biggleswade .3	Potton.....4	Baldock 7	46	....
29	Millfield.....to	Northumb ..	Hexham ...8	Newcastle..14	Corbridge....5	281	....
9	Millon Upper and Lower .....pa	Cumberland	Ravenglass .12	Ulverston ...8	Hawkshead.16	280	916
24	Millwood .. ..to	Lincoln	Gainsborough9	Epworth 3	Kirton 9	160	....
10	Milnhay .....ham	Derby..	Derby 9	Nottingham 10	Alfreton 7	135	....
40	Milnhouse .....ham	Westmorlnd	Kir. Lonsdale 7	Milnthorpe ..2	Kendal.....7	259	....
22	Milnrow* ..ham & cha	Lancaster...	Rochdale....2	Oldham 6	Burnley 14	198	....
30	Milnthorpe .....ham	Notts	Worksop 5	Ollerton 7	Mansfield ...9	144	....
40	Milnthorp †.....m t	Westmorlnd	Burton 4	Kendal.....7	Kir.Lonsdale 8	255	1509
33	Milson .....pa	Salop	Tenbury ...4	CleoburyMor.3	Ludlow 8	137	156
21	Milsted .....pa	Kent	Sittingbourne 4	Lenham 5	Feversham...8	42	214
41	Milston .....pa	Wilts	Amesbury ...3	Ludgershall..8	Salisbury ...11	79	107
24	Milthorpe.....ham	Lincoln.....	Folkingham..3	Bourn 7	Corby 6	104	....
4	Milton.. .....pa	Berks.....	Abingdon....4	Wantage 8	Wallingford .9	55	413
7	Milton.....to	Chester	Northwich ..4	Frodsham....6	Warrington..9	178	....
6	Milton*.....pa	Cambridge..	Cambridge...4	Ely 13	Newmarket 12	55	377
10	Milton.....ham	Derby	Burton 4	Derby 9	Ashby de la Z.9	124	....
21	Milton ‡.....pa	Kent.....	Canterbury ..2	Feversham...8	Ashford 12	55	....
14	Milton.....ham	Essex	Prittlewell ..1	Southend ..2	Rayleigh 7	39	....
21	Milton .....m t & pa	Kent	Sittingbournel	Chatham ...10	Sheerness....8	40	2233

Eccentric character.

* MILNROW. The celebrated John Collier, alias Tim Bobbin (by which latter name he wished to be called), lived fifty-seven years, as school-master, and where he died on the 14th of July, 1786, at the advanced age of seventy-seven years, and was buried in the parish churchyard of Rochdale. He was a poet, musician, and painter; but the production which has principally been the means of handing his name down to posterity, is his work written in the vulgar tongue of Lancashire, a "Dialogue between Tummus O'Williams O'Margit O'Roaph's, and Meary O'Dick's O'Tummy O'Peggy's." The excentricities of Mr. Collier were harmless and pleasant; nor in the hour of death could he suppress giving birth to a humourous conceit, contained in the following epitaph upon himself and his "crooked rib," as he was wont to call his wife:—

Singular epitaph.

"Here lies John, and with him Mary,
Cheek by jowl, and never vary;
No wonder they so well agree,
John wants no punch, and Moll no tea."

† MILNTHORP, or Milthorp, a small market-town, pleasantly situated on the north side of the river Belo, near the estuary of the Kent, and over which is a handsome stone bridge. The town consists principally of one long well-built street. In the town and neighbourhood are several extensive flax mills and large quantities of twine and linen-thread are spun, a considerable portion of which is here manufactured into sheetings, bed-ticks, sacking, bags, sails, &c.

Market, Friday.—*Fairs*, May 12, and October 17, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep.

Repeatedly attacked by the Danes.

‡ MILTON, a market-town, situated at the head of a creek, which opens into the channel between the Isle of Sheppy and the coast of Kent. It is a place of great antiquity, and probably derived its origin from a castellated mansion founded by the successors of Hengist, King of Kent. This fortress is noticed in the "History of Alfred the Great," and its site is supposed to have been near the church. The situation of Milton exposed it to the attacks of the Danes, who annoyed the inhabitants by their repeated inroads and depredations; and about 893 the invaders built a castle and fixed their quarters at Kemsley Down, in the marshes, about midway between Milton and the entrance of the inlet on which it is situated; and traces of this structure are still visible. The fortified palace above-mentioned was destroyed in 1052, by Godwin, Earl of Kent, who was then at the head of an insurrection against Edward the Con-

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
17	Milton.....ham	Hereford....	Leominster ..8	Pembridge .. 2	Kington 7	150	....
21	Milton* .....pa	Kent.....	Gravesend ..1	Rochester ...7	Dartford.....8	23	4348
34	Milton.....ham	Somerset ...	Ilchester 4	Langport 5	Somerton . ..5	126	....
28	Milton.....ham	Northamp ..	Peterborough 4	Wandsford ..5	Mt. Deeping .8	85	....
16	Milton..... .....ham	Hants	Portsmouth . 2	Portsea.....2	Cosham.....4	72	....
31	Milton.....ham & cha	Oxford	Deddington ..2	Adderbury ..1	Banbury.....3	71	205
35	Milton.....ham	Stafford.. ..	Newcastle...5	Handley 3	Leek 6	150	....
31	Milton .....ham	Oxford	Burford.....4	Chip. Norton 7	Stow 7	75	....
16	Milton .....pa	Hants	Christchurch 5	Lymington...5	Ringwood ..10	93	956
40	Milton.....ham	Westmorland	Kendal 7	Milnthorpe ..2	Burton 5	257	....
41	Milton.....ham	Wilts	Hindon.....2	Shaftesbury..6	Mere 5	96	....
12	Milton .....pa	Dorset	Blandford....7	Dorchester .11	Sturminster. 9	110	846
11	Milton, Abbot's.....pa	Devon	Tavistock....6	Launceston ..6	Callington ...8	213	1205
3	Milton, Bryant.....pa	Bedford.... ..	Woburn 3	Hockliffe 3	Ampthill 7	40	373
34	Milton Clevedon ....pa	Somerset ...	Bruton 3	Shep. Mallet.5	Castle Cary..5	112	242
11	Milton Damerell ....pa	Devon.....	Holsworthy..6	Torrington..10	Hatherleigh.12	213	761
15	Milton End.....ham	Gloucester..	Newnham ..2	Berkeley 9	Gloucester..12	112	....
3	Milton Ernest .....pa	Bedford.....	Bedford 5	Harrold 5	Kimbolton..11	55	372
31	Milton, Great.....pa	Oxford	Tetsworth ..4	Thame 6	Oxford 9	46	782
41	Milton Lilborne.....pa	Wilts	Pewsey 2	Marlborough.7	Burbage 4	77	660
31	Milton, Little .....ham	Oxford	Tetsworth ..5	Thame 7	Oxford 9	47	473
28	Milton .....pa	Northamp ..	Northampton 4	Towcester...6	NewportPagl4	64	541
34	Milton Podimore ....pa	Somerset....	Ilchester 2	Somerton ..5	Sherborne ...9	120	175
11	Milton, South..... pa	Devon	Kingsbridge .3	Modbury 7	Salcombe ...4	211	415
37	Milton Street .....ham	Surrey.....	Dorking 1	Guildford...11	Leatherhead .6	24	....
12	Milton upon Stour .ham	Dorset.....	Shaftesbury..5	Mere.....3	Wincanton ..6	106	....
12	Milton, West.....cha	Dorset	Bridport 4	Beaminster ..4	Dorchester..15	135	....
34	Milverton†....m t & pa	Somerset....	Taunton 7	Wellington ..4	Wiveliscomb.3	149	2233
39	Milverton .....pa	Warwick...	Warwick....2	Leamington..2	Kenilworth . 3	92	537
35	Milwich.....pa	Stafford.....	Stone. 5	Uttoxeter ...8	Stafford 7	143	551
21	Minacre .. .. ham	Kent	Deal 2	Dover 7	Sandwich....5	73	....
8	Mincario .....isle	Cornwall ...	St. Agnes....3	St. Mary's ..4	Lands End..31	321	....
12	Minchinton .....ti	Dorset.....	Cranbourne .6	Blandford ...9	Shaftesbury.10	96	....
15	Minchinhampton‡..m t	Gloucester..	Cirencester .11	Stroud 4	Tetbury 5	100	7255
16	Mincingfield .....ti	Hants	BishopsWalt.4	Botley 3	Southampton.8	68	....

fessor. There is a valuable oyster-fishery on the Swale, held on lease from the proprietors of the manors, by the Company of Fishermen, or Dredgers, who adopt peculiar local regulations for the management and preservation of the oyster-beds; and with so much success, that Milton oysters are held in high esteem among the luxuries of the table.

MILTON. Celebrated for its oysters.

Market, Saturday.—*Fair*, July 24.

* MILTON. This place is called Milton-by-Gravesend, to distinguish it from other parishes of the same name, in the county of Kent. The whole parish is within the liberty of the corporation of Gravesend; and the eastern portion of the town of Gravesend belongs to the parish of Milton.

† MILVERTON, a market-town and parish, and formerly a borough, situated in a richly wooded and well cultivated country. The town is very ancient, but small, consisting principally of three irregular streets, with the church standing on an eminence in the centre; it is governed by a portreeve. The trade consists chiefly in the manufacture of flannel, serges, and druggets.

Very ancient town.

Market, Friday.—*Fairs*, Tuesday in Easter week, July 25, and October 10, for cattle.

‡ MINCHINHAMPTON, a market-town and populous parish; the former pleasantly situated on an eminence, forming part of the eastern boundary of the vale of Gloucester. The manor of Hampton was given by William the Conqueror, or his Queen Matilda, to the abbess and nuns of the convent of the Holy Trinity at Caen, in Normandy, whence this place obtained its distinctive appellation, Minchin, or Monakyn (*Monacha*), being the ancient designation of a nun. The town consists of a long irregular street, extending from north to south, in the line of the high road from Gloucester to Chippenham, and the south of Wiltshire; and this is crossed by another leading to the parish church, near which is the

Origin of the name.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
29	Mindrum .....ham	Northumb ..	Wooler 11	Coldstream ..5	Kelso 8	331	....
33	Mindtown .....pa	Salop	Bishops Cast. 5	ChurchStret. 6	Ludlow 14	156	36
34	Minehead* ...m t & pa	Somerset ...	Dunster 3	Porlock 6	Cardiff 28	163	1481
41	Minety .....pa	Gloucester & Wilts ..	Malmsbury ..7	Cricklade ...6	Cirencester . 7	89	585
8	Minewithen .....isle	Cornwall ...	St. Mary's .. 4	St. Martin's..1	Lands End..27	317	....
24	Miningsby .....pa	Lincoln.....	Spilsby 5	Horncastle ..6	Boston 14	131	354
16	Minley. .....ti	Hants	Harford Brid. 3	Blackwater..3	Frimley 4	33	....
7	Minshull Church....pa	Chester.....	Nantwich ...6	Middlewich..5	Tarporley ...9	170	468
7	Minshull Vernon ....to	Chester.....	Meddlewich .5	Nantwich ...6	10	170	385
44	Minskip .....to	W. R. York	Boroughbrid. 2	Knaresboro' .6	Ripon 8	205	257
16	Minstead†.....pa	Hants	Lyndhurst ...3	Romsey 9	Southampto.10	82	1074
8	Minster .....pa	Cornwall ...	Bossiney.....3	Camelford ...6	Launceston .15	228	497
21	Minster .....pa	Kent	Ramsgate....5	Canterbury .13	Margate 5	67	911
21	Minster‡ .....pa	Kent	Queenboro' ..3	Sheerness....3	Rochester ..17	47	7983
31	Minster, Lovell .....pa	Oxford	Witney 3	Burford 5	Bampton 6	68	355
14	Minster, South§.....pa	Essex	Burnham 3	Maldon.....10	Chelmsford .18	43	1422
33	Minsterley....to & cha	Salop.....	Shrewsbury..9	Montgomery 12	Bishops Cas. 12	162	809
15	Minsterworth.....pa	Gloucester..	Gloucester ..5	Newnham ..7	Newent 7	109	496
46	Minster Yard .ex pa lib	E. R. York..	York.....0	Pocklington 12	Naburn 5	199	901
12	Mintern Magna .....pa	Dorset.....	Dorchester .10	Sherborne ...9	Cerne Abbas.2	121	331
12	Mintern Parva.....ti	Dorset.....	 9	10	 1	122	....
24	Minting ... .pa	Lincoln	Horncastle ..6	Wragby 5	Louth 15	144	301

MINCHINHAMPTON.

market-house. The manufacture of woollen cloth has been very extensively carried on in the vicinity of the town, and other parts of the parish, clothing-mills having been erected on the numerous streams, with which the surrounding vales are intersected. But this branch of industry is not at present prosecuted with so much activity as at a former period, either here or elsewhere.

Market, Tuesday.—*Fairs*, Trinity Monday and October 29, for cattle, pigs, horses, and cheese.

Commodious harbour.

* MINEHEAD, a small sea-port, market, and borough town, situated on the Bristol Channel, and bordered on the east and south by Exmoor. The harbour is safe and commodious, and easy of access; which circumstances, in addition to its vicinity to Wales and Ireland, raised the town to some importance. The town consists of three distinct assemblages of buildings, arranged in the form of a triangle, each side of which extends about two-thirds of a mile. The upper town comprises some irregular streets and mean houses, on the eastern declivity of a steep, rugged hill, called Minehead-point, or Greenaleigh; the lower or middle town, about half a mile from the sea, is the principal part, where there are some good inns and other buildings; the third division is the quay-town or port, by the water-side, where there is a custom-house, under the direction of a collector and comptroller; here is also a harbour-master. The weekly market is well supplied with fish. Within a few years past, Minehead has been much frequented as a watering-place, the convenience of the sandy beach, the salubrity of the air and climate, and the extremely beautiful and varied scenery of the surrounding country, furnishing abundant attraction for visitors.

Frequented as a watering place.

Market, Wednesday.—*Fair*, Wednesday in Whitsun-week, for pedlers' ware.

† MINSTEAD. Within this parish stands a triangular stone commemorating the site whereon the tree stood from which the arrow glanced that killed William Rufus.

‡ MINSTER, a populous parish, situated in the Isle of Sheppey, and ecclesiastically comprehending Bluetown, Miletown, and Sheerness. The port of Sheerness, at the western extremity of this parish, was formerly within its limits, but is now a separate vill, with an independent jurisdiction.

Fair, Monday before Easter.

§ MINSTER, SOUTH. *Fairs*, three days before Easter; nine days before Whit-Sunday, and St. Michael's, September 29, for toys.

mes of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
lyn .....pa	Norfolk.....	Lynn Regis ..3	Castle Rising 4	Swaffham ..13	96	31
er, St. High- nd.....pa	Cornwall ...	Padstow.....4	Camelford ..10	Bodmin.....11	238	1110
er, St. Low- nd .... to & cha	Cornwall ...	 2	12	11	240	....
worth.....to	Warwick...	Coleshill 4	SuttonColdfi. 4	Birmingham .7	108	324
eld .....pa	W. R. York	Huddersfield.6	Dewsbury ...3	Halifax.....9	188	6496
rden .....pa	Gloucester..	Painswick ...5	Cirencester ..8	Stroud.....7	97	441
enden ....cha	Herts.....	Hitchin.....3	Stevenage ...2	Luton 8	32	....
enden, Great ...pa	Bucks	Amersham...5	Chesham 5	Wendover ..5	31	1827
enden, Little ..pa	Bucks	 3	 3	 7	29	937
in* .....pa	Notts	Bawtry.....3	Gainsborough 9	Doncaster ..10	156	841
erton .....pa	Leicester ...	Lutterworth .2	Mt. Harboro' 5	HusbandsBos.5	90	587
erton .....pa	Notts	Gainsborough 5	Bawtry.....8	East Retford11	156	1579
erton .....pa	Somerset ...	Crewkerne ..1	Beaminster ..5	Yeovil.....9	132	460
ley .....pa	Essex	Manningtree .1	Harwich ...10	Colchester..10	61	876
ham† .....pa	Surrey.....	Sutton 3	Tooting.....2	Croydon 4	8	4287
heldever .....pa	Hants	Winchester..7	Sutton 3	Basingstoke.12	57	936
helmarsh.... pa .....& ham	Hants	Romsey 4	Stockbridge..6	Winchester.10	74	962
bel-Troy .....pa	Monmouth .	Monmouth...3	Trellech.....4	Ragland 6	132	375
rd.....pa & to	Northumb ..	Morpeth.....3	Newcastle..16	Rothbury...14	291	701
n .....ham	Warwick ..	Warwick....1	Leamington . 1	Southam.....8	90	....
on .....pa & to	Lancaster...	Clitheroe 3	Blackburn ..8	Burnley 10	220	70
on.....to	Stafford.....	Penkridge ...3	Stafford 7	Eccleshall ..10	134	126
on, Little.....to	Lancaster...	Clitheroe 3	Blackburn .. 8	Burnley 10	220	....
on, Lower..ham .....& cha	Worcester..	Kidderminst. 4	Bewdley.....4	Stourport 1	125	....
on, Upper ....ham	Worcester..	 3	 4	 2	126	....
ons ....ham & cha	Worcester..	Tewkesbury .4	Pershore 6	Upton 6	107	....
bury .....pa	Oxford	Bicester 8	Brackley 3	Buckingham .6	61	387
] .....to	Cumberland	Longtown ...4	Langholm....9	Carlisle....12	313	170
berley.....pa	Chester.....	Knutsford ...3	Altrincham ..6	Macclesfield 10	174	1271
ns.....pa	Hereford....	Hereford ...12	Hay.....10	Weobley 7	146	217
ntref ....pa	Montgomery	Newtown ...3	Llanidloes ...9	Rhayader...17	178	565
bury§ ....m t & pa	Devon	Plymouth ..12	Kingsbridge..7	Totness.....13	208	2116

ISSIN, or MISNE, a parish in Hatfield division, situated on the lle, and has long had the advantage of a water communication with ent. The surrounding scenery is of a very curious nature, consist- an extensive plain, perfectly level, and, when seen from the ouring heights, presents the idea of unbounded space; this is one se extensive tracts from which the sea, in a course of ages, has ; it ranges many miles in every direction, and at last softens into ire distance of Yorkshire. Remarkable scenery.

ITCHAM, a parish in the hundred of Wallington. Here are some ills, tobacco and snuff mills, spinning-mills, and calico-printing s. The church is an ancient structure, and in it is a monument to mory of Sir Ambrose Crowley, an alderman of London, who died 3, and is celebrated in the "Tatler," No. 73, under the name of mphrey Greenfat. Mitcham-grove is a handsome seat, and was ed to the late Lord Loughborough, when Counsellor Wedderburne, d Clive, for his excellent defence of that nobleman in the House of ons. The river Wandle, which is celebrated for the excellence of it, winds through the plantations, and adds greatly to their beauty. Mitcham-grove.

OAT, a township, situated on the south bank of the Liddel. Here e ruins of Liddel Strength, a square tower of excellent masonry, double ditch; it was taken by William, King of Scotland, and e scene of a most savage cruelty, committed by King David, who, aking this little fort, strangled the two sons of Sir Walter Selby, vernor. Cruelty of King David.

ODBURY, a market-town, situated at the junction of the roads to Plymouth, Kingsbridge, and Dartmouth, and occupying the and declivities of a valley. It consists of four streets which meet it angles, the point of junction being the lower part of the town.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
27	Modeney .....pri.	Norfolk.....	Downham ...5	Littleport....6	Stoke Ferry..7	79	....
48	Modrydd .....ham	Brecon	Brecon 2	Trecastle 8	Llandovery .17	173	160
51	Moel-y-Mwnt .....pa	Cardigan....	Cardigan 4	Newcastle..12	Aberporth ...5	243	189
3	Moggerhanger.....ham	Bedford.....	Biggleswade 5	Bedford.....7	St. Neots 8	50	381
53	Mold*.....m t	Flint	Chester.....11	Flint.....6	Wrexham ..12	202	9385
21	Moldash.....pa	Kent.....	Charing 5	Canterbury ..9	Ashford 7	52	391
46	Molescroft.....to	E. R. York	Beverley.....1	Mt. Weighton 9	Gt. Driffield 12	184	124
29	Molesden .....to	Northumb ..	Morpeth.....4	Rothbury...13	Newcastle..15	290	36
37	Molesey, East .....pa	Surrey.....	Walton 4	Kingston 2	Esher 3	13	546
37	Molesey, West.....pa	Surrey.....	3	 3	 4	14	441
19	Molesworth .....pa	Hunts.....	Kimbolton...6	Oundle 10	Huntingdon 12	69	222
11	Molland.....pa	Devon	SouthMolton.8	Dulverton ...9	Tiverton....16	173	531
31	Mollington .....cha	Oxford & Warwick.	Banbury.....5	Southam....10	Kineton 8	76	360
7	Mollington, Great ...to	Chester	Chester.....3	Liverpool...15	GreatNeston.9	186	118
7	Mollington, Little ...to	Chester	 2	16	10	185	24
11	Molton, North.....pa	Devon	SouthMolton.3	Barnstable..13	Dulverton ..13	179	1937
11	Molton, South† ..m t & pa	Devon	Barnstable..12	Torrington..15	Tiverton....19	178	3826
27	Molycourt .....pri	Norfolk.....	Wisbeach ...6	Downham ...6	Outwell 1	90	...
36	Monewden .....pa	Suffolk	Wickham ...5	Debenham ...7	Framlingham 5	82	207
10	Moneyash .. ..to & cha	Derby	Bakewell 5	Longnor 5	Ashborne ..14	153	168
21	Mongeham, Great ..pa	Kent	Deal 2	Sandwich....5	Dover 8	73	310
21	Mongeham, Little...pa	Kent	 3	 4	 8	72	96
31	Mongewell .....pa	Oxford	Wallingford .1	Nettlebed ...7	Watlington ..8	46	162
57	Monington.....pa	Pembroke ..	Cardigan 4	Newport 7	Kilgerran....5	243	102
17	Monington Stradle ..to	Hereford....	Hereford....10	Hay.....11	Weobley ...11	144	....
17	Monington upon Wye.....pa	Hereford....	10	10	 6	144	127
17	Monkbridge.....ham	Hereford....	Pembridge...0	Leominster ..7	Kington 7	148	....
4	Monkey Island ....ham	Berks	Windsor 4	Slough 4	Maidenhead .3	24	....
45	Monkhill .....to	W. R. York	Pontefract...0	Ferrybridge..3	Wakefield..10	177	39
17	Monkland .....pa	Hereford ...	Leominster ..3	Pembridge ..5	Weobley 7	140	180
11	Monkleigh.....pa	Devon	Torrington ..3	Bideford.....4	Hatherleigh.13	197	562
33	Monk Meol .....ham	Salop	Shrewsbury..2	Wellington .11	Ercal Magna.7	153	...
54	Monk-Nash .....pa	Glamorgan..	Cowbridge...8	Bridgend 7	Llantrissent.14	179	121
29	Monkridge .....to	Northumb ..	Hexham....20	Bellingham ..8	Rothbury...14	302	119

MODBURY. A creek navigable for barges bounds this parish on the west, extending from the mouth of the river Erun to within two miles of the town, to which it proves extremely beneficial. The petty sessions are holden here.

Market, Thursday, in general, and Saturday, for meat.—*Fairs*, May 14, if not Friday or Saturday, otherwise the following Tuesday.

Elegant church.

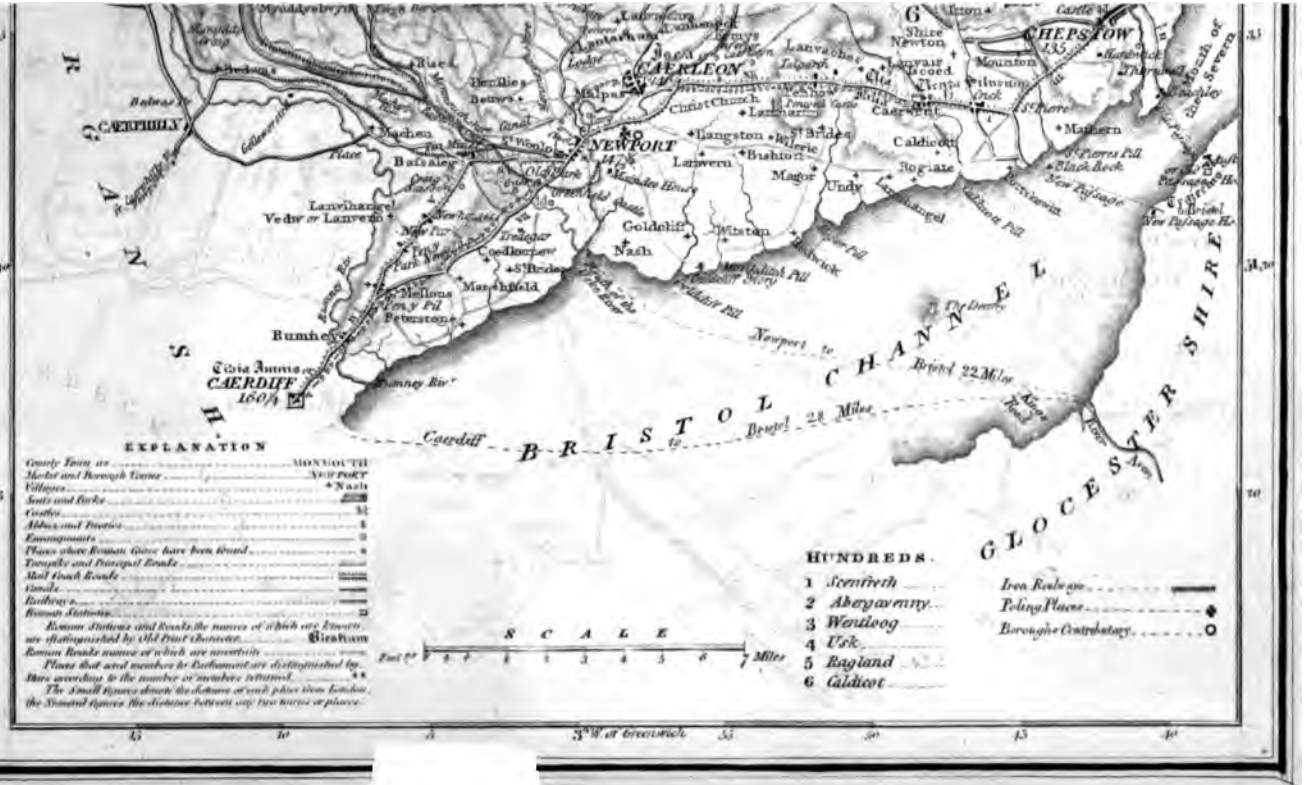
* MOLD, a handsome and prosperous town, the capital of the county. It is situated on a fertile plain, encircled by rugged hills, over the banks of the Allen river, and in the centre of a rich mineral region. The town consists of one long and spaicious avenue, adorned with several handsome residences. The church is a remarkably graceful edifice, adorned with a tower at the west end, and containing several interesting monuments. The chief trade of this place depends on the lead and coal mines, which are worked extensively and profitably. A cotton-spinning factory employs a number of hands, and some woollens are manufactured in the vicinity.

Market, Wednesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, February 13, March 21, May 12, August 2, and November 22.—*Inns*, Black Lion and Leeswood Arms.

Manufactures.

† MOLTON, SOUTH, a market-town and parish, pleasantly situated on an eminence near the west side of the river Moule. The market-place, from which various streets branch out, is extensive and well built; the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of serges, shalloons, and felts, and in obtaining lime from the various kilns in the neighbourhood. Iron ore and flag-stones are also produced in the vicinity. The petty sessions are holden here. A respectable free-school was founded here in 1614. Here is also a charity-school; in the former, the late Judge Buller received the rudiments of his education. This place gave birth to Samuel Badcock, an eminent critic and divine, who was born February 23, 1747.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, Saturday after February 13, April 27, Wednesday before June 22, Wednesday after August 26, Saturday before October 10, Saturday before December 12, *for cattle*. These are called great markets, there being no charter for fairs on these days.



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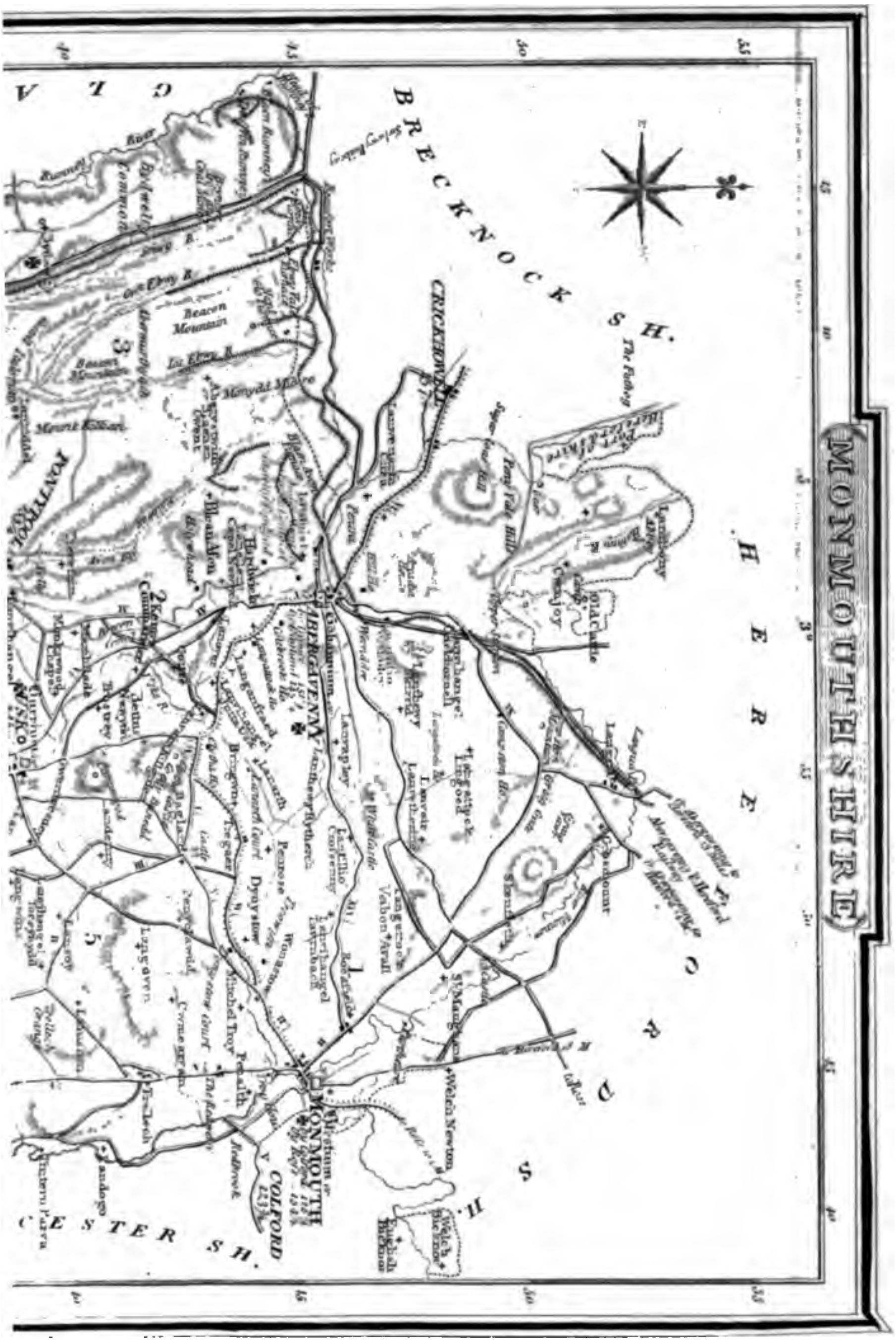

MONMOUTHSHIRE
BRECKNOCK SH.
HEREFORD SH.
GLA
CESTER SH.
CRICKHOWEL
ABERGAVENNY
MONMOUTH
COLFORD
PONTYPOOL
USK
Beacon Mountain
Sugar Loaf Hill
Pen y Fale Hill

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
29	Monk-Seaton* .....to	Northumb ..	Tynemouth ..4	Blyth.....6	Newcastle...8	281	489
17	Monkshide.....ham	Hereford....	Hereford.....8	Ledbury 9	Bromyard...10	129	....
34	Monk-Silver.....pa	Somerset ...	Wiveliscomb.7	Watchet 4	Dunster 7	153	322
39	Monk's Path .....lib	Warwick...	Birmingham .8	Solihull.....2	Henley in A..8	110	379
16	Monkston .....pa	Hants	Andover.....4	Ludgershall..5	Amesbury ..11	68	276
26	Monks-Wood.....ex pa cha	Monmouth..	Usk 3	Pontypool ...5	Abergavenny.8	145	193
11	Monkton .....pa	Devon	Honiton 3	Taunton . ..15	Chard 10	149	120
13	Monkton .....to	Durham	Gateshead ...5	SouthShields.5	Sunderland ..8	274	3598
21	Monkton .....ham	Kent	Charing 3	Feversham...7	Lenham 4	48	....
21	Monkton .....pa	Kent	Ramsgate....6	Canterbury 10	Margate 6	65	376
34	Monkton .....ham	Somerset ...	Bridgewater .8	Watchet ...10	Neth. Stowey 3	147	....
41	Monkton Farley ....pa	Wilts	Bradford 4	Bath 5	Corsham.....7	102	396
43	Monkton Moor .pa & to	W. R. York	York.....8	Boroughbrid.12	Tadcaster ..11	203	484
43	Monkton Nun .....pa	W. R. York	 9	11	12	204	378
12	Monkton Tarrant ...pa	Dorset.....	Blandford ... 5	Wimborne...8	Shaftesbury 12	100	259
12	Monkton Upwimborne.....ham	Dorset.....	Cranborne .. 3	Blandford ..12	Wimborne..11	94	....
34	Monkton, West.....pa	Somerset ...	Taunton.....4	Bridgewater .7	Langport ...12	140	1155
12	Monkwood Hill ...ham	Dorset.....	Dorchester..11	Sherborne ..12	Sturminster..8	117	....
26	Monmouth† .....co	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	98130

* MONK-SEATON. Near this place are the remains of an old cross, on the pedestal of which is this inscription :—"O horror, to kill a man for a pig's head." This motto is attributed to a monk of the cell of Tynemouth, who wandered into the castle of Seaton-Delaval, cut off the head of a pig which was roasting at the fire, and made the best of his way homewards with it. Mr. Delaval, on his return from hunting, enraged at the audacity, pursued the offender, overtook him at this place, and so belaboured him with his hunting-gad, that he was scarcely able to crawl to his cell. The monk dying within a year and a day, his brethren laid the charge of his death on Mr. Delaval, who, as tradition says, was obliged to make over to the monastery, as an expiation of his offence, the manor of Elswick, with several other valuable estates, and also to set up an obelisk on the spot, where he very properly corrected the thief.

Singular inscription.

† MONMOUTHSHIRE has to the north the counties of Hereford and Brecknock; to the west, Brecknock and Glamorgan; to the south, the Bristol Channel; and to the east, Gloucestershire. Its boundaries are, in great part, rivers; the Wye and Monnow to the east and north-east, and the Rumney to the west. Its greatest length is about twenty-four miles; its breadth something less, and its circumference 100. It contains 242,000 acres, one county-town (Monmouth), six hundreds, seven market-towns, 127 parishes, and is in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Llandaff. This was formerly reckoned one of the Welsh counties; and from the names of its towns and villages, its mountainous rugged surface, as well as its situation beyond a large river, the Wye, which seems to form a natural boundary between England and Wales in this part, it certainly partakes most of the character of the latter country, though it is comprehended in the civil division of the former. The river Uske divides Monmouthshire into two unequal portions, of which the east, or largest, is a tract, upon the whole, fertile in corn and pasture, and well wooded. It abounds in limestone, which is burnt on the spot for the general manure of the country. The smaller western part is mountainous, and, in great part, unfavourable for cultivation, whence it is devoted to the feeding of sheep. It has several long narrow valleys, watered by streams which flow into the Bristol Channel. The air of this county is temperate and healthy; the hills feed great numbers of cattle and sheep; and the mountains abound with coal and iron; the latter of which constitutes the chief article of manufacture, and the coals give rise to a considerable coasting trade. The rivers are, the Severn, the Wye, the Monnow, or Mynow, the Rumney, and the Uske. The Monnow rises in Brecknockshire, and running south-east, while in its course it divides this county from that of

Abounding in limestone.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
26	Monmouth* ..m t & bo	Monmouth..	Abergavenny 14	Chepstow ..13	Hereford ...18	130	4916
34	Montacute .....pa	Somerset ...	Yeovil.....4	S. Petherton .4	Ilchester 4	125	1028
33	Montford.....pa	Salop	Shrewsbury..6	Oswestry...12	Westbury ...6	159	[illegible]

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Herefordshire, falls into the river Wye at Monmouth. The Rumney rises also in Brecknockshire, and running south-east in its course, dividing this county from that of Glamorgan, empties itself into the Severn. The Uske rises likewise in Brecknockshire, and running also south-east, in its course dividing this county, falls into the Severn near Newport. The principal towns of this county are situated upon the banks of the Wye and Uske. Monmouth, the county-town, lies in an angle between the Wye and Monnow. Lower down the Wye, the remains of Tintern-abbey, and the castle of Chepstow, form objects highly picturesque, amid the wild beauties of this tract. Near Tintern are large iron-works, at which ore is smelted, brought chiefly from Furness, in Lancashire. The town of Chepstow has a tolerable port, and carries on a considerable trade in timber, ship-building, and in importing groceries, &c. for the circumjacent country. On the Uske are three towns of great antiquity, though now of little consequence; Abergavenny, at which there is a considerable traffic in flannels, Uske, and Caerleon. At Pontypool is a considerable manufacture of japanned ware, now rather on the decline. Other places in this county worth noticing are, the narrow sequestered vale of Evias; beneath the Hatterel-hills, the well-adapted site of a monastery; and the ruins of Ragland-castle, a fortress of great strength, so late as the time of Charles I., in whose favour it held out, under the Marquis of Worcester, to the very end of the civil wars.

Manufactures.

* MONMOUTH, a county-town and borough, having separate jurisdiction, situated between the rivers Munnow and Wye, which are here united; and hence the denomination of the place, which, according to Camden, was anciently called Mongwy, or, in Welsh, Mwny, and since Monmouth. The town probably arose from the erection of houses and other buildings around the Roman station, or fortress, of Blestium; and its situation in a nook, defended by rivers on almost every side, must have produced such local advantages as contributed to its increase and prosperity. Here was a Norman castle, now in ruins, which was the birthplace of Henry V., hence called Henry of Monmouth; and that circumstance has been commemorated by the erection of a statue of that prince in Agincourt-square, with the following inscription:—"Henry V., born at Monmouth, August ix. 1387." The county assizes, sessions, and other county courts, are held in this town. Monmouth has returned one member to Parliament ever since the twenty-seventh of Henry VIII. The church is a handsome stone structure, with a spire 200 feet in height; and the bells, eight in number, are traditionally reported to have been brought from France and presented to the town by Henry V. There is another church, dedicated to St. Thomas, which is a small ancient building, near Munnow-Bridge; but there is no benefice attached to it. Monmouth is a handsome town, though some of the buildings are antiquated; like most other places of Roman origin, it consists of four principal streets, diverging at nearly right angles from a common centre; the greatest extension from this point being towards the north. Both the rivers Wye and Munnow are crossed by stone bridges, and there is a third bridge over the Trothy, a rivulet which falls into the Wye just below its confluence with the Munnow. Within a few miles of the town are several extensive iron-foundries; on the neighbouring streams have been erected many paper-mills and corn-mills; and by means of the Monmouth Railway, coal, timber, and bark, are brought hither from the Forest of Dean. Commerce is carried on with Bristol to a considerable extent, by

Birthplace of Henry V.

Extensive Iron-foundries.

Names of Places.	*County.*	*Number of Miles from*			*Dist. Lond.*	*Population.*
Montgomery *.. ....co	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	66485
Montgomery†.m t & pa	Montgomery	Newtown ...9	BishopsCastle9	Welshpool...7	168	1188

e river Wye, and grocery and other goods are thus imported for the nsumption of a large tract of the surrounding county; while exports ke place of timber, bark, hops, corn, malt, and other articles.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, June 18, Whit-Tuesday, and September 4, for wool; November , for horned cattle, fat hogs, and cheese.

MONMOUTH.

Boundaries of the county.

* MONTGOMERYSHIRE, on the north, touches on those of Denbigh id Merioneth; on the west, upon the latter and that of Cardigan; on e south, upon Radnorshire; and on the east, upon Shropshire. It easures, from the angle in its northern border to its southern, about irty-six miles; from east to west, nearly the same; and is 167 miles in rcumference. It contains 982 square miles, 628,480 acres, one county-wn (Montgomery), nine hundreds, six market-towns, forty-seven irishes; is in the province of Canterbury, and the dioceses of St. saph, Bangor, and Hereford. Montgomeryshire, though barren and ountainous in many parts, has yet a greater mixture of fertile vale and ain than several of the Welsh counties. The most considerable of the vel tracts is that through which the Severn flows. This fine river, rising the lofty mountain of Plynlimmon, situated partly in this county, and irtly in that of Cardigan, runs first almost across the southern side of e county, and then turning north, enters Shropshire from the east above e Brythen-hills. Other vales accompany the numerous tributary rills hich feed the infant Severn; of these streams, the largest are the Vyrnew, rmed of two uniting branches, which cross the county from its west de; and the Tannet, forming part of the Denbighshire boundary, and eeting the Vyrnew before it joins the Severn. The Wye rises also in lynlimmon mountain, about one mile and three quarters south from the ead of the Severn, and running south-east, passing the towns of Rhayader, uallt, and Hay, enters Herefordshire. These rivers are remarkable for e great variety of fish contained in their waters; among which is the dmon, which visits not only these remote streams, but even penetrates p the Severn almost to the foot of Plynlimmon. The air of Montgomery-ire is sharp and cold on the mountains, but in the valleys is more mild, id esteemed peculiarly salubrious. The riches of this county proceed om its sheep and wool, and the flannels and other coarse cloths manu-ctured from them; and from its numerous herds of fine black cattle, hich are driven to every part of the kingdom. The hilly tracts are most entirely sheep-walks; and the flocks, like those of Spain, are riven from distant parts to feed on them during summer; the farms in e small valleys being only a sort of appendages for winter habitations id provisions. The manufactures are collected through the county and nt to Welsh-Pool, whence they are carried in a rough state to Shrews-ury, to be finished and exported. This county also affords mineral easures; an uncommonly rich lead-mine was wrought many years with ast profit at Llangynnog, in the northern angle, but it is now over-owered by water. Near the same place is a large slate quarry, and slate also obtained near the conflux of the Vyrnew and Severn, and sent own that river to Bristol; and on a lime-stone rock in the neighbour-ood, amazing quantities of lime are burned, which is carried all over the ounty, where that article is for the most part wanting. Peat is chiefly sed in the interior for fuel. Welsh-Pool is the principal trading town of e county, and the Severn begins to be navigable a little below it. Llan-lloes, a small town in the midst of the feeding and manufacturing tract, as a great market for woollen yarn.

The rivers.

Abounding in mineral productions.

† MONTGOMERY, a town and parish, standing upon an eminence,

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
34	Moolham .....ham	Somerset....	Ilminster 2	Crewkerne ..6	Chard 6	138	....
7	Moor .....to	Chester	Warrington..4	Runcorn.....5	Frodsham ...7	182	288
39	Moor .....ham	Warwick...	SuttonColdfi. 2	Lichfield 6	Walsall 7	114	....
23	Moor Barne ..ex pa lib	Leicester ...	Atherstone ..4	Mt. Bosworth 8	Tamworth ...7	111	....
24	Moorby .....pa	Lincoln	Horncastle...5	Tattershall ..7	Spilsby 8	130	164
31	Moorcot .....ham	Oxford	Bicester 5	Islip 8	Oxford 9	55	....
42	Moore .....ham	Worcester ..	Bewdley 5	Clesbury 5	Tenbury....10	125	....
42	Moore .....to	Worcester ..	Pershore 2	Evesham 5	Worcester..10	101	316
7	Mooresbarrow.....to	Chester.....	Congleton ..8	Middlewich .3	Sandbach ...4	166	25
9	Moorhouse .....to	Cumberland	Carlisle.....5	Wigton 8	Bowness 9	306	277
30	Moorhouse.....ham	Notts.....	Tuxford 3	Ollerton 7	Newark....10	134	....
40	Moorhouses .....ham	Westmorland	Penrith.....5	Appleby.....9	Shap 10	279	....
34	Moorlands .....ham	Somerset....	Langport 5	Taunton 9	Bridgewater .9	133	....
34	Moorlinch.....pa	Somerset....	Bridgewater .7	Glastonbury .7	Langport 8	131	2192
43	Moorsham, Great....to	N. R. York.	Guisborough .6	Egton 10	Lofthouse....4	251	338
13	Moorsley .....to	Durham	Durham 5	Sunderland .10	Chester le St. 6	263	746
15	Moorton .....ti	Gloucester..	Thornbury...2	Berkeley.....5	Wotton un E.8	124	928
31	Moorton .....ham	Oxford	Oxford 8	Bampton 7	Witney 7	61	....
46	Moor Town .....to	E. R. York .	Beverley....11	Gt. Driffield .8	Bridlington .13	192	26
8	Moor-Winstow .....pa	Cornwall ...	Stratton 7	Kilkhampton 5	Hartland 8	222	1102
19	Morborn .....pa	Hunts	Stilton 3	Peterborough 7	Oundle 8	77	94
11	Morchard .....pa	Devon	Crediton.....6	Chulmleigh ..7	Exeter 13	186	2003
12	Morcombe Lake...ham	Dorset.....	Bridport.....5	Charmouth ..3	Axminster...8	140	....
32	Morcott.....pa	Rutland	Uppingham..4	Stamford 8	Oakham 8	92	480
17	Mordeford.....pa	Hereford....	Hereford 5	Ross 11	Ledbury....11	131	701
37	Morden .....pa	Surrey.	Epsom 5	Tooting 4	Carshalton...3	10	655
12	Morden, East.....pa	Dorset.....	Wareham 6	Blandford....8	Wimborne...8	111	813
6	Morden-Guilden ....pa	Cambridge .	Biggleswade .6	Potton 5	Royston 7	45	620
6	Morden Steeple.....pa	Cambridge..	Royston 6	 6	*Biggleswade .6	44	675
12	Morden, West ....ham	Dorset.....	Wareham ...6	Blandford....8	Wimborne...8	111	....
13	Mordon.....to	Durham	Stockton ...10	Darlington .10	Durham 12	261	174
33	More.....pa	Salop.....	BishopsCastle3	ChurchStre. 10	Shrewsbury.16	162	272
11	Morebath .....pa	Devon	Bampton 2	Dulverton ...4	Watchet ...13	163	436
46	Moreby .....to	E. R. York .	York 7	Selby.....8	Escrick.....3	189	444
28	More End .....ham	Northamp ..	Towcester .. 4	Stoney Strat. 4	Buckingham .9	56	....
11	Moreleigh .....pa	Devon	Totness.....6	Modbury 8	Dartmouth...8	202	182
9	Moresby.....pa & to	Cumberland	Whitehaven 2	Workington .6	Cockermout 12	296	983
16	Morestead.....pa	Hants	Winchester..3	BishopsWalt. 7	Alresford 7	64	96
9	Moresthwaite.....to	Cumberland	Carlisle.....9	Penrith 14	Brampton ...8	297	270
5	Moreton .....lib	Bucks	Aylesbury ...4	Risborough ..5	Thame 7	42	15
7	Moreton .....to & cha	Chester	Gt. Neston ..9	Liverpool....6	Chester 19	202	247
12	Moreton .....pa	Dorset.....	Dorchester ..8	Wareham ...9	Bere Regis ..5	217	304
14	Moreton .....pa	Essex	Chip. Ongar .3	Epping.....6	Harlow.....5	23	431
17	Moreton.....to	Hereford....	Leominster ..4	Ludlow 8	Tenbury 8	141	305
30	Moreton .....pa	Notts	Southwell ...3	Newark 6	Nottingham 13	130	160
33	Moreton.....cha	Salop	Oswestry 4	Shrewsbury 16	Welshpool..12	169	247
36	Moreton .....to	Stafford	Newport 4	Shiffnall 8	Stafford 10	138	829
35	Moreton .....to	Stafford	Uttoxeter ...4	Abb.Bromley 7	Burton on T.10	135	..
44	Moreton .....to	N. R. York.	N. Allerton..3	Bedale 5	Richmond ..14	224	260
34	Moreton .....ham	Somerset ...	Wells 8	Bristol 10	Wrington....7	124	..
7	Moreton Alcumlow..to	Chester.....	Congleton ...3	Newcastle..10	Sandbach....7	160	141
33	Moreton Corbett ....pa	Salop.....	Wem 5	Mt. Drayton 12	Shrewsbury..8	153	247
11	Moreton Hampstead* ..... m t & pa	Devon.....	Exeter 12	Oakhampton12	Tavistock...21	185	1864

MONTGOMERY.

Great and petty sessions held here.

commanding an extensive prospect of the vale of Montgomery, at a little distance from the river Severn. The streets are steep, the houses built of brick, and the town-hall, church, new jail, and Dissenter's chapel, are the only public buildings in the place. The town was incorporated by Henry III. The great and petty sessions are held here, as well as a court leet, annually, under Lord Clive, to whom the manor belongs. Montgomery was formerly a fortified town, encircled by walls with flanking towers; no traces of these are now visible. It is said to have been founded by Baldwyn, Lieutenant of the Marches, in the time of William the Conqueror, whence its ancient name of Tref-Faldwyn, i. e. Baldwyn's town. In the unhappy civil wars, the vale of Montgomery was the field of a bloody and decisive victory, gained by the army of the Parliament, on which occasion the castle sustained considerable damage; and shortly after was totally dismantled by order of Parliament. It now presents a confused heap of ruins, no traces of its original strength or grandeur surviving.

Market, Thursday.—*Fairs*, March 3, June 20, September 4, and November 11.—*Posting House*, the Dragon.

* MORETON HAMPSTEAD, a market-town, romantically situated

MORPETH.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

This town gave birth to the following individuals, Dr William Turner the first English Botanist, Dr William Gibson, author of several works in Divinity Botany &c. and Dr Robert Morrison, the celebrated Chinese Linguist & Missionary. In 1185 the town was burnt by its own inhabitants out of hatred to King John.

Names of Places.	*County.*	*Number of Miles from*			*Dist. Lond.*	*Population.*
Moreton Jeffreys....pa	Hereford....	Bromyard ...6	Hereford.....9	Ledbury....12	131	46
Moreton upon Lugg .pa	Hereford....	Hereford 4	Leominster ..9	Bromyard ..12	137	69
Moreton Maids.....pa	Bucks	Buckingham .1	Stoney Strat. 8	Brackley 8	56	474
Moreton in the Marsh* ..... m t & pa	Gloucester..	Shipston on S.7	Stratfor on A.16	Stow on the W5	81	1331
Moreton, North.....pa	Berks	Wallingford .4	Abingdon ..10	Wantage .. 12	50	362
Moreton Pinkeney ..pa	Northamp ..	Towcester...9	Daventry ...10	Banbury....11	69	581
Moreton Say.....pa	Salop.....	Drayton in H.4	Newport ...13	Whitchurch .9	157	676
Moreton, South .....pa	Berks	Wallingford .4	Abingdon...10	Wantage .. 11	50	410
Morfa ....ham	Cardigan....	Aberystwith14	Aberaeron .. 2	Lampeter...13	222	....
Morfil.....pa	Pembroke...	Fishguard ...7	Haverford W11	Cardigan ...15	249	201
Morland.....pa & to	Westmorlnd	Appleby 6	Penrith.....8	Shap 6	276	1940
Morley .....pa & to	Derby	Derby 5	Belper 7	Nottingham 13	129	1064
Morley .....to & cha	W. R. York	Leeds 6	Bradford 8	Wakefield ...7	189	3819
Morley .....ham	W. R. York	Bingley.....0	Keighley 6	Bradford 6	202	....
Morley, St. Botolph..pa	Norfolk.....	Wymondham 3	Attleborough 4	Hingham 4	98	339
Morley, St. Peter ...pa	Norfolk.....	 4	 3	 4	97	172
Morpeth†..bo m t & pa	Northumb ..	Alnwick ...19	Newcastle..14	N. Shields..17	289	4797

a gentle eminence and nearly surrounded by high hills; the country in e vicinity is scattered with fragments of rocks, some of which are very ·ge and singularly piled on each other. The inhabitants are chiefly ıployed in the manufacture of woollen cloth and yarn.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, first Saturday in June, July 18, and November 30, for cattle. ese are called great markets, there being no charters for fairs on these days.

MORETON HAMPSTEAD.

* MORETON-IN-THE-MARSH, a disused market-town, situated on e Roman Fossway, about two miles west from the spot of land where ı ornamented pillar, inscribed "This is the Four Shires Stone," marks e point of meeting of the counties of Gloucester, Oxford and Warwick, d a detached part of Worcestershire. This manor, held in the reign of lward the Confessor by two noble Saxons, became the property of the ›bey of Westminster till the Dissolution, when it was granted to the an and chapter of Westminster, whose property it yet remains. The orer classes of the inhabitants are chiefly employed in spinning linen-rn for different purposes. In the middle of the village is an ancient ilding, supported on pillars, which is said to have been the market-use.

Market, Tuesday.—*Fairs*, April 5, and November 1, small fair, for cattle.

† MORPETH, a borough and market-town, situated on the north side the river Wensbeck, over which is an ancient stone bridge of two ches. The town is well-built, and consists principally of two spacious ·eets, in the centre of which is the market-place, conveniently situated, t not sufficiently capacious for the numerous droves of cattle which are re exposed for sale; the cross is a commodious structure, and was ·ected in 1699; near the market-place is a square tower, containing a ›ck and a good peal of bells, which are very useful, the church being a ort distance from the town. Morpeth has been twice destroyed by fire; 1185 it was burnt by its own inhabitants, out of hatred to King John; d in 1689 by accident, when nearly all the buildings were destroyed. is a borough by prescription, and is governed by four aldermen and ·elve counsellors; it has sent members to parliament ever since the reign Queen Mary. Edward VI. founded and endowed a grammar-school re, besides which is an English free-school. In the town are a Provi-nt Bank, a Dispensary, a Mechanical and Scientific Institution, and a ıbscription Library. The new county gaol, house of correction, court-ıuse, &c. is a fine pile of buildings erected in 1829, on the south le of the river. The town-house was erected in 1714, at the pense of the Earl of Carlisle, in which the manorial court is held, well as the quarter sessions for the county; it is built of hewn ›ne, having a piazza ornamented with rustic work, and the superstruc-re decorated with turrets. The ruins of its ancient castle are situated

Great Cattle Market.

Grammar-school founded by Edward VI.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
35	Morrage.. .....to	Stafford	Cheadle 6	Leek 6	Ashbourn...10	149	456
29	Morrick .....to	Northumb ..	Alnwick 8	Warkworth .2	Morpeth....13	302	64
6	Morrowe .....ham	Cambridge..	Wisbeach .. 6	Whittlesea .10	March 8	90	....
27	Morston.....pa	Norfolk.....	Cley 4	Wells 7	N.Walsingha.8	121	171
11	Morthoe.....pa	Devon	Ilfracombe .. 5	Barnstaple..11	Bideford ...13	203	300
16	Mortimer, West .....ti	Hants	Basingstoke .8	Aldermaston.5	Reading 9	48	318
17	Mortimer's Cross*...to	Hereford....	Leominster ..6	Wigmore .. .4	Ludlow ...10	143	....
37	Mortlake†.....pa	Surrey.....	Richmond .. 2	Kingston 5	Brentford....2	7	2638

MORPETH.

on an eminence, and consist only of some fragments of the outer wall, and part of the gateway tower. Morpeth gave birth to the following individuals :—Dr. William Turner, the first English botanist and ornithologist; Dr. William Gibson, author of several works on divinity, botany, physic, and history; and Dr. Robert Morrison, the celebrated Chinese linguist and missionary; and Mr. Horsley, the learned author of the "Britannica Romana," was several years minister of a Dissenting congregation here. Howard, Earl of Carlisle takes the title of Viscount from Morpeth.

Market, Wednesday.—*Fairs*, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday se'nnight before Whitsuntide (Wednesday for horned cattle, Thursday for sheep, and Friday for horses, &c.); Wednesday before July 22, for a few horned cattle, a very small fair.

Battle fought in 1641.

* MORTIMER'S CROSS, a township in the parish of Aymestry, situated in a very beautiful valley, nearly surrounded by considerable eminences, covered with fine timber, and watered by the river Lugg. This place is celebrated from the battle fought between the partizans of the rival houses of York and Lancaster, on Candlemas eve, 1461. The immediate site of the battle was Kingsland-field, a level, though not extensive plain, intersected by a brook, and extending southward. Here, in an angle of two roads, a neat Tuscan pedestal of white stone has been erected, having its base inscribed as follows :—"This Pedestal is erected to perpetuate the memory of an obstinate, bloody, and decisive battle, fought near this spot, in the civil wars between the ambitious houses of York and Lancaster, on the 2d day of February, 1460, between the forces of Edward Mortimer, Earl of March, afterwards Edward IV., on the side of York, and those of Henry VI., on the side of Lancaster. The king's forces were commanded by Jasper, Earl of Pembroke; Edward commanded his own in person, and was victorious. The slaughter was great on both sides; 4000 being left dead on the field, and many Welsh persons, of the first distinction, were taken prisoners, among whom was Owen Tudor, great grandfather to Henry VIII. and a descendant of the illustrious Cadwallader, who was afterwards beheaded at Hereford. This was the decisive battle that fixed Edward IV. on the throne oi England; he was proclaimed king on the fifth of March following.—Erected by subscription, 1799."

Singular legend.

A singular phenomenon is said to have occurred when this battle was fought, of which the following description is given by Speed. "On the verge of this shire, but between Ludlow and Little Hereford, a great battail was fought by Jasper, Earle of Pembroke, and James Butler, Earle of Ormond and Wiltshire, against the Earle of Marche; in which three thousand and eight hundred men were slain; the two earles fled; but Owen Teuther was taken and beheaded. This field was fought upon the daye of the Virgin Mary's purification, in Anno 1461; wherein, before the battail was strok, appeared visibly in the firmament three sunnes, which after a while joined all together, and became as before, for which cause, as some have thought, Edward afterwards gave the sunne in his full brightness for his badge and cognizance." Drayton in his "Miseries of Queen Margarite," attributes the victory obtained by the Earl of March to this phenomenon.

† MORTLAKE is the burial-place of several celebrated characters; in the church are interred Dr. John Dee, distinguished for his pretensions to

Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
Morton.....pa	Derby.....	Alfreton.....3	Chesterfield .8	Mansfield....9	145	501
Morton.....pa	Lincoln.....	Bourne.....3	Folkingham..7	Corby.....7	100	842
Morton.....ex pa lib	Lincoln.. ..	Lincoln.....8	Newark.....9	Wellingore..9	133	9
Morton.....to	Lincoln.....	Gainsborough 2	Kirton.....11	Epworth...10	153	630
Morton.....ex pa dis	N. R. York.	Helmsley....6	Thirsk.....8	Stokesley..17	225	....
Morton, Abbots.....pa	Worcester..	Evesham....9	Alcester....6	Pershore....8	105	269
Morton, Bagot's....pa	Warwick...	Henley in A. 3	Bromsgrove.13	Alcester....6	105	170
Morton, East.....to	Durham....	Durham.....9	Sunderland..7	Hartlepool.15	262	98
Morton, East and West.....to	W. R. York	Keighley....3	Otley.....8	Skipton....10	206	1219
Morton Grange.....to	Durham....	Durham.....6	Sunderland.10	Chester le St 3	264	295
Morton, Great....ham	Durham....	Darlington...3	Yarm.....7	Stockton....9	244	....
Morton, Great....ham	Notts.....	East Retford.2	Worksop....7	Tuxford.....7	145	....
Morton, Little....ham	Durham....	Darlington..4	Yarm.....7	Stockton....8	245	....
Morton, Little....ham	Notts.....	East Retford.3	Worksop....7	Tuxford.....8	144	....
Morton on the Hill..pa	Norfolk....	Reepham....6	Norwich....9	Aylsham...10	112	169
Morton Merial.....pa	Warwick...	Kineton.....4	Stratford on A8	Warwick...7	87	298
Morton Moor House.to	N. R. York	Stokesley....5	Guisborough 5	Stockton....9	243	29
Morton upon Swale.to	N. R. York	N. Allerton..3	Bedale.....5	Boroughbrid 19	225	249
Morton Tynemouth..to	Durham....	Darlington...9	BishopsAuck 7	Staindrop....4	249	19
Morton Valence....pa	Gloucester..	Stroud..... 8	Gloucester..8	Newnham...7	109	382
Morvah.....cha	Cornwall...	Penzance....7	Lands End..9	St. Ives....10	287	377
Morval.....pa	Cornwall...	East Looe...3	Liskeard....8	St. Germans.8	229	644
Morvill.....pa	Salop.....	Bridgenorth..3	M.Wenlock.5	Broseley....5	142	617
Morwick.....ham	W. R. York	Leeds.....6	Tadcaster...9	Wetherby...9	195	540
Mosborough.....to	Derby.....	Chesterfield..8	Sheffield....7	Bolsover....9	159	....
Mose.....pa	Essex.....	Manningtree.8	Harwich....8	Colchester..13	69	477
Mosedale.....ham	Westmorlnd	Orton.....9	Shap.....5	Ambleside..12	277	....
Mosedon.....to	Northumb..	Morpeth.....4	Stannington.6	Hartburn....5	291	23
Moseley.....ham	Stafford.....	Wolverhampt4	Cannock....6	Brewood....5	125	60
Moseley.....cha	Worcester..	Birmingham.2	Kings Norton 4	Alcester....18	111	....
Mosley.....ham & cha	Lancaster...	Manchester.10	Oldham.....4	Ashton un L. 3	189	....
Moss.....to	W. R. York	Thorne.....10	Doncaster...8	Pontefract...9	170	269
Mossdale.....ham	Cumberland	Keswick....10	HNewmarket6	Penrith.....9	292	....
Mosser.....to & cha	Cumberland	Cockermouth 5	Workington.9	Keswick...12	303	94
Moss-Side.....to	Lancaster...	Manchester..2	Stockport...6	Altrincham..7	182	208
Mosswood.....ham	Lincoln....	Gainsboro'..12	Epworth....2	Crowle.....5	158	....
Mosterton.....cha	Dorset.....	Beaminster..4	Crewkern...3	Chard.....10	135	303
Moston.....to	Chester.....	Chester.....3	Frodsham..10	Gt. Neston..9	186	17
Moston.....to	Chester.....	Sandbach....3	Middlewich..4	Nantwich...9	165	184
Moston.....to	Lancaster...	Manchester..4	Oldham.....3	Middleton...3	187	615
Moston.....to	Salop.....	Wem.....4	Whitchurch 10	Hodnet.....4	163	79
Mostyn.....to	Flint.....	Holywell....4	St. Asaph..11	Denbigh....13	213	....
Motcombe.....pa	Dorset.....	Shaftesbury..2	Mere.....6	Wincanton.11	103	1405
Motherby.....to	Cumberland	Penrith.....7	Keswick...10	HNewmarket9	290	115
Mottenden.....priory	Kent.....	Charing.....9	Maidstone..10	Biddenden...4	44	....
Motteston.....pa	Hants.....	Yarmouth...5	Newport....8	Shorwell....4	92	142
Mottingham.....ham	Kent.....	Chislehurst..3	Eltham.....1	Lewisham...3	8	....
Mottisfont.....pa	Hants.....	Romsey.....5	Stockbridge.6	Salisbury...14	76	506
Mottram.....to	Chester.....	Macclesfield.5	Stockport..10	Knutsford..12	172	387
Mottram*.....pa & to	Chester.....	Stockport....8	Ashton un L. 5	Glossop.....4	181	15536
Mouldsworth, Great.to	Chester.....	Chester.....8	Frodsham...5	Tarporley...7	185	180
Moulsford.....pa	Berks.....	Wallingford.4	Streatley....2	Reading....12	51	169
Moulsoe.....pa	Bucks.....	NewportPag.3	Fenny Strat. 6	Woburn.....7	48	303
Moulton.....to	Chester.....	Northwich..3	Middlewich.5	Tarporley...9	172	243

MORTLAKE.

agic and astrology, as well as by the personal friendship of Queen Eliza-
eth; he died at his house here, in 1608, aged eighty-one; Sir John Bar-
ard, whose zeal to promote the interests of his fellow-citizens will ever
e remembered; and John Barber, who was Lord Mayor of London in
'33; and in the churchyard is the tomb of John Partridge, the celebrated
trologer and publisher of almanacks, who was bred a shoemaker, and
came sworn physician to Charles II.; he died here in 1715. Here is
a ancient house, which is said to have been the residence of Oliver Crom-
ell; it was occupied in the last century by Edward Colston, Esq., the
eat benefactor of the city of Bristol, who, during his life, expended more
an £70,000. in charitable institutions.

The residence of Oliver Cromwell.

* MOTTRAM, in Longden Dale, a parish and township, situated on
a eminence in the dale, about a mile west of the Mersey, from which
ver the ground begins to rise, half the way being so steep as to make it
fficult of access. It consists principally of one long well-paved street;
e houses are mostly built of a thick flagstone, and covered with heavy

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
24	Moulton .....pa	Lincoln.....	Holbeach....4	Spalding 5	Fossdike 7	104	1850
27	Moulton .....pa	Norfolk.....	Acle 3	Norwich ...12	Yarmouth ..11	120	209
28	Moulton .....pa	Northamp ..	Northampton 4	Kettering....9	Wellingboro' 8	70	1334
36	Moulton .....pa	Suffolk	Newmarket .4	Mildenhall ..8	BurySt.Edml1	65	596
44	Moulton .....to	N. R. York .	Richmond ...5	Darlington...9	Bedale 12	232	190
24	Moulton Chapel....cha	Lincoln.....	Crowland....7	Spalding 5	Holbeach....7	97	....
27	Moulton, Great .....pa	Norfolk.....	St.M.Stratton3	NewBuckenh6	Harleston....9	99	447
27	Moulton, Little ....pa	Norfolk.....	 3	 6	 9	99	....
28	MoultonPark .ex pa dis	Northamp ..	Northampton 3	Wellingboro' 9	Kettering...13	69	15
27	Moundford .....pa	Norfolk.....	BrandonFerry6	Thetford.....8	Swaffham ..12	83	431
38	Mountfield .....pa	Sussex	Robertsbridge3	Battle 4	Ewhurst 5	47	663
44	Mount Grace....priory	N. R. York .	N. Allerton..6	Yarm 8	Darlington..14	231	....
29	Mount Healey.....to	Northumb ..	Alnwick ...13	Felton 7	Rothbury....3	302	47
14	Mountnessing.....pa	Essex	Ingatestone . 2	Billericay....3	Brentwood ..4	22	796
26	Mounton .....pa	Monmouth ..	Chepstow ...2	Usk.....12	Newport ...15	135	58
57	Mounton .....pa	Pembroke...	Narbarth 2	Pembroke ..12	Tenby.....10	242	41
23	Mount-Sorrell*m t & pa	Leicester ...	MountSorrell 7	Loughboro' ..5	MeltonMow.13	105	1602
45	Mount St. John ....pre	N. R York .	Thirsk 4	N. Allerton 10	Helmsley .. 12	221	....
27	Mourning-Thorpe...pa	Norfolk.....	St.M.Stratton2	Bungay.....9	Harleston....8	100	170
37	Mousal .....ham	Surrey.....	Godalming...2	Farnham 9	Liphook....10	36	....
23	Mowsley....ham & cha	Leicester ...	Mt. Harboro' 6	H. Bosworth 3	Lutterworth .8	84	283
29	Mowson .....to	Northumb ..	Belford.....2	Wooler.....9	Alnwick....13	321	65
45	Moxby ....to	N. R. York .	Easingwold 12	Ripon 5	Boroughbridg 2	208	202
39	Moxhall .....to	Warwick ...	Sut.Coldfield 5	Coleshill 5	Tamworth ..6	109	....
57	Moylgrove.....pa	Pembroke ..	Cardigan ...12	Newport 8	HaverfordW. 7	250	419
16	Muccleshall .....ham	Hants	Christchurch 6	Ringwood ...6	Poole 6	98	....
34	Muchelney .....pa	Somerset ...	Langport 2	Ilchester 7	S. Petherton.5	130	310
14	Mucking .....pa	Essex	Horndon.....2	Gravesend .. 6	GraysThurro. 6	27	212
12	Muckleford .....ti	Dorset.....	Dorchester...5	Marden New. 4	Cerne Abbas.6	125	....
33	Mucklestone...pa & to	Salop & Stafford...	Drayton 4	Nantwich ..10	Woore 4	155	1854
33	Muckleton.....ham	Salop	Shrewsbury..9	Ercall 3	Hodnet.....6	150	....
33	Mucklewick .....to	Salop	Montgomery .3	Welshpool ..7	Chirbury 2	168	69
24	Muckton .....pa	Lincoln	Louth 6	Alford.....7	Spilsby 12	144	118
34	Mudford .....pa	Somerset....	Yeovil.....3	Castle Cary.10	Sherborne ...5	122	422
34	Mudgley.....ham	Somerset....	Wells 7	Glastonbury .5	Axbridge....8	127	....
10	Mugginton .....pa	Derby	Derby 7	Belper 6	Ashborne....7	133	491
13	Muggleswick.....cha	Durham	Stanhope 9	Wolsingham 11	Gateshead ..17	272	293
44	Mukert.....to & cha	N. R. York.	Richmond ..19	Hawes 7	Brough 15	252	1247
27	Mulbarton .....pa	Norfolk.....	Norwich 6	Wymonham .6	N.Buckenha12	105	523

MOTTRAM.

Very ancient church.

slates of nearly the same quality, no other being strong enough to endure the wintry storms in this wild country. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the cotton trade, there being no less than twelve large cotton-mills worked by water, and many smaller ones by horses. The church is a spacious and venerable structure of immemorial antiquity, situated on a hill above the town, from which is a steep and difficult ascent of about ninety stone steps.

* MOUNT-SORRELL, or Mount-Soarhill, a small market-town and township, partly in the parish of Barrow-upon-Soar, and partly in that of Rothley and hundred of West Goscote, derived its name from its situation on a steep craggy hill on the banks of the river Soar; a ridge of high hills extends hence through the midst of Charnwood Forest into Derbyshire, and terminates immediately on the west side of the town; and on the highest point, called Castle-hill, there formerly stood a fortress, supposed to have been built by Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester; the garrison of this castle withstood a severe siege against King Henry III., but was at last obliged to surrender, and was soon after entirely demolished. Mount-Sorrell-hill is a rock of reddish granite, of which many of the houses are built, and the streets paved; it is of great durability, and, after exposure to the air, resists all kinds of tools; it is often dug up in imperfect cones, and being too hard to be cut or broken, its smoothest side is laid outwards in beds of the excellent lime of Barrow.

Peculiarly hard granite.

Market, Monday.—*Fair*, July 29, a holiday-fair for toys.

† MUKER, a township and chapelry in the parish of Grinton, situated on the south bank of the Swale. The town is irregularly built and has a small market on Wednesday, established by custom, and also a fair on the

Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
Mullyan*.....pa	Cornwall ...	Helstone 6	TheLizardPt. 6	Falmouth...14	280	783
Mulwith.....to	W. R. York.	Ripon.....5	Boroughbrid. 3	Ripley 7	209	....
Mumby .....pa	Lincoln.....	Alford.....4	Burgh 6	Spilsby.....10	143	401
Mumby Chapel....ham	Lincoln.....	 7	 6	12	142	218
Muncaster.....pa	Cumberland.	Ravenglass ..2	Ulverston...18	Hawkshead.17	278	657
Munden, Great .....pa	Herts.....	Puckeridge ..3	Buntingford..4	Ware 8	28	550
Munden, Little .....pa	Herts.....	 4	 6	 6	26	521
Mundesley .....pa	Norfolk.....	N. Walsham.6	Cromer.....8	Aylsham....12	130	436
Mundham vil	Norfolk.....	Bungay.....6	Loddon.....3	Norwich ...10	112	314
Mundham, North ...pa	Sussex	Chichester ..2	Arundel....10	Bognor 5	64	467
Mundham, South ..ham	Sussex	 4	Bognor 3	Arundel....10	66	....
Mundon.....pa	Essex	Maldon.....4	Burnham 7	Rayleigh ...10	41	273
Mungrise Dale.to & cha	Cumberland	Penrith.....11	Keswick 9	HNewmarket5	294	226
Munsley .....pa	Hereford....	Ledbury.....4	Hereford ...11	Bromyard ..10	124	178
Munslow.....pa	Salop.....	Ludlow 9	M.Wenlock 10	Chu.Stretton 6	153	680
Murchington, Higher .....ham	Devon	Oakhampton.7	MoretonHam.6	Crediton ...13	180	....
Murchington, Lower .....ham	Devon	 6	 7	13	180	....
Murcott .....ham	Gloucester..	Chi. Campden5	Evesham 4	Winchcombe 8	96	....
Murcott .....ham	Northamp ..	Daventry 6	Northampton 9	Rugby 10	75	50
Muresley.....pa	Bucks	Winslow 4	Fenny Stratf. 6	Leig.Buzzard 8	49	495
Murrah .....to	Cumberland.	Penrith.....10	Keswick ...10	HNewmarket6	293	140
Murrell Green ....ham	Hants	Odiham 3	Basingstoke..7	Blackwater..8	38	....
Murston.....pa	Kent	Milton 2	Sittingbourn .1	Chatham ...11	41	166
Murton ....to	Cumberland.	Whitehaven .8	Workington .8	Cockermouth 7	299	....
Murton.....to	Northumb ..	N. Shields ..3	Newcastle...7	Blyth 8	280	451
Murton .....ham	Westmorlnd	Appleby.....3	Brough 7	Penrith.....16	278	....
Murton .....to	N. R. York .	York 3	M.Weighton15	New Malton 16	202	156
Musbury .....pa	Devon	Colyton 2	Lyme Regis ..5	Axminster...3	148	418
Musbury.....to	Lancaster ..	Bury 8	Haslingden ..2	Blackburn .. 8	203	1231
Muscliff .....ti	Hants	Christchurch 5	Ringwood...7	Poole 4	105	....
Muscott .....ham	Northamp ..	Daventry ...4	Weedon.....3	Northampton 9	71	....
Muscoates .....to	N. R. York .	Helmsley 6	Kir. Moorside 5	NewMalton 10	222	100
Musgrave, Great† ...pa	Westmorlnd	Brough 2	Kir. Stephen 3	Appleby....7	273	179
Muskham, North....pa	Notts.....	Newark 4	Tuxford 8	Southwell ...9	128	681
Muskham, South....pa	Notts.....	 2	10	 7	126	261
Muston .....pa	Leicester ...	MeltonMow.15	Grantham ...5	Bingham 9	115	310
Muston .....pa	E. R. York .	Scarborough .7	Bridlington 10	Hunmanby ..2	216	382
Muston Winterborne .....ham	Dorset	Beer Regis...0	Wareham ...7	Blandf.Forum9	112	....
Muswell Hill‡ ....ham	Middlesex ..	Highgate 2	Barnet 6	Enfield.....6	5	....

Wednesday before Old Christmas-day. About two miles from this place is Keasdon Force, a beautiful cascade, formed by the Swale, falling over some ragged rocks into a very secluded dell; it consists of two falls, the lower of which is most worthy of attention; near them is a vast detached hill, called Keasdon Mountain. MUKER.

* MULLYAN, or Mullion. Kynance Cove, in this parish, may be considered as one of the most interesting spots on the coast. The descent to it is steep and dangerous; the cove is formed by overhanging rocks of an immense height, and so disposed in one part as to open a fine natural arch into a kind of grotto. The rocks are composed entirely of serpentine, varying in colour internally, but externally of a very dark green, with veins of light green, white, and scarlet. Kynance Cove.

† MUSGRAVE, GREAT, a parish in East Ward, pleasantly situated on the east side of the river Eden, over which a bridge of two arches was erected in 1826. An ancient custom, on Old Midsummer-day, called rush-bearing, which had long been discontinued here, was revived a few years ago, since which the ceremony has annually been performed by from twelve to eighteen couple of females in their holiday-dresses, each bearing a garland of flowers to the village green, whence, after dancing with their favourite swains, they proceed to the church, where they hang up their garlands, and take down those placed there on the preceding anniversary. After hearing a sermon, the party is regaled with cake and wine at the rectory, and the day is closed with innocent merriment and rustic sports. Peculiar custom.

‡ MUSWELL HILL, a hamlet belonging to the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, but locally within the parish of Hornsey. Norden, who

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
36	Mutford.....pa	Suffolk	Beccles.....5	Lowestoft ...6	Halesworth.11	110	373
11	Mutterton .....ham	Devon.....	Collumpton..0	Wellington .12	Honition ...11	160	....
11	Muxbear .....cha	Devon	Tiverton.....4	Collumpton..4	Wellington .11	159	....
33	Muxton .....ham	Salop	Wellington ..4	Newport 4	Sheffoall 5	140	....
49	Myddfai*.....pa	Carmarthen.	Llandovery ..3	Langadock ..5	Trecastle....9	190	1221
19	Mydloe .....ex pa lib	Hunts	St. Neots....4	Buckden 4	Kimbolton...5	60	47
49	Mydrim .....pa	Carmarthen.	Llacharn 7	Carmarthen..9	New.Emlyn 15	227	983
22	Myarscough .. ..to	Lancaster...	Garstang 4	Preston 9	Kirkham 8	226	510
8	Mylor.....pa	Cornwall ...	Penryn 2	Falmouth ...2	St. Mawes...3	268	2647
49	Mynachdy .....ham	Carmarthen.	Lampeter....4	Llandovery .12	Tregaron ...12	203	148
26	Mynydd Maen ....ham	Monmouth..	Newport ...10	Pontypool ...3	Caerphilly..11	158	942
26	Mynydd Ysllwyn ...pa	Monmouth .	10	 9	 6	158	5035
15	Mythe.....ham	Gloucester..	Tewkesbury .1	Upton.....6	Ledbury....13	104	....
45	Myton upon Swale..pa	N. R. York .	Aldborough..3	Easingwold..8	York.....16	215	147

MUSWELL HILL.

Supposed miraculous well.

wrote in the reign of Elizabeth, states, that at this place was a chapel bearing the appellation of "Our Lady of Muswell," which had been erected, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, in consequence of a supposed miraculous cure performed on a king of the Scots by the water of a spring called Mousewell, or Muswell. This fountain being much frequented on account of its sanative properties, the chapel just mentioned was erected at or near it about 1112, on lands granted to the prior and canons of Clerkenwell, by Richard de Beauvois, Bishop of London. The chapel has been long since destroyed, the conventual estate, after the suppression of monasteries, having been held by different families, under a grant from the crown; and some years since the manor-house was made a place of public entertainment. Muswell-hill, formerly called Pinsenhall-hill, is a considerable eminence, about a mile north-eastward of Highgate; and on its declivity and summit are a number of beautiful villas, surrounded with gardens and pleasure-grounds.

* MYDDFAI, a village and parish, encompassed by the rivers Tywi, Rhyddau, Ydw Gwydding, Henwen, Usk, Clydach, and Bran. Here are two royal mills, which are subject to a chief rent of £2. annually, paid to the lord of the manor.

Fairs, May 18 and October 18.

RIVERS.

Name.	Rises.	Falls.	Name.	Rises.	Falls.
Manyfold	Staffordshire	Dove.	Mawn	Nottinghams	Unites with Meden.
Martin Brook ...	Derbyshire .	Derwent.	Meden.....	.....	Idle.
Mathanan	Anglesea ...	Irish Sea.	Medlock.....	Lancashire..	Irwell.
Mathern.....	Cardiganshir	Tivy.	Medway*	Kent	Thames.

Origin of the name.

* MEDWAY (The) was, by the Britons, called Vaga, a name descriptive of its mazy and sinuous course. To Vaga, the Saxons gave the prefix Med, making it Medweg, or Medwege; either because it ran between two bishoprics, or because it flowed through the midst of the Kentish kingdom. Its present appellation is evidently a corruption of the Saxon. The Medway is formed by four streams, only one of which rises in Kent, two of the others being in Sussex, and the fourth in Surrey. In its progress towards Tunbridge, it flows through a very beautiful country, passing Eaton-bridge, Hiver-castle, and Penshurst. A little above Tunbridge it divides into two channels; the northernmost of which is navigable, and it again unites about two miles below the town. Pro-

Name.	*Rises.*	*Falls.*	*Name.*	*Rises.*	*Falls.*
Mere.....	Shropshire..	Severn.	Mose	Leicestershir	Trent.
Milkbourn	Northumberl	Tyne.	Mulle	Montgomery	Severn.
Mirnere	Hertfordshir.	Bean.	Muthvey	Carmarthens	Towy.
Mole*	Surrey.....	Thames.	Muthvey	Merionethsh.	Avon.
Morlas	Carmarthens	Tane.	Muthwey.....	Cardiganshir.	Teivy.

ceeding to Twyford-bridge and Yalding, it is considerably increased by the united waters of the Beyle and Theyn rivulets; and flowing in a winding direction to Maidstone, and in a still more irregular course to Rochester, it thence passes Chatham, Upnor-castle, and Gillingham-fort, and enters the Thames between the isles of Graine and Sheppy. The Medway was first made navigable to Tunbridge about the middle of the last century, under the the provisions of an act of Parliament, passed in 1740, though an act had been procured for the purpose in the reign of Charles II. The trade on the river is very great. The Medway is plentifully stocked with fish of various species, and was formerly noted for its salmon and sturgeon. On the Medway, and in the several creeks and waters belonging to it, within the jurisdiction of the corporation of Rochester, is an oyster fishery; and the mayor and citizens hold a court once a year, called the admiralty court, for regulating this fishery and to prevent abuses in it.

MEDWAY.

First made navigable in 1740.

* MOLE, a river in Surrey, rising near Okeley, south-west from Dorking, from whence running east for several miles, it continues its course to the foot of Boxhill, where it runs under ground till it comes near Leatherhead, where it appears again, and continues its course north till it falls into the Thames opposite Hampton-court.

N.

Map.	*Names of Places.*	*County.*	*Number of Miles from*			*Dist. Lond.*	*Population.*
46	Naburn .....to	E. R. York..	York 5	Stillingfleet . 4	Pocklington.15	191	425
21	Nackington .....pa	Kent.....	Canterbury ..2	Dover 14	Hythe 14	57	159
36	Nacton .....pa	Suffolk	Ipswich. 4	Woodbridge..8	Harwich.....7	73	555
29	Nafferton.....to	Northumb ..	Hexham.....9	Newcastle..14	Morpeth....17	280	60
43	Nafferton.....pa & to	E. R. York .	Gt. Driffield .2	Bridlington .10	Beverley ...14	198	1184
34	Nailesbourne .....pa	Somerset ...	Taunton.....3	Milverton....7	Bridgewater .9	144	....
34	Nailsea .....pa	Somerset ...	Bristol 9	Wrington....6	W.SupMare 13	127	2114
23	Nailston .....pa	Leicester ...	Mt. Bosworth 3	Ashby 8	Leicester ...12	109	637
15	Nailsworth*.....ham	Gloucester..	Minchinhamp 2	Stroud 5	Dursley.....8	104	987
23	Naneby .....ham	Leicester....	Mt. Bosworth 1	Hinckley 6	Leicester ...11	105	....
53	Nannerch .....pa	Flint	Mold 6	Holywell 4	Caerwys.....4	206	384
51	Nantcynllo.....pa	Cardigan. ..	Lampeter ...8	Aberacron ..10	Aberystwyth17	217	698
48	Nant-ddu .....pa	Brecon	Merthy.Tydfil8	Brecon 11	Crickhowel .15	172	102
56	Nantford .....to	Montgomery	Welshpool .. 4	Montgomery..7	Llanfair 5	175	....
52	Nant-Glyn.. .....pa	Denbigh	Denbigh. 4	Ruthin 9	Llanwrst. ..14	214	345
58	Nantmell .....pa	Radnor	Rhayader....4	New Radnor14	Builth.....11	173	1294
55	Nantmor .....ham	Merioneth...	Carnarvon ..12	Harlech 13	Dolgelly....22	225	277
7	Nantwich† ...m t & pa	Chester.....	Newcastle..14	Tarporley...11	Sandbach...10	164	5357
49	Nant-y-Bai.....div	Carmarthen.	Llandovery ..5	Lampeter...14	Langadock..11	196	....

* NAILSWORTH, a hamlet partly in the parish of Avering and partly in the parish of Minchinhampton. Here is a small customary market held on Saturday, and the woollen manufactory is carried on largely in the vicinity.

† NANTWICH, a market-town and parish, situated on each side of the river Weare. The vale in which this parish is situated consists of the

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
45	Nappa .....to	W. R. York.	Settle 8	Skipton ...10	Clitheroe ...12	226	43
39	Napton on the Hill ..pa	Warwick...	Southam.....3	Daventry 7	Rugby 10	79	823
57	Narberth* ....m t & pa	Pembroke...	Carmarthen.21	Haverf West11	Cardigan ...22	240	1852
23	Narborough .....pa	Leicester ...	Leicester 6	Hinckley 8	Lutterworth .9	98	1147
27	Narborough .....pa	Norfolk.....	Swaffham ...6	Lynn 11	Litcham....11	96	300
27	Narford .....pa	Norfolk.....	 5	12	10	97	103
28	Naseby† .....pa	Northamp ..	Northampt. 13	Mt. Harboro .7	Rothwell ...9	79	707
5	Nash.....ham	Bucks	Stony Strat..5	Winslow 5	Buckingham. 6	50	377
54	Nash ....div	Glamorgan..	Cowbridge ..2	Bridgend 5	Marcross 4	175	9
17	Nash.....jo to	Hereford....	Presteign 2	Kingston 4	Pembridge...7	155	....
21	Nash.....ham	Kent	Maidstone ...5	Lenham 5	Headcorn....6	39	....
26	Nash.....pa	Monmouth ..	Newport 4	Caerleon 5	Chepstow ..14	144	213
57	Nash.....pa	Pembroke ..	Pembroke ...2	Tenby 9	Narberth ...11	263	139
33	Nash ....to	Salop	Tenbury 3	Cleobury 6	Ludlow.....7	136	....
14	Nasing .. ..pa	Essex	Epping 5	Hoddesdon...4	Waltham Ab 5	17	757
39	Naspes ....ham	Warwick...	Warwick....2	Leamington..3	Southam 9	91	...
28	Nassington .....pa	Northamp ..	Wandsford...3	Kingscliffe. ..4	Oundle 6	84	601
22	Nateby.....to	Lancaster...	Garstang.....2	Kirkham ..11	Lancaster ..12	231	232
40	Nateby .....to	Westmorlnd	KirbyStephen 2	Ravenstoned. 4	Brough 6	265	136
16	Nately Scures .....pa	Hants	Basingstoke..4	Odiham 3	Hartford Br..6	42	245
15	Nately, Upper ....pa	Hants	Odiham 3	Basingstoke..4	 7	43	173
40	Natland.....to & cbs	Westmorlnd.	Kendal.....2	Milnthorpe ..6	Burton 8	260	236

NANTWICH.

finest dairy-land in the kingdom. The town is large and regularly built, and many of the houses are handsome. It has a very considerable manufacture of salt, and was the first place for that necessary article, even in the time of the Romans. The salt springs are thirty miles from the sea, and chiefly on the banks of the river. It has likewise a large trade in cheese, for which this county is so deservedly celebrated, and the manufacture of shoes is carried on to a great extent for the London market, as also the cotton trade. The inhabitants of Nantwich are exempt from serving on juries out of the town, or with strangers; this very ancient privilege was confirmed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Nantwich has suffered very severely both by fire and the plague. The first fire occurred in 1458, and the second in 1583; the latter nearly consumed the whole of the town, but it was rebuilt by subscription, at the head of which were the Queen Elizabeth, Sir Hugh Cholmondeley, and John Maisterton. The plague broke out in June, 1604, and did not subside until the following March; nearly 500 persons perished by this awful visitation. The widow of Milton resided at Nantwich for several of the last years of her life, where she died, at a great age, in 1726.

Dreadful fires.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, May 15, June 13, September 4, and December 4, 18, and 19, for cattle, horses, cloths, flannels, hardware, pewter, and bedding.—*Inns*, Crown, Lamb, and Union.

* NARBERTH, a small market-town, situated upon a river which is tributary to the East Cleddau, navigable as far up as Blackpool, three miles from the town, and communicates with Milford Haven. The mail coach road, from London to Milford Haven, passes through this place. Narberth was anciently an important post. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here, as well as courts leet.

Market, Thursday.—*Fairs*, March 21, June 4, July 5, August 10; September 26, and December 11.

† NASEBY, or Navesby, formerly a market-town, possessing a considerable weaving manufactory of worsted, which is now nearly destroyed; the market has long been disused, but the market-cross still stands in the centre of the village. On Naseby field, adjacent to this village, was fought that memorable battle between the royalists and parliamentarians, in which the royal army was totally defeated; this conflict took place on the 14th of June, 1645. The village stands opon an eminence which is supposed by some to be the most elevated ground in the kingdom. Of the two rivers which have their source here, the Nen and the Upper Avon, one pursues its course towards the German Ocean, and the other towards the Irish Sea; and no stream is known to run into this lordship from any

Defeat of the royalists in 1645.

[illegible] CASTLE.

s of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
.....ti	Gloucester..	Tewkesbury .2	Winchcombe 8	Cheltenham..8	104	....
n .....pa	Suffolk	Bildeston ..2	Needham Mt.7	Ipswich 11	69	184
.....ham	Gloucester..	Cheltenham..0	Northleach .13	Gloucester...9	95	797
.....pa	Gloucester..	Stow 6	 7	21	90	518
Beauchamp pa	Worcester ..	Pershore.....5	Worcester ...9	Alcester 9	104	140
y .....pa	Lincoln.....	Sleaford 10	Lincoln.....9	Grantham ..15	125	778
ck .....pa	Essex	Chip. Ongar .4	Brentwood...5	Romford.....7	18	[illegible]
Castle.....to	Cumberland.	Carlisle 13	Longtown ..14	Brampton....2	313	405
.....to	N. R. York .	Helmsley 3	Kirby Moorsi.2	New Malton 13	225	137
lt ....m t & pa	Suffolk	Hadleigh 7	Sudbury 9	Manningtree 11	57	1047
use.....ham	Cumberland.	Carlisle.....6	Wigton.....5	H Newmarket8	204	....
.....ham	Middlesex ..	Kilburn 3	Edgware.....4	Harrow.....5	6	....
n .....to	Durham.....	Darlington ...4	Yarm.....6	Stockton ...10	229	331
.....m t	Glamorgan..	Swansea 8	Aberafon 6	Brecknock..30	198	4063
n.....ex pa lib	Hants.....	Alton.....2	Binstead.....2	Fareham 7	45	107
ead .....pa	Norfolk.....	Coltishall ..5	N. Walsham 8	Norwich ...10	118	649
.....pa	Norfolk.....	Swaffham ...4	Watton 8	East Dereham 8	96	[illegible]

'hatever. Here are no less than six springs, whose waters are in reservoirs on the declivous ground. One of these springs is fying quality. From an old windmill-bank, in Naseby-field, it at no less than forty parish churches may be distinctly descried, ked eye, on a clear day. NASEBY.

:NBY. *Fairs*, August 18, for horses; October 17, mostly for Welsh sheep and

'LAND, or Neyland, a small market-town, situated on the nk of the Stour, over which it has a large brick bridge of one ding into Essex. The town is subject to occasional inundations nt of its low situation. It contains several streets, the principal have some good dwelling houses. The river is navigable from to Harwich, by which means corn and flour are carried to 'or the port of London, whence coal is brought back again.

Market, Friday.—*Fair*, October 2, for horses, cattle, and toys.

ASHAM, or Nysum. The houses form one long street, stretching north bank of the Tees, where there is a ferry and ford over the 'orkshire; the high grounds above this township command the ensive and beautiful prospects in this part of the county. Here, e river is fordable, the Lord of Sockburn meets the Bishop of on his first entry into the county, and presents him with a escribed as that with which the champion Conyers slew the worm or fiery serpent; which sword the bishop accepts and returns it ord of Sockburn, with wishes for his health and long enjoyment nor. Curious custom.

ATH, an improving sea-port town, seated upon a navigable river, orthward of its entrance into Swansea-bay. The town-hall, a e modern building, with a corn-market on the basement story, a council-chamber, a jury room, and a hall in which the petty and other magisterial meetings, are held. Neath is a borough, ing with Cardiff in returning one member to the Imperial Par- The situation of Neath, in the immediate vicinity of an exten- er, iron, and coal district, bestows upon it an opportunity of ing a solid and lasting commercial name, and the spirited im- nts effected by the proprietors and others sufficiently testify the t the merchants of Neath are fully sensible of the commercial e of their natural position. The unfortunate Edward II. of was arrested in the abbey-house, where he had taken refuge persecutors. Edward II. arrested here.

Wednesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, Trinity Thursday, July 31, and September 12.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
36	Nedging .....pa	Suffolk	Bildeston....1	Needham Mt.8	Hadleigh 4	68	214
36	Needham .....pa	Norfolk.....	Harleston ...2	Eye 8	New Buck..12	97	341
36	NeedhamMt* m t & cha	Suffolk	Stow Market 3	Ipswich 9	Hadleigh ...10	74	1466
16	Needingworth ....ham	Hunts	St. Ives.....2	Somersham ..5	Huntingdon .7	60	....
35	Needwood Forest†	Stafford	Ab. Bromley.3	Burton 3	Lichfield 6	124	....
33	Neen Savage .....pa	Salop.....	Bewdley 8	Cleobury 1	Bridgenorth.12	138	450
33	Neen Sollers.....pa	Salop.....	Tenbury 6	 3	Bewdley.....9	136	208
33	Neenton .....pa	Salop.....	Bridgenorth .7	Ludlow 11	Mh. Wenlock.9	146	120
57	Nefern .....pa	Pembroke ..	Newport 2	Cardigan 8	Fishguard ...9	248	1908
50	Nefyn‡.....m t & pa	Carnarvon ..	Pwllheli 7	Cricceath ..14	Carnarvon ..20	250	1775
31	Neethorpe .....ham	Oxford	Banbury 1	Bloxham 4	Shipston....13	72	2036
34	Nempnet .....pa	Somerset....	Axbridge....9	Wells 9	Bristol 9	127	225
11	Neopardy .....ham	Devon	Crediton 0	Tavistock ..11	Exeter 7	180	....
8	Neot, St. .....pa	Cornwall ...	Liskeard.....5	Bodmin.....8	Lostwithiel..8	226	1424
19	Neot's, St.§ ..m t & pa	Hunts	Biggleswade 11	Huntingdon..9	Kimbolton ..8	56	2617
24	Nephouse .....ham	Lincoln	Barton 13	Crowle.....6	Epworth 9	162	....
21	Nepicar .....to	Kent	Maidston ...10	Gravesend..11	Wrotham....7	24	....
53	Nercwys .....pa	Flint.....	Mold.....3	Wrexham ..10	Denbigh 15	201	470

* NEEDHAM MARKET, a market-town situated on the river Orwell. It is tolerably well built, and formerly had a considerable woollen trade, which almost declined to nothing, but the town is again improving, and the Stowmarket-canal passing near it, has greatly increased its corn trade.

Market, Wednesday.—*Fair*, October 28, for toys.

Abounds with game.

† NEEDWOOD-FOREST, a fine tract of land, consisting of nearly 1000 acres, in one of the most fertile spots in the county, which, until the last few years, was unenclosed, and in a perfectly wild state. It abounds with game of various kinds, chiefly woodcocks, pheasants, partridges, and snipes; and also plenty of remarkably fine deer. The scenery in some parts of this forest is of the most romantic, delightful, and picturesque description. Needwood-chase is nearly twenty miles in length. It is under the superintendance of a lieutenant, chief ranger, and other officers, and the king's steward of the honour of Tutbury holds an annual court for the forest, called the Woodmote, assisted by a jury, chosen within the jurisdiction.

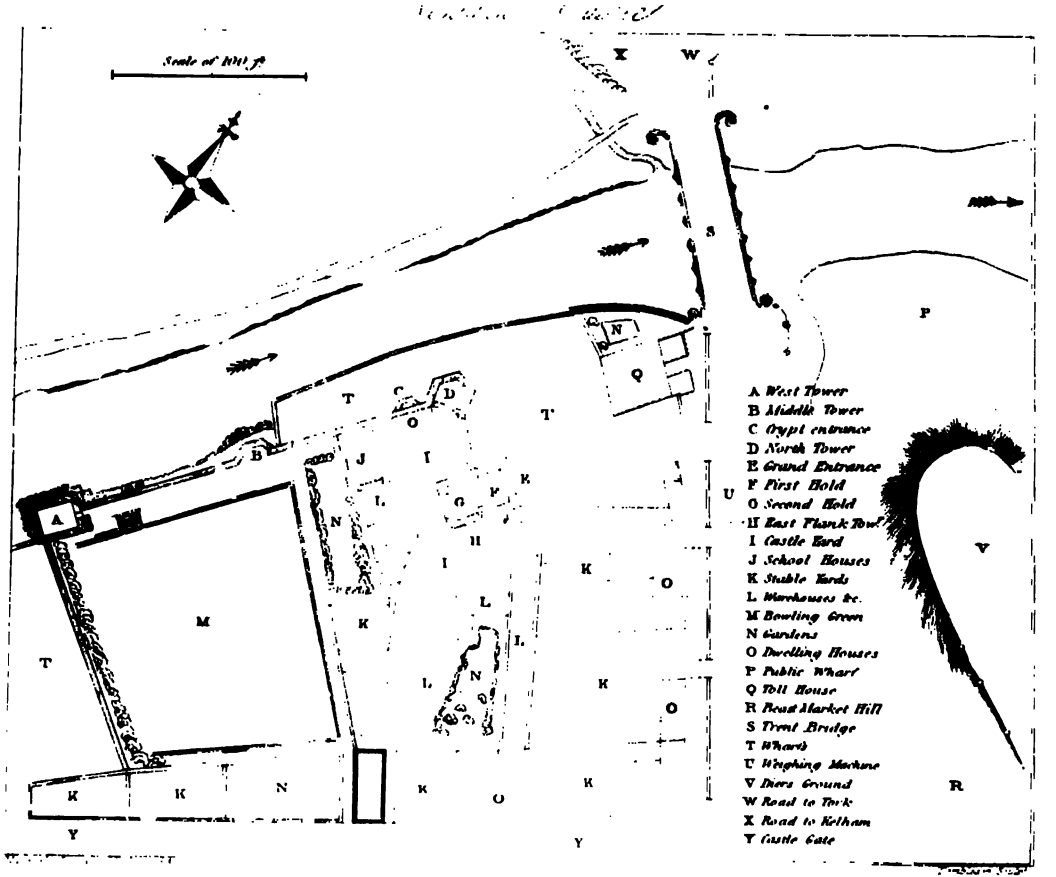
‡ NEFYN, or Nevin, a small town, situated upon the Irish Sea. Here is a tolerable harbour, with a small pier, a useful asylum to the small craft engaged in the herring fishery, the chief support of the place, and also to the Welsh coasters. Upon the plains of Nefyn was held the famous divertisement, after the manner of those of Arthur's Round Table, to commemorate the final subjugation of Cambria, by King Edward I. Tilts and tournaments were exhibited to a vast assemblage of nobility, brought together from every part of the empire. About two miles from Nefyn is a deep glen, accessible from the sea only, where Vortigern and his family took refuge, and where he caused himself, his queen, and his children, to be burned alive to escape the cruelty of his merciless pursuers.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, April 11, August 18, and October 20.

Birthplace of eminent men.

§ NEOT'S, ST., a market-town, pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Ouse, over which it has a handsome stone bridge of several arches. The town is well built, and consists of a large market-place and several streets. This town gave birth to the following persons:—Hugh of St. Neot's, a Carmelite friar at Hitchin, made a doctor at Cambridge; Sir Robert Drope, Lord Mayor of London in 1414; Sir John Gedney, Knight, draper, Lord Mayor of London in 1427; and Francis White, Bishop, first of Carlisle, then of Norwich, and last of Ely; and his brother, the Rev. John White, chaplain in ordinary to King James, who died in 1615.

Market, Thursday.—*Fairs*, Saturday before the third Tuesday in January, O. S., a show of horses and other cattle, toll free, Ascension-day, Corpus Christi December 17, for cattle of all sorts and pedlery, and August 1, for servants.


Scale of 100 ft
A West Tower
B Middle Tower
C Crypt entrance
D North Tower
E Grand Entrance
F First Hold
G Second Hold
H East Flank Tow.
I Castle Yard
J School Houses
K Stable Yards
L Warehouses &c.
M Bowling Green
N Gardens
O Dwelling Houses
P Public Wharf
Q Toll House
R Road Market Hill
S Trent Bridge
T Wharfs
U Weighing Machine
V Dyers Ground
W Road to York
X Road to Kelham
Y Castle Gate

W. Tombleson, sc.

NEWARK CASTLE,

Nottinghamshire

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population.
13	Nesbit.....to	Durham	Stockton ...13	Hartlepool...7	Durham .. .12		255	10
29	Nesbit.....to	Northumb ..	Wooler.....4	Belford.....9	Berwick on T13		324	47
29	Nesbit.....to	Northumb ..	Newcastle..12	Corbridge ...7	Hexham....11		283	37
7	Ness ..... to	Chester	Great Neston 1	Park Gate ..,2	Chester 10		193	480
33	Ness Cliff .....cha	Salop	Shrewsbury..8	Oswestry ..11	Wem 12		161	....
43	Ness, East.....to	N. R. York .	Helmsley 6	N. Malton...9	Kir. Moorside 6		226	64
33	Ness, Great .....pa	Salop	Shrewsbury..8	Oswestry ...11	Wem.....12		161	880
33	Ness, Little .....cha	Salop	 8	12	11		161	242
43	Ness, West.....to	N. R. York .	Helmsley....7	N. Malton...8	Kir.Moorside 6		225	59
45	Nesfield .....to	W. R. York.	Skipton 8	Keighley 8	Otley 8		213	206
7	Neston, Great*...mt } ..... pa & to }	Chester	Chester 11	Flint.....5	Liverpool ..10		194	1638
7	Neston, Little .....to	Chester.....	Great Neston 1	Park Gate...2	Chester.....10		193	412
46	Neswick .....to	E. R. York .	Gt. Driffield .5	Bainton 1	Beverley....11		194	67
41	Nether-Avon .....pa	Wilts	Amesbury ...5	Ludgershall..9	Marlborough14		80	508
12	Netherbury.....pa	Dorset	Beaminster ..2	Bridport.....5	Crewkherne .7		139	2449
9	Netherby .. ..to	Cumberland	Longtown ...3	Langholm...10	Brampton ..12		312	530
45	Netherby.....to	W. R. York.	Wetherby ...5	Harewood ...2	Knaresboro' .8		199	249
15	Nethercot .....ham	Gloucester..	Stow on the W4	Northleach ..6	Winchcomb.10		88	....
23	Nethercote .....ham	Leicester ...	M. Bosworth.5	Ashby 6	Atherstone .10		111	....
28	Nethercote .....ham	Northamp ..	Banbury.....2	Brackley 8	Deddington ..7		71	....
39	Nethercote .....ham	Warwick ...	Southam 7	Daventry 4	Rugby 8		76	....
10	Nether Dale .....ham	Derby	Bakewell 0	Chesterfield 12	Wirksworth 12		153	....
11	Nether Exe .....pa	Devon.....	Exeter 5	Tiverton.....7	Crediton.....9		168	99
40	Nether-Graveship...to	Westmorlnd	Kendal 1	Milnthorpe ..6	Burton 9		262	312
9	Nether-Hall .....to	Cumberland	Workington .7	Maryport 1	Cockermouth 6		311	....
41	Nethermore.....ti	Wilts	Chippenham.2	Calne 4	Melksham ...8		91	....
10	Nether Quarter .....to	Derby	Bakewell....8	Leek 10	Ashborne...10		149	478
29	Netherton .....to	Durham	Morpeth.....3	Blyth 7	Newc. on T. 12		287	....
22	Netherton .. ..to	Lancaster...	Liverpool....7	Ormskirk....7	Prescot 9		207	273
42	Netherton.... ....ham	Worcester ..	Dudley.....2	Stourbridge..3	Hales Owen .4		126	129
42	Netherton.....to	Worcester ..	Evesham 3	Pershore 4	Tewkesbury .9		99	116
29	Netherton North } Side.....to }	Northumb ..	Alnwick ...14	Rothbury....7	Alnham 3		311	53
29	Netherton South } Side.....to }	Northumb ..	14	 6	 4		310	62
16	Netley.....ti	Hants	Southampton 3	Botley.....5	Titchfield... 7		78	....
31	Nettlebed.....pa	Oxford	Henley on T. 5	Wallingford .6	Watlington . 6		40	618
12	Nettlecombe .....ti	Dorset.....	Bridport.....5	Beaminster ..5	Dorchester..13		133	....
34	Nettlecombe .....pa	Somerset ...	Wiveliscomb 7	Watchet 4	Dunster 6		158	326
16	Nettlecombe.....to	Hants	Newport .8	Niton 2	Shanklin 4		92	142
5	Nettleden...ham & cha	Bucks	Berkhampste.3	Dunstable ...8	Redburn 7		27	118
24	Nettleham .....pa	Lincoln	Lincoln.....3	Wragby 8	Mt. Raisin..12		136	714
21	Nettlested .....pa	Kent	Maidstone . 5	Tunbridge ...8	Yalding 2		34	344
36	Nettlestead .....pa	Suffolk	Needham....5	Hadleigh.. ..7	Ipswich 7		71	74
14	Nettleswell .....pa	Essex	Harlow 3	Hoddesdon ..6	Epping.....5		22	316
24	Nettleton .....pa	Lincoln.....	Caister 1	MarketRaisin 8	Brigg.....10		153	385
41	Nettleton.....pa	Wilts	Chippenham.8	Marshfield ..5	Malmsbury .10		101	448
30	Nettleworth .. ...ham	Notts.....	Mansfield....3	Ollerton 8	Worksop 9		141	....
14	Nevendon.....pa	Essex	Billericay....5	Rayleigh 5	Horndon.....7		28	181
28	Newark.....ham	Northamp ..	Peterborough 2	Eye 2	Crowland....7		83	271
30	Newark upon Trent† } ..... m t & pa }	Notts	EastRetford 20	Nottingham.19	Worksop ...22		124	9557
37	Newark .....pri	Surrey.....	Ripley 1	Woking 2	Cobham 5		25	....

* NESTON, GREAT, a town on the north bank, and near the mouth of the river Dee. The town is well built, and situated in a very pleasant and salubrious part of the county. It owes its chief consequence to its contiguity to Park Gate, a local watering-place. The canal between the Mersey and the Dee passes near this township.

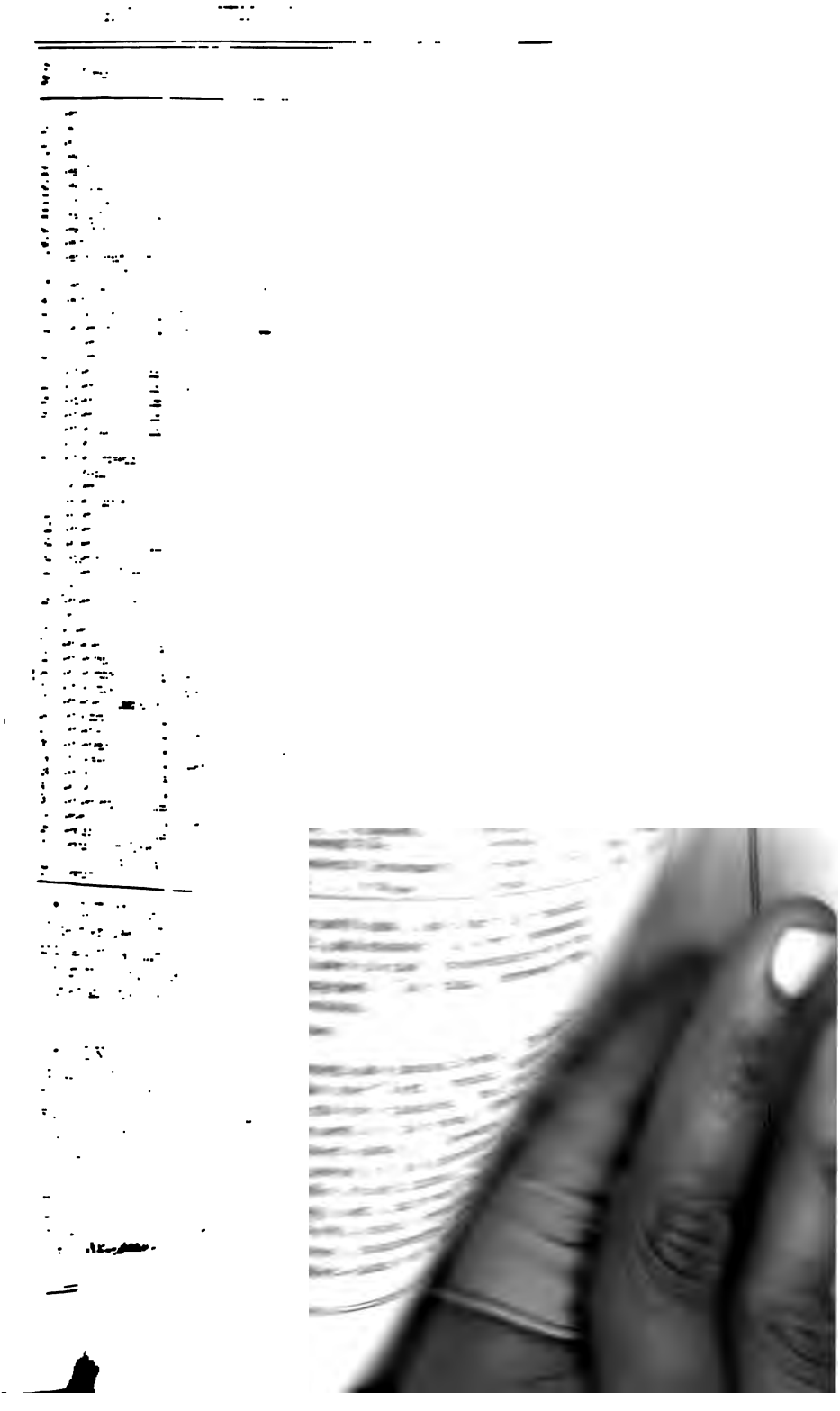
Market, Friday.

† NEWARK-UPON-TRENT, a borough and market-town. It stands on the eastern bank of a branch of the river Trent, which, about two miles southward of the town, divides into two channels, the junction of which, about the same distance to the north of the town, forms a river island, where are the ruins of the ancient castle of Newark. This was the last retreat of King John, who, having by his injustice and tyranny driven his subjects into rebellion, hastily retired hither, and died shortly afterwards, in 1216. Newark is a large, neat, and well-built town, with a bridge of nine arches of brick, faced with stone, crossing the Trent, and connected with a road, or raised causeway, constructed under the direction of Mr. Smeaton, in 1770. The market-place is a large quadrangle, in

The last retreat of King John.

NEWARK CASTLE.

Nottinghamshire



Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
46	Newbald, North ..to & pa	E. R. York .	North Cave..4	South Cave ..4	Mt.Weighton 4	188	769
46	Newbald, South ....to	E. R. York .	 3	 3	 5	187	194
24	Newball.....ham	Lincoln.....	Wragby 3	Lincoln.....8	MarketRaisin 9	241	....
22	Newbarys .....ham	Lancaster ..	Ulverstone ..8	Dalton 3	Broughton ..12	279	....
9	Newbiggin vil	Cumberland.	Carlisle.....5	KirkOswald 10	Penrith.....14	297	....
9	Newbiggin .....ham	Cumberland.	Penrith 14	 5	Alston.....11	297	....
9	Newbiggin.....to	Cumberland.	 9	Keswick....14	H.Newmark 11	286	....
13	Newbiggin.....to	Durham	BarnardCas.12	Alston 19	Wolsingham13	258	457
29	Newbiggin.....to	Northumb ..	Newcastle ..4	H.on theWall5	Morpeth ...13	280	...
29	Newbiggin*...to & cha	Northumb...	Morpeth.....8	Blyth 5	Newcastle..16	291	477
29	Newbiggin .....to	Northumb...	Hexham....10	Allendale....9	Alston 15	271	75
40	Newbiggin .....pa	Westmorlnd	Appleby 7	Penrith.....5	Shap 10	277	167
40	Newbiggin .....ham	Westmorlnd	Kir. Lonsdale 2	Burton in K. 4	Milnthorpe ..7	254	282
43	Newbiggin.....to	N. R. York .	Middleham ..9	Askrigg 5	Kettlewell .11	241	140
13	Newbiggin, East and West.....to	Durham	Darlington ..9	Bis.Auckland 5	Staindrop....7	250	35
24	Newbo .....pri	Lincoln	Grantham ...4	Bingham....11	Colsterwort.10	112	....
7	Newbold .....to	Chester.....	Chester.....0	Gt. Neston .11	Frodsham...10	183	....
28	Newbold ....ham	Northamp ..	Daventry....4	Southam 7	Dunchurch ..8	76	....
28	Newbold ....ham	Northamp ..	Clipston 0	Mt. Harboro' 4	Welford.....5	79	....
30	Newbold ....ham	Notts	Nottingham 10	Bingham 6	Broughton ...4	118	....
35	Newbold ....ham	Stafford.....	Burton on T. 5	Lichfield 9	Abb.Bromley 9	128	....
42	Newbold ....ham	Worcester ..	Shipston 4	Stratford onA 6	Kineton 7	87	350
7	Newbold Astbury ...to	Chester.....	Congleton ...3	Newc. un L. 10	Sanbach 6	160	598
39	Newbold Comyn ..ham	Warwick...	Warwick....4	Leamington..2	Southam 6	88	....
23	Newbold Folville...vil	Leicester ...	MeltonMowb.6	Leicester ...10	Oakham 11	106	....
39	Newbold upon Avon.pa	Warwick...	Rugby 2	Lutterworth .7	Coventry ...10	85	1063
39	Newbold Pacy .....pa	Warwick...	Kineton 5	Warwick....6	Stratford onA.7	88	364
39	Newbold Revel .....to	Warwick ..	Rugby 6	Coventry 9	Lutterworth .7	89	287
23	Mewbold Verdon....pa	Leicester ...	Mt. Bosworth 3	Leicester ...10	Hinckley 7	106	633
47	Newborough†.....m t	Anglesea....	Carnarvon ...5	Llangefni 8	Bangor 12	254	804
35	Newborough..to & cha	Stafford	Uttoxeter ...6	Abb.Bromley 3	Burton on T. 8	133	818
28	Newborough .....pa	Northamp ..	Peterborough 5	Crowland....5	Mt. Deeping..9	86	140
13	Newbottle.....to	Durham	Durham 8	Sunderland ..6	Chester le St. 7	266	2196
28	Newbottle.....ham	Northamp ..	Kettering....7	Mt. Harboro' 6	Rothwell 4	80	....
28	Newbottle .....pa	Northamp ..	Brackley 4	Banbury.....5	Deddington ..6	67	366
36	Newbourn ..... pa	Suffolk	Woodbridge .4	Ipswich 8	Harwich 9	77	176
4	Newbridge .....ham	Berks	Abingdon....8	Witney 6	Oxford 9	64	....
29	Newbrough .....cha	Northumb ..	Hexham.....5	Haltwhistle.10	Bellingham .11	284	496
46	Newbrough.....to	N. R. York	Helmsley 8	Easingwold..5	Thirsk.....10	217	178
11	New Buildings....ham	Devon	Crediton 5	Chulmleigh ..9	Bow 5	185	....

NEWARK-UPON-TRENT.

Noted for the manufacture of malt.

which stands the town-hall, an elegant building, erected in 1805, at the expense of £17,000., from property given by various benefactors for the advantage of the town. It consists of three stories, comprising courts of law, offices, and other apartments, for the use of the corporation; and also a large room for public assemblies and concerts. The principal trade of the town is in malt, for the manufacture of which it has long been noted; lace-making is also carried on here.

Market, Wednesday.—*Fairs*, Friday in Midlent, May 14, Whit-Tuesday, August 2, and every other Wednesday, for cattle and sheep; November 1, for horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, linen and woollen cloth; Monday before December 11, for horses, cattle, sheep and pigs.—*Inns*, Clinton Arms, Saracen's Head, Castle and Falcon, Rutland Arms Hotel.

* NEWBIGGIN has become a popular bathing-place, on account of its fine broad beach, which presents a smooth and regular surface for about a mile in length. The principal inn is large and commodious, and possesses warm, cold, and shower-baths. The inhabitants are chiefly fishermen, and they send large supplies of various kinds of fish to the Newcastle, Hexham, and Carlisle markets.

† NEWBOROUGH, an ancient corporate town, though now an inconsiderable place, in the parish of Newborough, or Rhos Hir, and hundred of Menai, situated on the sea-coast, and intersected by the river Braint. Area of parish, 1000 acres of land. A great portion of the surface is covered with sand blown in from the sea, and arrested in its further progress by the *arundo arenaria*. This useful weed, or grass, is manufactured by the inhabitants into a texture, called Newborough mats.

Market, Tuesday.—*Fairs*, May 12, August 10, and November 12.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
22	Newburgh vil	Lancaster...	Ormskirk 5	Wigan 9	Chorley 9	209	....
29	Newburn.....pa & to	Northumb ..	Newc. on T. 5	H.on the Wall3	Hexham....17	280	4639
29	Newburn Hall .....to	Northumb ..	 6	 2	16	281	636
4	Newbury* ...m t & pa	Berks.....	Reading 17	Oxford 23	Marlborough19	56	5977
9	Newby .....to	Cumberland.	Carlisle.....6	Brampton....4	Longtown ..10	305	1.0
45	Newby ....ham	W. R. York	Otley 5	Harewood ...4	Ripley 10	201	....
46	Newby .....to	N. R. York.	Boroughbridg 6	Ripon 6	Thirsk 7	212	381
43	Newby ....to	N. R. York.	Stokesley .. .3	Stockton 6	Yarm 6	241	177
43	Newby ....to	N. R. York.	Scarborough .3	Pickering...16	Whitby 18	189	44
44	Newby ....to	W. R. York	Settle 8	Kir. Lonsdale 9	Lancaster...17	243	1093
45	Newby .....ham	W. R. York	Gisborn 2	Colne 5	Clitheroe 6	223	..
44	Newby Hall .....to	W. R. York	Ripon 3	Boroughbridg 3	Ripley 8	209	57
40	Newby Stones .....to	Westmorlnd	Appleby.....6	Shap 4	Penrith.....8	276	300
45	Newby on Wake....to	N. R. York.	Allerton 4	Thirsk....:..7	Bedale 8	224	264
54	Newcastle .....pa	Glamorgan..	Bridgend 0	Aberafon ...11	Llantrissant.10	181	890
58	Newcastle.....to	Radnor	New Radnor.0	Presteign 8	Kington 6	159	....
33	Newcastle.....to	Salop.....	BishopsCastle7	Knighton 7	Montgomery 11	166	321
49	Newcastle in Emlyn† .....m t	Carmarthen.	Carmarthen.16	Cardigan ...10	Lampeter...20	229	....
57	Newcastle, Little‡..pa	Pembroke...	HaverfordW. 9	Fishguard ...6	Newport ...10	260	330
35	Newcastle under Lyne§ .....m t	Stafford	Congleton ..12	Leek 12	Stafford 16	149	8192

* NEWBURY, a market and borough town, situated in a fertile plain, and built on each side the river Kennet, over which is a bridge communicating with the two parts of the town. The town is one of the largest and best built in the county, and its streets are very spacious and well paved. In the centre is a convenient market where is the guild-hall, from which the streets branch in the form of the letter Y. This town was, at one period, very celebrated for its woollen manufactures, only a small portion of which now remain, namely, those of serges and shalloons. In the reign of Henry VIII., John Winchcombe, generally known as Jack of Newbury, kept 100 looms at work on his own premises; he had risen to great affluence, from being merely a foreman in a clothing establishment, by marrying the widow of his employer. He was a very benevolent individual, and considerably benefited the town during his lifetime. Newbury has likewise a good trade in corn, malt, and flour, by means of the Thames, Kennet, and Avon rivers, and the Kennet and Avon-canal. Newbury suffered much during the civil wars and two very obstinate battles were fought at a short distance hence between the royal and parliamentarian armies, in 1643 and 1644.

Considerable trade in corn.

Market, Thursday.—*Fairs*, Holy Thursday, for horses and other cattle; July 5, for horses, cows, and hogs; September 4, for cheese and horses; and November 8, ditto.

† NEWCASTLE-IN-EMLYN, a town agreeably situated upon the banks of the Teify, which, in its meandering round the town, formed the letter M in a most perfect and singular manner. The ancient castle, elevated on a promontory enclosed by the sportive windings of the river, presents a feature both curious and beautiful.

Market, Friday.—*Fairs*, June 22, July 18, September 29, second Thursday after October 10, and November 22.

‡ NEWCASTLE, LITTLE. Here is a spring called the Golden-well, which ebbs and flows with the reflux and flux of the tide in the sea, from which it is distant nine miles; its waters are useful in coughs and cases of ophthalmia.

Extraordinary well.

Fairs, St. Mark's, May 6, and St. Peter's, July 10.

§ NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYNE, or Lyme, a borough and market-town, pleasantly situated on a branch of the river Trent. The town is well built, particularly the principal street, which is spacious and well paved, and it has an excellent market-place in the centre. The manufacture of hats, and silk-throwing, constitute the chief employment of the inhabitants, and are the principal sources of their wealth, independent of

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
29	Newcastle upon Tyne*.....mt	Northumb..	Morpeth...14	Hexham....21	Durham....15	275	[illegible]

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYNE.

Singular cure for scolds.

the coal-trade carried on in this district, which is very extensive, and a greater quantity of stone-ware is said to be made in the vicinity of this town than in any other part of England; the Grand Trunk-canal passing through the town greatly tends to facilitate its trade. A curious plan for the cure of shrews, or scolding women, has been frequently put in practice within the limits of this ancient borough; a bridle being fixed in the scold's mouth, she is led through the town and exposed to public shame till she promises amendment.

Market, Monday.—*Fairs*, Shrove-Monday, Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, Monday before July 15, Monday after September 11, and November 6, for cattle.—*Inns*, Castle Hotel, Crown, King's Head, and Roebuck.

Very ancient origin.

* NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE is a borough, market-town, and port, and the most important trading town in Northumberland. It is situated at the southern extremity of this county, on the north bank of the Tyne, at the distance of eight miles and a half from the confluence of that river with the German ocean, and forms, with its precincts, a distinct county, called "the town and county of Newcastle-upon-Tyne." The origin of this place has been traced back to a remote period, and industrious learned historiographers go back as far as the year 120, when Ælius Hadrianus came into Britain and built a wall eighty Roman miles in length, from sea to sea, the erection beginning at Pons Ælii (the present Newcastle) and ended at Tunnocelum, on Solway Frith, at which place were stationed the first cohort of Ælian marines. It is certain that Newcastle bridge was of Roman origin, for coins of emperors both before and after the time of Adrian were found in its piers, after the great flood of 1771; and later discoveries have supported the circumstances, ascribing it to have been possessed by the Romans, as, in digging the foundation of the new county court in 1810, two Roman altars, coins of Antoninus Pius, and several other Roman antiquities were discovered. Newcastle was formerly walled round; this is ascertained by the charter of the 17th of King John, and by a grant of Edward I. to the black friars, of a passage through the new wall to their garden. The last named monarch united Pampedon with Newcastle, which occasioned the new wall to be built through the close of the Carmelites, on Wall-knoll; after completing the walls, the town was divided into twenty-four wards; the gates were all embattled, and the walls at all points defended with strong towers; the walls were twelve feet high, eight feet thick, and strengthened with a fosse, uniformly twenty-two yards in width. Many of the Northumbrian barons anciently found it necessary to have mansions within the walls of Newcastle. Few vestiges, however, remain at present to point out their situation or their grandeur. The Earl of Northumberland's house was in the Close. Bolbeck-hall, or Westmoreland-place, is in Westgate-street, nearly opposite Collingwood-street. The building upon its site has an ancient appearance, but nothing of the original structure remains, except a wall, which passes the garden. Lord Scrope had a house in Pilgrim-street. The Scotch-arms, near Nun-gate, is traditionally held to have been the lodgings of the kings and nobility of Scotland, in times of truce with England. There was an inn in Pilgrim-street, at which the devotees, in their visits to the shrine of St. Mary, at Jesmond, are said to have lodged. Near the head of this street is a noble mansion, built in 1580, by Robert Anderson, out of the offices, and nearly upon the site of the Franciscan-priory. A kinsman of this gentleman is recorded to have dropped his ring over Newcastle bridge, and his servant purchased a salmon a short time after, in which the same ring was found. This happened about the year 1559. The ring is still in the family, and has a

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE.

NORTHUMBERLAND

Admiral Lord Collingwood. Sir Charles Burton, F.R.S. the Earl of Eldon and Lord Stowell born here

h engraved under the signet; the stone is supposed to be a Roman tique. A subterraneous passage, from Anderson-place, pointing vards the manors, was discovered in the garden here a few years since, d coins of Edward III. and Henry IV., were taken out of it. This use is remarkable for being the head-quarters of General Levin during : captivity of King Charles in Newcastle. There is a traditional :ount, that the king attempted his escape by a subterraneous passage m a cellar in this house to the Lortburn, but that he could not effect : opening of an iron door at the outlet. Sessions are held here quar-ly before the mayor, recorder, and aldermen, for the borough and ınty of Newcastle; there are also mayors' courts held every Monday the trial of civil actions between freemen only; county courts, held 'ore the under sheriff every fourth Wednesday; admiralty courts for the ›secution of offences committed on the river Tyne; besides courts of nmon council, of piepowder, and guild courts. Courts of requests for : recovery of sums less than forty shillings are held in February, May, gust, and November; and in this town take place the county assizes Northumberland. The borough has returned members to Parliament :r since the reign of Edward I. The town of Newcastle, including ›se parts without the walls, extends about two miles along the bank of : Tyne, and one mile from the river-side towards the north and north-st; the ground being uneven, but rising as it recedes from the river. ıny of the houses are built of stone, and the others of brick; the eets near the Tyne, which are the most ancient, are narrow, steep, and egular; and the buildings on the declivity of the hill are extremely ›wded, but many modern improvements have taken place; some of the eets have been widened, and a considerable number of new ones have :n erected, especially in the northern and western quarters of the town. the south and east of the Exchange is the quay, a spacious area, nted towards the river with freestone, forming one of the most exten-e lines of wharfage in Great Britain. On an eminence, commanding : town, are the remains of the ancient castle. This fortress, at one 'iod, consisted of a large square tower and various subordinate buildings, :ompassed by an outer and inner wall. Of the outer wall there are r traces now remaining, except the entrance, called the Black-gate, ›posed to have been built in the reign of Henry III.; the remains of inner wall were taken down in 1811. The great tower is about hty feet high, and sixty-four feet by fifty-four in extent outside the lls, which are fourteen feet in thickness. Adjoining this tower, on the t side, is a chapel of elegant architecture. The importance and pros-ity of Newcastle have chiefly originated from the coal trade, for the ›secution of which the town is admirably situated on the bank of a 'igable river, and in the midst of one of the most extensive coal-fields Great Britain, or perhaps any part of the world. Coal is scarcely ntioned in history till after the grant of Henry III., relative to the ht of digging for coal in 1239; but thirty-six years after that period, commerce in this article had become very considerable, and it con-ued perpetually increasing, notwithstanding the prejudice against using l for fuel was so great, that in 1306 it was prohibited in London under ere penalties. This prohibition was subsequently removed, and it ›ears, from Rymer's "Fœdera," the trade in coal between Newcastle l London was authorized by government in 1381. Newcastle carries on de with the south of Europe, whence are imported wines and fruits; h Norway and the Baltic, for corn, iron, timber, hemp, and other nmodities; and about three ships are sent annually from this port to Greenland fisheries. The principal exports from the river Tyne, ides coal, are lead, grindstones, salt, butter, tallow, and salmon, ides a variety of manufactured articles. There is a custom-house on quay, to which are attached a collector, a chief clerk, a comptroller,

NEW-CASTLE-UPON-TYNE

Attempted escape of King Charles.

Remains of an ancient castle.

Extensive foreign trade.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
37	Newchapel .....ham	Surrey.....	Godstone 6	E. Grinstead.4	Reigate 11	26	....
49	Newchurch .....pa	Carmarthen.	Carmarthen..3	Newcastle..13	Lampeter...21	221	659
17	Newchurch.....to	Hereford....	Weobley 4	Kington 6	Hay.....10	149	....
21	Newchurch .....pa	Kent	New Romney 5	Hythe 7	Appledore ..7	70	241
22	Newchurch .....pa	Lancaster...	Newton 5	Leigh.....3	Warrington..6	190	....
22	Newchurch .....cha	Lancaster...	Colne 5	Clitheroe 5	Burnley 6	217	....
22	Newchurch* .....cha	Lancaster...	Haslingden ..3	Rochdale....7	 7	205	....
26	Newchurch .....pa	Monmouth..	Chepstow ...6	Usk 6	Monmouth..12	141	550
58	Newchurch .....pa	Radnor	Kington 7	Hay 6	NewRadnor .7	159	164
16	Newchurch .....pa	Hants	Newport 5	Ryde.....5	Brading 3	82	4928
37	Newcross.....ham	Kent & Surrey....	Deptford 1	Camberwell .2	Lewisham ...2	3	....
37	Newdigate .....pa	Surrey.....	Dorking 6	Capel 2	Reigate.....7	29	519
21	Newenden† .....pa	Kent	Tenterden ...5	Rye 8	Ticehurst...10	55	150
14	New England Island ..... ham	Essex	Rochford 7	Southend 7	Burnham 5	44	....
3	Newenham .....ham	Bedford.....	Redford 1	Gt. Barford ..5	St. Neots ..11	51	....
28	Newenham.....pa	Northamp ..	Daventry 2	Weldon.....3	Towcester..11	71	629
11	Newenham Abbey ..ab	Devon	Axminster...1	Chard 6	Lyme Regis..6	146	....
15	Newent‡.....m t & pa	Gloucester..	Gloucester...8	Ross 8	Ledbury.....8	113	2859

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Numerous manufactures.

and an inspector-general of the out-door department; and in Pilgrim-street is the excise-office, to which belong a collector, a clerk, and a port surveyor. The manufactories here are numerous and important, including potteries, glass-works, for which the town has long been noted, lead-works, iron-foundries, soap-works, breweries, rope-works, sail-cloth factories, and tan-yards; besides salt-works, manufactories for white-lead, minium, copperas, oil of vitriol, and other chemical articles; tin-plate, and brass-wire manufactories, an establishment for casting shot; corn, mustard, and paper-mills, malt-kilns, and colour and glue manufactories. There are in the town two market crosses, and several convenient market-places for the sale of butchers' meat, corn, fish, butter, vegetables, &c.; and at the annual fairs are sold vast numbers of horses, and cattle of various descriptions; and to these marts are brought great quantities of woollen cloths. Among the eminent natives of Newcastle may be mentioned John Brand, F.S.A., the author of an elaborate history of the town; Dr. Charles Hutton, F.R.S., a celebrated mathematician; Admiral Lord Collingwood; the Earl of Eldon, and his brother, Lord Stowell.

Market, Tuesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, August 12, nine days, October 29, nine days, for horned cattle, sheep and hogs, the first three days, cloth, woollen, and various other goods to the end.—*Town Fair*, November 22.—*Inns*, Queen's Head, George, King's Head, Turf Hotel, Crown and Thistle.

* NEWCHURCH. *Fairs*, April 29, and September 30, for horned cattle and sheep.

† NEWENDEN, a parish, partly in the liberty of Newenden, and partly in the hundred of Selbrightenden, lathe of Scray, situated on an eminence near the Rother, which divides the county from Sussex. It is said to have been a very ancient fortified city, and was formerly called Caer Andred by the Britons, Anderida by the Romans, and Andred-Ceastre by the Saxons. This supposition is strengthened by the remains of fortifications and large tumuli still evident, and the coins which have been discovered here. According to some historians, it was totally destroyed in 491, by the Saxon chief, Ella, who had invaded England at the invitation of Hengist, and all the inhabitants were barbarously massacred.

The town destroyed by the Saxons.

‡ NEWENT, a market-town, situated in the forest of Dean, and abounding with coal-mines, for the covenience of which a branch has been cut hence to the Gloucester and Ledbury-canal. The town, though small, is ancient, and is said to have been a borough governed by a bailiff. Its name was derived from a new inn built here at the first opening of a communication by this road into Wales. The church is a spacious structure, of various architecture, appearing to have been chiefly

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
41	Newenton, Long ....pa	Wilts	Malmsbury ..4	Tetbury 2	Cirencester .10	98	336
41	Newenton, North...pa	Wilts	Pewsey 3	Devizes.....9	Marlborough .9	84	216
13	Newfield .....to	Durham	BishopsAuck.3	Durham 7	Wolsingham 10	251	12
44	New Forest.....to	N. R. York	Richmond ..11	BernardCastl.8	Reeth 5	244	80
16	New Forest* .....for	Hants	Southampton 4	Winchester.14	Salisbury....9	79	....
7	Newhall.....to	Chester.....	Nantwich ...5	Whitchurch .7	Mt. Drayton .9	170	1011
7	Newhall.....ham	Chester.....	Macclesfield .5	Knutsford ...7	Congleton ...8	170	....
7	Newhall .....pa	Chester... .	Northwich ..4	Middlewich..6	Tarporley... 7	173	22
10	Newhall..... to	Derby	Burton on T. 3	Ashby 6	Derby 11	122	1199
21	Newhall.....ham	Kent	New Romney2	Hythe 7	Appledore ...9	72	....
45	Newhall.....to	W. R. York	Otley.....1	Ripley 12	Skipton.....15	206	203
29	Newham .....to	Northumb ..	Belford.. 6	Alnwick....10	Bamburgh ...5	318	324
29	Newham .....to	Northumb..	Morpeth 7	Newcastle..14	Rothbury...15	289	83
28	Newhaven† .....pa	Sussex	Lewes.....7	Brighton.....9	East Bourne 12	57	104
43	Newholme.....to	N. R. York.	Whitby 3	Egton 4	Pickering...18	244	347
23	Newhouse Grange...} .....ex pa lib }	Leicester ...	Atherstone ..3	Mt.Bosworth 6	Ashby.....10	110	....
21	New Hythe.....ham	Kent	Maidstone ...5	Rochester ...5	TownMalling 5	34	500
28	Newick.....pa	Sussex	Uckfield 5	Maresfield ...4	Lewes.....8	43	724
21	Newington .....pa	Kent	Hythe.....2	Sandgate ...2	Folkestone ..3	67	491
21	Newington .....pa	Kent	Milton 3	Chatham 6	Faversham..10	36	730
31	Newington .....pa	Oxford	Wallingford .5	Thame 10	Oxford 10	50	470
15	Newington Bagpath.pa	Gloucester..	Tetbury 5	Wotton un E.5	Stroud 7	104	258
37	Newington Butts‡ ..pa	Surrey.....	Clapham.....3	Streatham ...4	Greenwich ..4	1	44526

rebuilt; it contains many old monuments, and the parish registry has a record of the burial of a woman, aged 115, in 1602. This neighbourhood suffered considerably by the devastations of civil war, during the time of Charles I. NEWENT.

Market, Friday.—*Fairs*, Wednesday before Easter, Wednesday before Whit-Sunday, August 13, and Friday after September 18, for cattle, horses, and cheese.

* NEW FOREST, a hundred in the New Forest, eastern division, and south-western corner of the county, about twelve miles in that direction from Southampton; it contains seven parishes, including the towns of Lyndhurst and Ringwood. It was either constituted or much enlarged by William the Conqueror, who depopulated whole towns and villages to dedicate it to the chase, a piece of cruelty which was punished in his posterity, his son and successor, William Rufus, being killed here by an arrow from the bow of Sir Walter Tyrrell, which, glancing against a tree, turned off and killed the king. The forest courts are still held at Lyndhurst, under the authority of the verderers, on such days as the presiding judges shall appoint; and others annually on the 14th of September. Attached to the wardenship, is a house, called the King's-house, now inhabited by a subordinate officer. William Rufus killed here.

† NEWHAVEN, or Meeching, situated at the mouth of the Ouse, which is here crossed by a handsome drawbridge; it was anciently a market-town, and noted for the conveniency and safety of its harbour; but its piers having fallen to decay, the harbour became choked with sand, and the place was in consequence quite neglected; however, of late years much has been done to improve it, and Newhaven is now a thriving town; its situation procures it considerable traffic, it being the thoroughfare for all commodities passing by water to Lewes. A royal cutter is generally stationed here to prevent smuggling, and the entrance of the harbour is defended by a small fort. The church is situated on a hill; the body is a small modern building, but the tower, which, contrary to the general rule, is at the east end, bears evident marks of antiquity. Near the entrance of the town and contiguous to the church-yard, stands a handsome obelisk, commemorating the melancholy fate of His Majesty's ship Brazen, Captain Hanson, which was wrecked here, January 25, 1800, and out of a crew of 105 persons, only one escaped. Dreadful shipwreck.

Fair, October 10, for pedlers's ware.

‡ NEWINGTON BUTTS, a village and parish, in the eastern division

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Land.	Population.
25	Newington Green ..vil	Middlesex ..	Tottenham ..3	Southgate ...6	Islington 1		3	....
31	Newington, North.ham	Oxford	Banbury ...3	Bloxham 3	Shipston....11		74	318
31	Newington, South* ..pa	Oxford	Deddington..5	Banbury 6	Chip. Norton.7		74	462
25	Newington, Stoke ..pa	Middlesex ..	Islington.....2	Hornsey.....3	Clapton 1		3	3480
4	Newland.....lib	Berks	Wokingham .4	Reading 4	Blackwater..9		35	252
12	Newland .....ti	Dorset.....	Sherborne ...6	Cerne Abbas.5	Sturminster..9		118	....
15	Newland .....pa	Gloucester..	Monmouth ..4	Coleford 2	Lidney 8		124	4046
22	Newland .....to	Lancaster ..	Ulverstone...3	Broughton ..8	Kendal 16		269	491
39	Newland .....ham	Warwick ..	Coventry 4	Nuneaton ...5	Atherstone ..9		95	....
42	Newland ...ham & cha	Worcester ..	Worcester...6	Gt. Malvern .2	Upton on Sev 7		118	130
45	Newland ....ex pa dis	W. R. York	Wakefield ...3	Pontefract ...6	Leeds 9		183	46
46	Newland .....to	W. R. York.	Snaith 4	Howden 6	Selby 7		177	282
46	Newland, East .. ham	E. R. York .	Howden 0	South Cave .12	M. Weighton13		180	....
46	Newland, West ..ham	E. R. York .	 3	 9	10		183	....
9	Newlands ....to & cha	Cumberland	Keswick 5	Ambleside..15	Egremont...18		285	118
29	Newlands .....to	Northumb ..	Hexham 12	Newcastle..12	Durham 17		275	169
13	Newlandside.. .....to	Durham	Stanhope 1	Wolsingham .6	Middleton ..10		262	847
8	Newlyn† .....pa	Cornwall ...	St Michael ..2	Truro 8	Grampound.10		249	1218
6	Newmarket‡.....m t	Cambridge & Suffolk .	Bury St. Ed. 13	Cambridge..13	Thetford....19		61	2714

NEWINGTON BUTTS.

of the hundred of Brixton, adjoining on the north of the borough of Southwark, and bounded on the east by a projecting portion of the parish of St. George, Southwark; and on the west by Kennington and Lambeth. The earliest notice that has been discovered of this place under its present name, is in a record dated in 1558. Its distinctive adjunct appellation originated from the butts, or marks for the practice of archery, set up here by order of government, previously to the general use of fire-arms, when this parish consisted of open fields. In the latter part of the last century, there were about 300 acres of land here, not covered by buildings, much of which was occupied by market-gardeners; but since that period the buildings have greatly increased. Through this place passes the great road from London to Brighton, and the southern coast of England; and here, at the intersection of the Kent and Surrey roads, is the Elephant and Castle-inn, where a greater concourse of carriages and travellers takes place than perhaps at any other part of the metropolis.

Great concourse of carriages.

* NEWINGTON, STOKE, a village and parish, situated northward of London, between the parishes of Islington and Hornsey on the west, and Hackney on the east. The parish contains about 550 acres of land, a a large proportion of which is occupied by dairymen, and the remainder chiefly by nurserymen and market-gardeners. Before the Norman Conquest, the manor was part of the demesnes of the clergy of St. Paul's Cathedral, and it is now held on lease from the prebendary of Newington, who is one of the minor canons. Courts leet and baron for the manor are held annually on Holy Thursday. The village of Stoke Newington consists of a long street, composed of various ranges of buildings and handsome detached mansions, extending along the Cambridge-road from Kingsland to Stamford-hill.

Extensive gardens.

† NEWLYN. *Fairs*, first Tuesday in October and November 8.

‡ NEWMARKET, a market-town, partly in the county of Cambridge, and partly in that of Suffolk; consisting principally of a long wide street, the southern side of which is in the former county, and the northern in the latter. James I. erected here a hunting-seat, called the King's-house, to which Charles I. was taken as a prisoner in 1647, when the parliamentary army was quartered at the neighbouring village of Kennet. This mansion having fallen into decay after the civil war, it was rebuilt by Charles II., who established or revived the practice of horse-racing at Newmarket, where he was a frequent visitor. On the 22d of March, 1683, during the races, the town was nearly destroyed by an accidental fire, which occasioned the hasty departure of the company then assembled.

Hunting-seat of James I.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
53	Newmarket* .m t & pa	Flint.....	St. Asaph's..5	Caerwys 5	Holywell 6	218	631
10	New Mills† .....di	Derby	Chapel le F. 10	Glossop 2	Mottram.....3	175	5600
29	Newminster .....to	Northumb ..	Morpeth 1	Blyth.....9	Rothbury...14	290	121
57	New Moat .....pa	Pembroke ..	Haverford W10	Fishguard ..11	Newport ...10	249	340
15	Newnham‡...m t & pa	Gloucester..	Blakeney 3	Michel Dean .6	Gloucester..12	116	1074
18	Newnham.....pa	Herts.....	Baldock 3	Shefford 7	Royston 8	40	157
21	Newnham.....pa	Kent	Faversham...4	Sittingbourne 5	Charing 6	46	436
16	Newnham.....pa	Hants	Basingstoke..5	Odiham 3	Hartford Br. 5	41	329
39	Newnham .....ham	Warwick...	Stratford on A 5	Alcester.....5	Henley 4	101	139
42	Newnham .....ham	Worcester..	Tenbury.....4	Cleobury 4	Bromyard ..12	130	618
31	Newnham Courtney.pa	Oxford	Oxford 5	Dorchester ..4	Wallingford .8	53	343
39	Newnham Kings§ ..pa	Warwick...	Rugby 4	Coventry 8	Lutterworth.8	87	139

including the king, the queen, the Duke of York, and their attendants; and to this disaster historians have ascribed the failure of the Rye-house Plot, the object of which is stated to have been the assassination of the king and his brother, on the road from Newmarket to London, if the period of their journey had not been thus anticipated. The races, which have been honoured with the royal patronage ever since the reign of Charles II., are held seven times a year. The training of race-horses is a source of great profit to the inhabitants, who train and sell or export them at very high prices. The weekly consumption of oats sometimes extends to five hundred quarters. In the church of All Saints is a monument commemorating Tregonwell Frampton, Esq., keeper of running horses to William III., Queen Ann, George I., and George II., who died in 1728, at the age of eighty-six. This gentleman is the person stigmatized in the "Adventurer" as the perpetrator of a sordid act of barbarity towards a fine courser, of unrivalled speed, of which he had long been the owner.

NEWMARKET.

Celebrated for horse-races.

Market, Tuesday.—*Fairs*, Whit-Tuesday and November 8, for horses and sheep.

* NEWMARKET. *Market*, Saturday.—*Fairs*, last Saturday in April, third Saturday in July, fourth Saturday in October, and second Saturday in December.

† NEW MILLS, a manufacturing district in the parish of Glossop and hundred of High Peak, situated along the north bank of the river Guyt, and composed of the ancient townships of Braid, Ollersel, Whitle, and Thomsel, which are now deemed one, under the name of New Mills. The manufactures of this place originally were paper and cloth, but these have been superseded by cotton, calico printing, and bleaching works; coal and lead-ore are also found in the vicinity.

‡ NEWNHAM, a small market-town, situated on an eminence rising from the western bank of the Severn, which is here nearly a mile wide at high water; it consists principally of one long street, but the houses are singularly disposed; for though they front each other, the perspective side of each is on the reverse. This town was one of the five boroughs in the county, returned on a mandate from the crown, in the 9th of Edward I., and was then governed by a mayor and burgesses; and until a late period the inhabitants amused themselves by electing a mayor and six aldermen annually; the government of the town is now vested in two constables. A sword of state, which was presented by King John, with the charter, is still preserved; it is of polished steel, highly ornamented, and of exquisite workmanship. The former consequence of this town may also be inferred, from its being appointed as the place of meeting between Henry II. and Earl Strongbow, on the return of the latter from his conquests in Ireland.

Ancient sword of state.

Market, Friday. *Fairs*, June 11 and October 18, for horses and sheep.

§ NEWNHAM-KINGS, or Newnham Regis, an ancient parish, now a hamlet. Here are three mineral springs, impregnated with sulphate of magnesia and iron, the water of which possesses diuretic and tonic pro-

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
31	Newnham Murren ..pa	Oxford	Wallingford .1	Nettlebed ...6	Watlington..7	46	249
39	Newnham Padox..ham	Warwick...	Rugby.....6	Coventry ...11	Nuneaton...10	89	....
41	Newnton, Long ....pa	Wilts	Malmesbury .4	Tetbury 2	Cirencester .10	98	307
23	New Park .....lib	Leicester ..	Leicester 6	Hinckley 7	Mt. Bosworth 8	99	25
8	Newport*..... m t	Cornwall ...	Launceston ..0	Stratton 14	Holsworthy.12	213	1077
11	Newport .....anc bo	Devon	Barnstaple...1	Torrington...9	SouthMolton11	191	....
14	Newport† .....pa	Essex	SaffronWald. 3	Thaxted.....7	BishopsStort. 9	39	914
23	Newport‡ .....m t	Monmouth .	Chepstow ..15	Caerleon.....3	Cardiff 12	148	7935
57	Newport§ .....m t	Pembroke ..	Fishguard ...7	Cardigan ...10	Newc. in E. 18	250	1798
33	Newport‖ .....m t	Salop	Wellington ..8	Shrewsbury.17	Mt. Drayton 11	142	2745

NEWNHAM KINGS.

perties, and has been recommended in calculous diseases. At this place were excavated, in 1815, two fine heads and other bones of the Siberian rhinoceros; three large tusks, with some teeth of elephants; several stag's horns, and bones of the ox.

* NEWPORT, a borough in the parish of St. Stephen, separated from Launceston only by a small rivulet. It has the appearance of being the suburbs of that borough, and was formerly under the same jurisdiction.

Market, Saturday.

Ancient town.

† NEWPORT, a parish in the hundred of Uttlesford, which was formerly a market-town; it consists of two long rows of houses, built on each side the high road. It is a place of antiquity, and in some old manuscripts is mentioned as having a castle, no remains of which are now visible.

Fairs, Easter Tuesday and November 17, for horses, &c.

‡ NEWPORT, a borough and market-town, and flourishing sea-port. It is admirably situated on the river Usk, about four miles above its entrance into the Bristol-channel. The town, as it appeared at the end of the last century, is described as consisting of long, straggling ranges of gloomy buildings, and ill-paved winding streets, occupying the western bank of the Usk, and the adjacent declivity; but such are the alterations and improvements since effected, that it may now be reckoned among the neatest and best-regulated towns in the county, or even in this part of the kingdom. The river Usk is here navigable for large vessels, there being a rapid and high tide, by means of which they are carried up the stream. The Monmouthshire canal and the Sirhowey rail-road furnish communications between this town and the interior; and thus the means are afforded for the prosecution of commerce on an extensive scale. Coal and iron are the principal articles of merchandise exported, and the trade in these is increasing. The local advantages of the town for ship building occasions it to be prosecuted to a considerable extent; the river being so situated that vessels of great burthen can be launched from the docks into deep water.

Extensive commerce.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, Holy Thursday, Whit-Thursday, August 15, and November 6, for cattle; 3d Monday in the month for cattle and sheep.

§ NEWPORT, or Trefdraeth, a town and parish upon the navigable river Nefern, which discharges itself into the sea in the bay of Newport. Sufficient indications of a place of great magnitude and respectability still remain, and the decay of this port is attributed to the transfer of trade to Fishguard. Much improvement has, however, lately taken place in the public avenues, as well as in the general business of the place. A vein of alum earth is known to exist in the vicinity. Here are several Druidic remains, and also the ruins of an Augustine friary.

Market, Friday.—*Fairs*, July 27 and October 16.

‖ NEWPORT, a market-town and parish, situated near the Watling-street, on the north-east side of the county, bordering upon Staffordshire.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
34	Newport .....anc bo	Somerset....	North Curry .0	Langport 7	Taunton 6	135	....
16	Newport*....m t & pa	Hants	Portsmouth .12	Southampto. 17	Lymington..15	84	4081
5	Newport Pagnell† .. .. m t & pa	Bucks	Olney 5	Woburn.....8	Bedford 12	50	3356
46	Newport Walling Fen .....to	E. R. York .	South Cave ..5	Beverley.....6	Hull 7	181	367
51	New Quay‡ vil	Cardigan....	Lampeter...16	Llanarth 2	Aberaeron ..6	225	....
13	Newsham.....to	Durham	Staindrop....2	BarnardCastl.5	Darlington..12	250	58
22	Newsham.....to	Lancaster...	Preston 9	Garstang 7	Clitheroe ...12	226	2037
24	Newsham ....anc mon	Lincoln	Gt. Grimsby10	Barton 9	Brigg.....10	165	....
29	Newsham.....to	Northumb ..	Morpeth.....9	Blyth 3	NorthShields 7	284	1965
45	Newsham.....to	N. R. York .	Thirsk.....4	N. Allerton..7	Boroughbrid.11	217	546
44	Newsham.....to	N. R. York	Greta Bridge.3	Richmond ...9	BarnardCast. 6	238	....
45	Newsham Green ..ham	W. R. York	Leeds 5	Wakefield ...8	Tadcaster ..12	190	....
46	Newsholme .. ..to	E. R. York .	Howden 2	Snaith.....8	Selby.....8	181	203
45	Newsholme .. ..to	W. R. York	Settle 9	Clitheroe ...10	Skipton 10	227	70
24	Newstead on Ancolm priory	Lincoln.....	Brigg.....1	Kirton 6	Caistor.. 8	154	....
29	Newstead .....to	Northumb ..	Belford 5	Alnwick 9	Wooler.....10	317	100

Here is an excellent free-school, which was founded and liberally endowed by William Adams, an alderman of London and native of Newport. It is a good brick building, with a separate house for the master and usher, and an excellent library for the use of the scholars, who are here qualified for the university. The lands belonging to it are situated in Knighton Grange, Staffordshire, and are exempt from all kinds of taxes, according to a grant by Oliver Cromwell. The same charitable individual founded two alms-houses at a short distance from the school, and gave £550. for building a town-house. Newport suffered considerably from fire in 1665; 160 houses were consumed, the loss of which was estimated at £30,000.

NEWPORT.

The lands exempt from all kinds of taxes.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, first Tuesday in February, Saturday before Palm Sunday, May 28, July 27, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep; September 25, for cattle, sheep, and hogs; and December 10, for ditto and fat cattle (when the 10th falls on Sunday, held on Saturday). —*Inns*, Crown, Raven and Bell, and Red Lion.

* NEWPORT, a borough, market-town, and parish, in the Isle of Wight; it is pleasantly situated, nearly in the centre of the island, on the river Medina, which falls into the sea seven miles below the town; it consists of five parallel streets, running east and west, and crossed by three others, at right angles, at the intersections of which are three large squares, serving for the cattle, corn, and poultry markets; the town is well built, and contains several handsome shops, some good inns, a neat theatre, and two assembly-rooms. Owing to the elevated situation of this town, water is extremely deficient, and the greater part used by the inhabitants is brought from Carisbrooke, and retailed from door to door. The only manufacture carried on here is that of starch. About one mile south-west of the town are the venerable remains of that most ancient and important fortress, Carisbrooke-castle; which stands on a high and commanding eminence, and occupies about twenty acres of ground.

Carisbrooke castle.

Market, Wednesday and Saturday.—*Fair*, Whit-Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, for old horses and toys.

† NEWPORT PAGNELL, a market-town, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Ouse, and divided into two unequal parts by the small river Lovet. It has two good stone bridges over the Ouse, from which river the inhabitants are well supplied with water, by means of an hydraulic machine. The labouring inhabitants are principally supported by the manufacture of lace. It is said, that formerly a castle stood here, but no traces of it can be discovered or particulars found, except that it remained a place of strength till the time of the civil wars.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, February 22, April 22, June 22, August 28, October 22, and December 22, for cattle.

‡ NEW-QUAY. *Fairs*, October 4, and November 12.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
30	Newstead* .....lib	Notts.....	Mansfield....5	Nottingham..9	Southwell ..11	133	189
24	Newsted.....priory	Lincoln	Stamford 3	Mt. Deeping 4	Bourn.....8	92	....
30	Newthorpe .....ham	Notts	Nottingham..8	Mansfield ..10	Heanor 3	132	....
45	Newthorpe .....to	W. R. York	Ferry Bridge.6	Tadcaster ...7	Leeds 10	184	63
38	New Timber .....pa	Sussex	HurstPierpoi.2	Steyning.....6	Brighton 6	46	177
6	Newton.....pa	Cambridge..	Cambridge...7	Linton.....9	Royston 9	44	181
7	Newton .....to	Chester.....	Chester.....16	Wrexham ..10	Malpas 2	167	19
7	Newton .....to	Chester.....	 2	Frodsham....9	East Ham ...9	185	....
7	Newton .....to	Chester.....	Tarporley ...4	Chester.....9	Malpas 10	178	82
7	Newton .....to	Chester.....	Frodsham ...5	Warrington..5	Runcorn.....4	184	136
7	Newton .....to	Chester.....	 2	Northwich...9	Chester.....11	183	129
7	Newton .....to	Chester.....	Macclesfield .5	Stockport....7	Knutsford ..10	172	104
7	Newton ..... to	Chester.....	Middlewich..1	Sandbach ...4	Congleton ..10	166	1649
7	Newton .....to	Chester.....	GreatNeston.8	Parkgate 7	Liverpool....7	202	82
9	Newton .....ham	Cumberland	Egremont....7	Gosforth 1	Ravenglass ..6	285	160
12	Newton .....ham	Dorset.....	Shaftesbury..9	Sturminster..1	Stalbridge ...4	110	....
15	Newton .....ham	Gloucester..	Thornbury...2	Berkeley.....7	Wotton unE12	117	....
15	Newton .....ham	Gloucester..	Lidney 0	Coleford 7	Blakeney 3	119	....
15	Newton .....ham	Gloucester..	Tewkesbury .2	Winchcombe 9	Pershore ...11	104	....
17	Newton .....ham	Hereford....	Leominster ..4	Weobley 8	Hereford ...10	135	....
17	Newton ..... to	Hereford....	Hereford....17	Hay 13	Abergavenny 9	151	282
17	Newton .....to	Hereford....	Knighton....6	Presteign . ..5	Ludlow 11	148	253
17	Newton .....to	Hereford....	Leominster ..6	Pembridge...7	 8	143	95
22	Newton .....ham	Lancaster...	Dalton 1	Ulverstone...6	Broughton. 10	276	....
22	Newton .....to	Lancaster...	Kirkham 2	Preston.....6	Garstang ...11	223	410
22	Newton .....to	Lancaster...	Blackpool ...3	Poulton 2	Kirkham 7	232	431
22	Newton .....to & cha	Lancaster...	Manchester . 3	Oldham 4	Ashton 4	186	4377
24	Newton .....pa	Lincoln.....	Folkingham..2	Sleaford 7	Grantham ..10	108	176
27	Newton .....pa	Norfolk.....	Swaffham ...4	Litcham 4	Fakenham..12	97	74
27	Newton .....ham	Norfolk.....	Norwich 2	Loddon 11	Bungay.....14	108	....
28	Newton .....pa	Northamp ..	Kettering....4	Thrapston ...9	Uppingham.11	78	111
29	Newton .....to	Northumb ..	Hexham.....7	Hon the Wall 7	Corbridge....3	277	112
16	Newton† .....cha	Hants	Newport 5	Yarmouth ...5	Cowes.....6	88	....
30	Newton .....ham	Notts.....	Nottingham..7	Southwell ...8	Newark....11	127	....
33	Newton .....ham	Salop	Shrewsbury..2	Minsterley ...7	ActonBurnell8	155	....
34	Newton .....man	Somerset....	Yeovil.....1	Sherborne ...5	Crewkerne .10	122	....
35	Newton.....lib	Stafford.....	Rugeley 5	Stafford 8	Uttoxeter ...7	132	....
36	Newton .....pa	Suffolk	Sudbury 3	Neyland 6	Hadleigh 8	57	377
36	Newton .....pa	Suffolk ...	BurySt.Edm.3	Sudbury 14	Stowmarket 14	68	188
39	Newton .....to	Warwick	Rugby.....3	Lutterworth .4	Daventry ...11	86	250

Seat of Lord Byron.

* NEWSTEAD. Newstead-abbey was for a long time the property of the Byron family; it was founded as a priory of Black Canons, by Henry II., about the year 1170, and at the Dissolution, was granted to Sir John Byron, who immediately fitted up part of the edifice, but allowed the church to fall to decay, though the south aisle was actually incorporated into the mansion, and now contains some of the most habitable apartments. The front of the abbey church still remains, and has a most noble and majestic appearance; it is built in the form of the west end of a cathedral, adorned with rich carvings and lofty pinnacles. The castellated stables and offices are seen as the visitor enters the court-yard, in the midst of which is a curious erection of red stone, in the form of an antique cross; in front is the west-end of the ancient church, with its towers, battlements, and Gothic windows; and to the right some additional castellated buildings, originally intended for domestic offices, though now in a more dilapidated state than the other parts of the house. The apartments are chiefly fitted up in the antique style, but all of them have the appearance of romantic gloom and poetical solemnity, well befitting the great genius and poet who recently was the lord of this baronial mansion.

Burnt by the French.

† NEWTON, or Newtown, a borough and chapelry in the Isle of Wight, situated on a bay on the north-west coast of the island, between Yarmouth and West Cowes. It was anciently called Franchville, and was of much greater extent and importance than at present. It was burnt by the French in the reign of Richard II., and is supposed to have been previously burnt by the Danes in the year 1001.

Fair, July 22, for old horses and toys.

NEWSTEAD ABBEY.

Near Mansfield

Formerly the residence of Lord Byron.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population.
44	Newton .....to	N. R. York.	Bedale 4	N. Allerton..7	Boroughbrid 12		218	619
43	Newton* .....pa	N. R. York.	Guisborough .4	Stokesley 5	Stockton ...10		243	148
11	Newton Abbot's and Bushell† ..m t & to	Devon	Chudleigh ...6	Ashburton ..7	Totness.....8		188	....
13	Newton Archdeacon.to	Durham	Darlington ...3	Staindrop....9	BisAuckland10		244	70
9	Newton Arlosh .....pa	Cumberland	Wigton.....7	Abbey Holm .4	Carlisle.....15		310	....
45	Newton Bank .. ....to	W. R. York	Skipton.....6	Settle 9	Colne 9		222	162
13	Newton Bewle.....to	Durham	Stockton.....6	Hartlepool ..7	Sedgefield ...8		247	92
5	Newton Blossomville .....pa	Bucks	Olney 3	NewportPag. 6	Bedford 8		56	237
45	Newton in Bowland .to	W. R. York	Clitheroe ...7	Garstang ...13	Settle 13		224	639
28	Newton Bromswold.pa	Northamp ..	Higham Fer. .3	Kimbolton ...8	Bedford 12		62	122
23	NewtonBurguland ham	Leicester ...	Ashby de laZ. 6	Mt. Bosworth 4	Atherstone ..9		110	....
3	Newton Bury .....ham	Bedford	Biggleswade .3	Potton..... 3	Baldock 5		45	...
13	Newton Cap .....to	Durham	BishopsAuck. 1	Staindrop... 9	Wolsingham .9		249	156
23	Newton, Cold.....to	Leicester ...	Leicester ...9	Melton Mow. 9	Oakham ..10		101	120
11	Newton, St. Cyres ..pa	Devon	Crediton.....4	Exeter 4	Tiverton....12		168	1191
43	Newton Dale... ....to	N. R. York .	Pickering....4	Egton 14	Whitby....17		230	2 3
46	Newton upon Derwent .....to	E. R. York .	Pocklington..6	York 8	M. Weighton11		203	2.3
46	Newton, East .....to	E. R. York .	Hull 13	Patrington..11	Hedon 9		187	29
43	Newton, East.....to	N. R. York .	Helmsley 4	Kir. Moorside 6	NewMalton 12		223	79
27	Newton, St. Faith's.pa	Norfolk.....	Norwich 5	Aylesham ...7	N.Walsham 12		113	433
11	Newton Ferrers ....pa	Devon	PlymptonEar 5	Plymouth ...7	Modbury ...8		216	767
27	Newton Flotman ...pa	Norfolk.....	St.MaryStret.4	Norwich 7	Wymondham 8		100	382
10	Newton Grange ....lib	Derby	Derby 13	Winster....10	Wirksworth .9		139	41
29	Newton Hall.....to	Northumb ..	Hexham.....8	Corbridge ...4	Newcastle..14		276	84
23	Newton Harcourt .. ..to & cha	Leicester ...	Leicester 7	Mt. Harboro' 9	Lutterworth11		92	279
6	Newton in the Isle ..pa	Cambridge..	Wisbeach ...4	Tedd.St.Giles2	Sut.St.Mary's5		97	404
10	Newton, King's ...ham	Derby	Derby 7	Ashby de laZ. 7	Loughboro .12		120	...
45	Newton Kyne .....pa	W. R. York	Tadcaster ...2	Wetherby ...4	York 11		194	221
44	Newton, Little....ham	W. R. York.	Settle 5	Skipton 10	Colne 12		226	....
34	Newton, St. Loe....pa	Somerset ...	Bath 3	Keynsham ..4	Pensford 6		109	477
13	Newton, Long .....pa	Durham.....	Stockton 4	Yarm 4	Darlington...7		241	313
5	Newton Longville...pa	Bucks	Fenny Stratf. 3	Winslow 6	Sto.Stratford 8		47	473
22	Newton in Makerfield‡ bo m t & cha	Lancaster ..	Liverpool...16	Manchester 16	Warrington..5		193	2139
7	Newton Moor .....to	Chester.....	Stockport....6	Mottram.....3	Ashton 3		184	2266
29	Newton on the Moor.to	Northumb ..	Alnwick.....5	Warkworth .6	Rothbury....8		303	265
44	Newton Morrell.....to	N. R. York .	Darlington...5	Richmond . 8	N. Allerton 15		235	31
43	Newton Mulgrave ...to	N. R. York .	Whitby 9	Egton 6	Guisborough13		242	123

* NEWTON. Here is the remarkable pyramidal mountain called Roseberry Tapping; it is 1488 feet above the level of the sea; its base is composed of an immense stratum of rock; half way up are found a vast number of petrified shells and mineral productions, and near the top is a spring of excellent water; the prospect from the summit is extensive and beautiful, commanding the mouth of the Tees, and a great part of the county of Durham. Remarkable mountain.

† NEWTON, ABBOT'S, and BUSHELL. The houses are indifferently built, and the streets badly paved, and the principal one is greatly obstructed by an old market-house and shambles, said to have been erected by Waller, after the civil wars, as a sort of indemnity for his having attempted to deprive the inhabitants of their established market.

Market, Wednesday.—*Fairs*, last Wednesday in February, June 24, for horned cattle; first Wednesday in September for cheese; and November 6, for woollen cloth.

‡ NEWTON-IN-MAKERFIELD, a borough and market-town, situated on the road between Wigan and Warrington, and consists principally of one broad street, distinguished by its numerous public houses. Several of the houses are of great antiquity, particularly an old hall built of wood, the windows of which still contain much painted glass; near this edifice is a small rising ground, formerly surrounded by a moat; it is said to have been formerly the site of a royal residence. This town is sometimes called Newton-in-the-Willows, from the great number of those trees growing in the neighbourhood. The principal manufacture carried on here is that of fustian and Manchester goods. Ancient hall.

Market, Saturday, disused.—*Fairs*, February 12, May 17, July 15, and every Monday fortnight, for cattle and sheep; and August 12, for horses, horned cattle, and toys.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
57	Newton, North .....pa	Pembroke ..	Narberth ...3	HaverfordW. 8	Pembroke ..10	243	76
34	Newton, North....cha	Somerset....	Bridgewater .4	Taunton.....7	Langport 9	137	....
54	Newton Nottage* ..pa	Glamorgan..	Bridgend 5	Aberafon ...10	Cowbridge..11	184	626
36	Newton, Old ... ...pa	Suffolk	Stowmarket .3	Debenham ...8	Eye 10	79	679
43	Newton upon Ouse ..... pa & to	N. R. York	York.....8	Easingwold..7	Boroughbrid. 9	207	844
46	Newton, Out .....to	E. R. York .	Patrington...5	Spurn Head 8	Hull 23	197	....
29	Newton Park .....to	Northumb ..	Morpeth.....4	Rothbury...12	Hartburn....4	293	16
23	Newton Parva ....ham	Leicester ...	Mt.Bosworth 7	Leicester 5	Mount Sorrel 7	105	95
12	Newton Peveril ...ham	Dorset.....	Wimborne...4	Blandford ...6	Poole.....9	104	....
11	Newton, St.Petrock.pa	Devon	Torrington...9	Holsworthy..7	Hartland ...13	202	260
11	Newton, Poppleford ..... ti & cha	Devon	Sidmouth....4	Exmouth....9	Exeter 10	162	568
45	Newton Potter.....to	W. R. York.	Leeds 2	Harewood ...6	Wetherby ..11	191	730
31	Newton, Purcell....pa	Oxford	Bicester 6	Brackley 5	Buckingham .5	60	131
9	Newton Regny.pa & to	Cumberland.	Penrith 3	H.Newmark10	Keswick ...16	286	151
29	Newton by Sea .....to	Northumb ..	Alnwick 9	Bamburgh ...8	Belford.....10	317	271
10	Newton, Solney ....pa	Derby	Burton on T. 3	Derby 8	Ashby.....8	124	338
41	Newton, South .....pa	Wilts	Wilton.....2	Salisbury....5	Warminster 16	86	565
16	Newton Stacey .....ti	Hants	Whitchurch .6	Andover.....5	Winchester..9	63	....
39	Newton in the Thistles .....pa	Warwick ..	Tamworth ..5	Atherstone ..7	Lichfield ...12	114	450
24	Newton near Toft...pa	Lincoln	Mt. Raisin ..4	Wragby 8	Lincoln.....11	144	82
41	Newton Toney.....pa	Wilts	Amesbury ...4	Salisbury 8	Andover....11	75	298
11	Newton Tracey ....pa	Devon	Bideford.....5	Barnstaple...4	Torrington...6	196	111
24	Newton upon Trent .pa	Lincoln	Lincoln 10	Tuxford 6	Gainsboro'..10	140	310
29	Newton Underwood .to	Northumb...	Morpeth 3	Rothbury...12	Bellingham .21	292	85
16	Newton Valence....pa	Hants	Alton 4	Petersfield...7	Alresford 9	51	229
19	Newton Water .....pa	Hunts	Stilton 7	Wansford ...3	Peterborough 6	81	151
17	Newton, Welch ....pa	Hereford....	Monmouth...4	Ross 8	Hereford ...14	128	240
9	Newton, West .....to	Cumberland	Cockermouth 9	Allonby 3	Wigton 10	313	322
27	Newton, West.....pa	Norfolk.....	Castle Rising.3	Lynn.....8	Burnham ...15	103	232
29	Newton, West.....to	Northumb ..	Wooler.....6	Coldstream ..8	Kelso 12	326	86
34	Newton, West....ham	Somerset ...	Bridgewater .4	Taunton 8	Langport 9	143	....
46	Newton, West.....to	E. R. York .	Hull 9	Hornsea 7	Hedon 7	183	173
44	Newton in the Wil-lows.....to	N. R. York .	Bedale 4	Middleham ..6	Leyburn.....7	227	269
24	Newton upon the Wolds .....pa	Lincoln.....	Gt. Grimsby .8	Louth 8	Caistor 10	156	137
28	Newton Wood.....pa	Northamp ..	Oundle.....4	Kingscliffe...3	Wansford ...5	82	398
4	Newtown .....ti	Berks	Hungerford ..2	Shefford 3	Lambourn ...5	66	....
9	Newtown.....to	Cumberland	Carlisle 5	Longtown ...4	Brampton ..10	306	215
17	Newtown.....to	Hereford....	Leominster ..4	Hereford 9	Bromyard ..10	135	....
56	Newtown† ...m t & pa	Montgomery	Montgomery .9	Llanidloes ..14	Welchpool .14	175	4550
29	Newtown.....to	Northumb ..	Alnwick 7	Rothbury....4	Morpeth....16	305	55
29	Newtown.....to	Northumb ..	Wooler.....4	Belford.....8	Alnwick ...12	318	128
33	Newtown .....cha	Salop	Shrewsbury.13	Wem 3	Ellesmere ...6	166	78
16	Newtown .....pa	Hants	Newbury....2	Kingsclere...5	Whitchurch 10	58	289
23	Newtown Linford...pa	Leicester ...	Leicester 6	Loughboro' ..7	Ashby.....12	102	603
46	New Village..ex pa dis	E. R. York .	North Cave ..3	Howden.....7	Mt.Weighton 8	187	163
15	Nibley.....ham	Gloucester..	Chip.Sodbury2	Wickwar....6	Bristol 11	110	....
15	Nibley, North .....pa	Gloucester..	Wotton un E.3	Dursley 2	Berkeley 6	111	1562
22	Nibthwaite ....to	Lancaster...	Ulverstone ..8	Broughton ...6	Hawkshead..7	264	....
11	Nicholas, St. .....pa	Devon	Plymouth ...2	Stonehouse ..1	Devonport...2	218	1178
14	Nicholas, St.....ham	Essex	Horndon 1	Gravesend...6	Rayleigh ...11	26	....

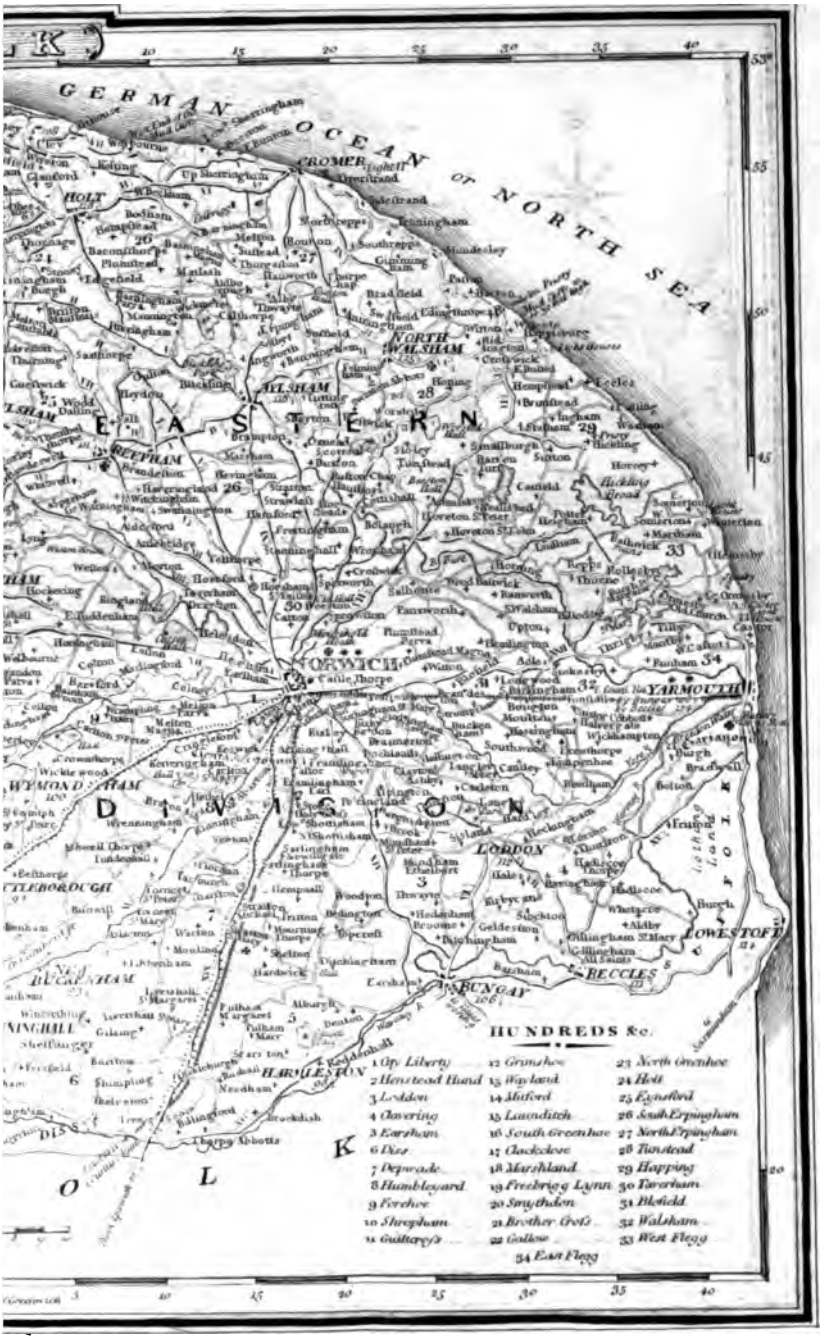
Intermitting spring.

* NEWTON NOTTAGE, a parish situated upon the shore of the Bristol Channel, and including the hamlets of Newton and Nottage. The shore is peculiarly convenient for bathing, which occasions a vast resort of visitors during the summer months. There is here a curious intermitting spring, the periods of its flow and ebb being contrary to those of the sea.

† NEWTOWN, or Tre-Newydd, a prosperous inland town, situated in a rich and beautiful vale on the banks of the river Severn, and at the origin of the Montgomeryshire-canal. The town presents an appearance of wealth and business; and a new bridge, thrown across the Severn, has occasioned an extension of the avenues in that direction. Newtown is the chief seat of the fine flannel manufacture of the northern part of the principality. Besides the flannel trade, and a market for agricultural produce of all kinds, a pottery for the manufacture of coarse ware is conducted here on an extensive scale, and with success.

Market, Tuesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, first Monday and Tuesday in February, last Monday and Tuesday in March, first Monday and Tuesday in May, June 23 and 24, last Monday and Tuesday in August, October 23 and 24, and December 15 and 16.

Drawn & Engrave



a Walks Delineated

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
54	Nicholas, St. .....pa	Glamorgan..	Cardiff 6	Cowbridge ..6	Llantrissant .7	166	351
57	Nicholas, St. .....pa	Pembroke...	Fishguard ...4	St. Davids..12	Haverford W 14	261	315
16	Nicholas, St. .....pa	Hants	Newport 1	Yarmouth ...9	Shorewell ...4	85	309
36	Nicholas, St. .....pa	Suffolk	Halesworth..5	Bungay.....6	Harleston....6	105	101
21	Nicholas, St., at Wade .....pa	Kent	Margate 6	Ramsgate....8	Sandwich....8	65	640
54	Nicholaston .....pa	Glamorgan..	Penrice.....2	Llanelly....11	Swansea....10	216	92
9	Nichol Forest .....to	Cumberland	Longtown ..11	Langholm ...8	Brampton ..16	320	874
44	Nidd.....pa	W. R. York.	Knaresboro' .4	Ripley 2	Ripon 7	206	110
44	Nidder Dale	W. R. York	Ripon 16	Kettlewell ..6	Middleham .10	234	....
34	Ninehead.....pa	Somerset ...	Wellington ..2	Milverton....3	Taunton.....6	147	338
37	Nine Elms.....ham	Surrey.....	Wandsworth 3	Tooting.....4	Streatham ...4	3	....
38	Ninfield.....pa	Sussex	Battle.....5	Bexhill.....5	Hailsham....6	60	606
16	Ningwood .....ham	Hants	Yarmouth ...3	Newport 7	Shorewell ...5	91	....
16	Niton .....pa	Hants	Newport 8	Ride 13	Yarmouth ..14	92	573
9	Nixon.....to	Cumberland	Longtown ..14	Brampton ..11	Langholm ..16	322	220
16	Noah Hill .....ham	Hants	Alton 4	Petersfield...7	N.Alresford 10	51	....
28	Nobottle .....ham	Northampt..	Northampton 6	Daventry 7	Rugby 15	72	....
21	Nockholt.....pa	Kent.....	Seven Oaks..5	Westerham..4	Bromley.....8	18	471
24	Nocton .....pa	Lincoln	Lincoln 7	Sleaford....12	Tattershall .13	127	445
7	Noctorum .....to	Chester	Gt. Neston ..7	Eastham 7	Liverpool....4	200	28
56	Noddfa.....to	Montgomery	Machynelleth6	Dinas-y-Mod. 8	Llanidloes ..16	204	486
31	Noke .....pa	Oxford.....	Oxford 5	Bicester 7	Woodstock ..7	55	187
54	Nolton.....den	Glamorgan ..	Bridgend 0	Cowbridge...6	Aberafon ...12	181	208
57	Nolton .. ..pa	Pembroke...	Haverford W. 6	Milford.....9	St. Davids ..10	257	200
21	Nonington.....pa	Kent	Wingham ...4	Dover 9	Canterbury ..8	63	832
29	Nook, the .....to	Northumb ..	Bellingham ..1	Hexham....14	Rothbury...19	293	99
40	Nook.....to	Westmorlnd	Kendal.....4	Ambleside ..9	Milnthorpe ..9	264	....
40	Nook, the .....ham	Westmorlnd	KirkbyLonsd.4	Burton 3	 3	256	....
22	Norbreck .....to	Lancaster...	Poulton 3	Blackpool ...3	Kirkham ...10	235	355
7	Norbury.....to & cha	Chester.....	Stockport ...4	Macclesfield .8	Mottram 9	175	671
7	Norbury.....to	Chester	Whitchurch .4	Malpas 5	Nantwich ...7	167	408
10	Norbury .....pa	Derby	Ashborne ...4	Cheadle 8	Derby.....15	141	465
33	Norbury .....pa	Salop.....	Bish. Castle..4	Ch. Stretton 7	Montgomery 10	163	382
35	Norbury .....pa	Stafford	Newport 4	Eccleshall...5	Stafford 10	142	370
4	Norcourt .....ham	Berks	Abingdon....1	Oxford 5	Cumnor 5	57	89
33	Nordley, Kings .....to	Salop.....	Bridgenorth .6	Bewdley 6	Kidderminst. 6	132	....
27	Norfolk* .....co	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	390054

* NORFOLK is terminated on the north and north-east by the German Ocean; on the south and south-east by Suffolk; on the west by the Lincolnshire-washes, and by part of that county, and of Cambridgeshire. It is almost entirely insulated by the sea, and by the rivers which form its internal boundary. Its figure is very compact, presenting an almost unbroken convexity to the ocean, and a curve some what indented to the land; thus nearly forming an oval, of which the diameter from north to south is forty-five miles; that from east to west about seventy; and its circumference 140 miles; is in the Norfolk circuit, the province of Canterbury, and the diocese of Norwich. The face of this country varies less than in most tracts of equal extent in the kingdom. Not a single hill of more than moderate height is to be seen; but its surface is, in many parts, broken into gentle undulations. At the west extremity, adjoining the counties of Cambridge and Lincoln, is a considerable tract of flat fenny land; and on the east, near Yarmouth, a narrow tract of marshes runs from the sea to some distance up the country. Some marsh land likewise lies upon the northern coast near Cley. Several of the western hundreds to the north of Thetford are open and bare, consisting of extensive heaths, whose soil is a light sand, or hungry gravel. The rest of the county in general is arable land, varying in its degrees of fertility; to the north-east the soil is a light sandy loam, fertile, and remarkably easy of tillage. The south-east has a moister and deeper soil. The middle and south abound in clay; and various parts yield marl. The proportion of arable land is larger than in most counties, being computed at two-thirds of the whole. The north and east parts are all enclosed, and have a sufficiency of timber to render them pleasant and cheerful. The lighter lands produce barley in great abundance, much of which is malted and exported. Wheat is cultivated in the stronger soils; but the Norfolk husbandman chiefly excels in the culture of the turnip; which both cleans the land,

Very level country.

Produces great abundance of barley.

NORFOLK.

keeps it in good heart, and precludes the necessity of a summer fallow; by this system a year's rent is saved, and an excellent root produced, on which innumerable Scotch and other beasts are fattened for the supply of Smithfield, and its own markets. Crops of clover, and other artificial grasses, form a part of the rotation of the turnip culture, thus making up the deficiency of natural meadows; much buck-wheat is also grown, and used for feeding swine and poultry. By the patriotic exertions and laudable example of Mr. Coke, every modern improvement in agriculture is fairly and experimentally laid open to the whole county. The fenny parts yield great quantities of butter, which is commonly sent to London, under the name of Cambridge butter. The sheep of Norfolk are a hardy, active, and rather small breed, and much valued for their mutton; their chief excellence consists in bearing their fold well; but they are rather too long in the leg, and their fleece is neither so heavy nor fine as those of the South Down breed, to which they are universally giving way. The wool is generally used in the Yorkshire cloths. Turkeys are reared here to a larger size than elsewhere, and form a considerable object of profit to the smaller farmers; rabbits are extremely numerous on the sandy heaths in various parts. This county is likewise celebrated for every species of game, particularly pheasants, which abound in some manors where they are preserved, so as to prove a great nuisance to the farmer. This county is far from being naturally one of the most fertile; yet such is the industry and good husbandry of its inhabitants, that grain of various kinds, flour, and malt, have been annually exported to the amount of nearly one million sterling; and the profit on fattening beasts, and the sale of wool, have netted nearly £230,000. The county of Norfolk has long been one of the best peopled tracts in England, which is proved by the number of its parishes exceeding that of every other county in the kingdom, though in size it is only about the eighth. The air, except on the sea-coast, is generally healthy; the roads in general are excellent, and the navigation by sea, and different rivers, almost belts the county round, from Yarmouth to the mouth of the Nen. The sea-coast of Norfolk is formed either by clayey cliffs, continually a prey to the ocean, or by low sandy shores, covered with loose pebbles, and frequently rising into a kind of natural bank, composed of sand held together by the roots of the sea-reed grass. Behind these sand-hills are, in various parts, salt-marshes of considerable extent, occasionally inundated by the tides, which find entrance through gaps between the hillocks. Hunstanton-cliff, at the mouth of the Wash, is the only rocky eminence on the coast. Various small ports are made on the north side by creeks and little bays, but they can only admit small vessels, and are continually filling up with sand. Banks of sand lie off at sea from the Norfolk coast, in various parts, which are the dread of the coasting mariners, and occasion frequent shipwrecks; of these the most remarkable are the Yarmouth-sands, running parallel to the coast of Yarmouth; a great resort for shipping, which ride there securely, though the entrance is difficult and hazardous. The large towns are few, and its manufactures and trade confined to a small space. The city of Norwich has been reckoned one of the most populous in England, and long took the lead, in point of consequence, among inland towns; for this it was indebted to its great manufactory of crapes, bombazeens, and stuffs. Yarmouth has long been known as one of the principal sea-ports in England; and though from the fluctuation of trade several newer ones have outstripped it in business, it still retains considerable consequence in its double capacity of a port and a fishing-town. The other great inlet and outlet to this county is Lynn, at the mouth of the Ouse, a populous and flourishing place, which notwithstanding a bad harbour, carries on a large trade, by means of its inland communications. The ports on the north side of the county are Blakeney and Cley, on the same creek, and Wells, at a small distance. From these

Supplies great quantities of butter.

Populous tract.

Great sea-port.

NORHAM CASTLE.
Northumberland.

HORHAM CASTLE
A View Restored

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
29	Norham* .....pa	Durham	Berwick on T. 7	Coldstream ..7	Wooler 14	334	3744
29	Norham Mains .....to	Durham	 6	 8	15	335	119
45	Northland.....to	W. R. York.	Halifax.....3	Huddersfield. 7	Rochdale...13	198	1618
7	Norley .....to	Chester.....	Frodsham ...5	Northwich ..6	Tarporley ...7	180	502
24	Normanby.....pa	Lincoln.....	Mt. Raisin...7	Lincoln.....11	Gainsboro'..12	144	420
24	Normanby.....ham	Lincoln.....	Barton 11	Kirton 12	Crowley 8	163	....
24	Normanby .....to	Lincoln.....	Gainsborough 7	Lincoln.....10	Kirton 11	143	17
43	Normanby .....to	N. R. York .	Guisborough. 5	Stockton on T. 7	Stokesley....7	245	138
43	Normanby.....pa & to	N. R. York .	Pickering....5	Kirby Moors. 4	New Malton .7	224	219
24	Normanby upon the Wolds .....pa	Lincoln	Mt. Raisin...4	Caistor 4	Gt. Grimsby. 14	148	122
37	Normandy.....ham	Surrey.....	Farnham 7	Guilford 5	Bagshot 8	34	....
19	Norman Cross ....ham	Hunts	Stilton 1	Peterboro'...6	Wansford ...8	75	....
27	Normansburgh.....cel	Norfolk.....	Fakenham ..5	Litcham.....5	Foulsham ..11	106	....
36	Normanston .....ham	Suffolk	Lowestoft ...1	Beccles 8	Yarmouth ...9	114	....
10	Normanton.....pa	Derby.....	Derby 2	Burton 10	Ashby.....11	126	295
24	Normanton.....pa	Lincoln	Grantham ...7	Newark 11	Sleaford 8	117	204
30	Normanton .....ham	Notts.....	Southwell ..1	 6	Ollerton.....9	130	....
32	Normanton .....pa	Rutland	Oakham 6	Stamford 7	Uppingham..7	96	33
23	Normanton .....ham	Leicester ...	Grantham ...7	Bingham.....8	Nottingham 16	117	....
45	Normanton ....pa & to	W. R. York.	Wakefield...4	Pontefract ..5	Leeds 9	182	889
23	Normanton on the Heath .....cha	Leicester ...	Ashby.....3	Loughboro' .12	Leicester ...15	112	216
10	Normanton, North. cha	Derby	Chesterfield..4	Alfreton 7	Mansfield....8	146	155
30	Normanton upon Soar .....pa	Notts	Nottingham. 13	Loughboro' ..3	Kegworth ...4	112	358
10	Normanton, South ..pa	Derby	Alfreton 2	Mansfield....7	Chesterfield. 10	143	1154
30	Normanton on Trent .....pa	Notts	Tuxford 4	Newark . ..10	E. Retford..10	134	349
23	Normanton Turville .....ham	Leicester ...	Hinckley 5	Mt. Bosworth 6	Leicester 8	103	55
30	Normanton on the Wolds .....to	Notts.....	Nottingham .6	Bingham.....7	Melton Mow. 12	117	185
36	Normicott .....lib	Stafford	Stone 6	Newc. on T..9	Stafford 7	140	....
7	Norshalgh .....ham	Chester.....	Knutsford...3	Northwich ..6	Warrington .9	175	....
5	Northall.....ham	Bucks	Ivinghoe.....3	Leighton Bus. 4	Dunstable ...4	36	553
44	Northallerton† m t & pa	N. R. York.	Bedale 8	Thirsk 9	Darlington..16	226	5118

are exported considerable quantities of corn and malt, produced in the neighbourhood; and coals and other articles, are imported. Thetford, now an inconsiderable town, was once a bishoprick, and still exhibits the ruins of its former greatness; it has some corn trade to Lynn. Upon the wide naked heaths in its neighbourhood, flocks of the bustard are sometimes to be met with. This county, with the eastern ones in general, was the scene of many military transactions and ravages in the times of the Danish incursions; but had fortunately little share in the disastrous events of more modern times. One of its most remarkable occurrences in the latter reigns was the insurrection of the oppressed peasants, headed by one Kett, in the time of Edward VI. This rose to so formidable a height, that an army was found necessary to quell it, which defeated the insurgents with great slaughter, on Mousehold-heath, near Norwich. The Roman Ermine-street, commencing at Chichester, in Sussex, and passing through Surrey, Middlesex, Essex, and Suffolk, terminated at Yarmouth.

NORFOLK.

Scene of an insurrection in the reign of Edward VI.

* NORHAM, a parish in Northamshire, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Tweed, near the mouth of the Till; it is a place of great antiquity, and formerly of great importance, being situated at the ancient Ubbanford, which crosses the Tweed from England and Scotland; it was for many centuries the frequent scene of war and devastation. A great number of the inhabitants are partially employed in the Tweed salmon-fishery. The learned Dr. George Carlton, Bishop of Llandaff, and afterwards of Winchester, was born here, while his father was governor of the castle.

Fairs, third Tuesday in May and second in October, for cattle and pedlery.

† NORTHALLERTON, a borough, market-town, and parish, situated on a branch of the Swale, called the Wiske; the town consists of one broad street about half a mile long. The chief manufactures of Northal-

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
11	Northam .....pa	Devon	Bideford.....2	Appledore ..2	Barnstaple...8	200	272
28	Northampton*.....co	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	178236

NORTHALLERTON.

Battle of the Standard.

lerton are in leather and linen. At a short distance from the town is Standard-hill, famous for having been the spot on which the battle was fought between the English and Scotch, in 1138. It was called the Battle of the Standard, from the Archbishop of York having brought forth a consecrated standard on a carriage at the moment when the English, under the command of the Earls of Albemarle and Ferrers, were hotly pressed by the invaders, headed by King David. This circumstance so animated the soldiers, that, coupled with a supposition on the part of the enemy that their king was slain, a retreat was attempted, and the most sanguinary slaughter ensued.

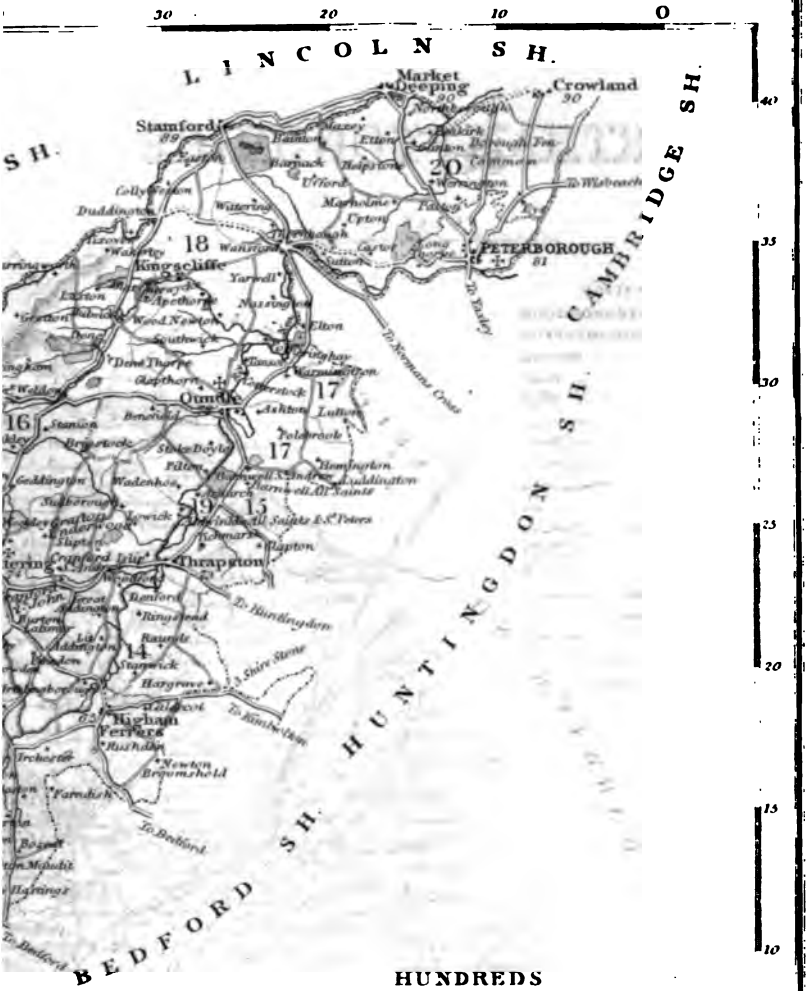
Market, Wednesday.—*Fairs*, February 14, May 5, September 5, October 3, and second Wednesday in October, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, and cheese.

Boundaries of the county.

* NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. This county lies obliquely across the middle of England, and is in contact with more surrounding ones, than any other in the kingdom. To the north and north-west it has the counties of Lincoln, Rutland, and Leicester; from the two former and part of the latter of which it is separated by the river Welland; to the west it has Warwickshire; to the south Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire; to the east Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire, with a small point of Cambridgeshire. The position of this county is from south-west to north-east, and its greatest length, in this position, is sixty miles, its greatest breadth is only about twenty miles, and its circumference 125. It contains 965 square miles; 617,600 acres; is in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Peterborough; in the midland circuit. Northamptonshire is almost proverbially regarded as a fine and pleasant county, interspersed with noblemen's and gentlemen's seats; its greatest defect is the scarcity of fuel, a necessary of life but scantily supplied by its woods; which, like those in all other parts of the kingdom, have been much diminished by agriculture. Yet it still possesses some considerable remains of its old forests, particularly those of Rockingham, in the north-west, and of Salcey and Whittlebury in the south, and has many smaller woods interspersed through the county. By the construction of the Union-canal, communicating with the Soar at Leicester, coals have however been introduced into the county from the Trent; and they are also obtained from Lynn in Norfolk, by means of the Nen, recently made navigable. The highest ground in this county is in the neighbourhood of Daventry, where the Nen and Cherwell, which flow into the eastern sea, and the Leam, flowing into the western, rise withing a small compass. A little farther north, the Avon and Welland, running into opposite seas, spring near each other. About Towcester in the south, the country is also hilly, and the soil intermixed with clay and a sort of gritstone. The products of Northaptonshire are in general the same with those of other farming counties. It is indeed peculiarly celebrated for grazing land; that tract especially, lying from Northampton, north, to the Leicestershire border. Horned cattle and other animals are here fed to extraordinary sizes, and many horses of the large black breed are reared; and wood for the dyer's use is cultivated in this part. Much of the arable in this county is still open-field land; and many sheep are grazed on the high grounds. Northamptonshire is not eminent for its manufactures. The principal rivers are the Nen and the Ouse. The Nen, rising in the west, flows first across the county to the eastern side, and then turning more northward, accompanies the whole remaining length of it to Peterborough, where it leaves the county, and passing Wisbeach, in Cambridgeshire, runs into Cross Keys-wash, on the coast of Lincolnshire. The Ouse just

Celebrated grazing land.

Engraved for Dugda



HUNDREDS

Kings Sutton Hund.d	1	*Rothwell Hund.d*	11
Chipping Warden	2	*Orlingbury*	12
Greens Norton	3	*Hamfordshoe*	13
Cleley	4	*Higham Ferrers*	14
Wymersley	5	*Huxloe*	15
Towcester	6	*Corby*	16
Spelhoe	7	*Polebrook*	17
Nobottle Grove	8	*Willybrook*	18
Fawsley	9	*Navisford*	19
Guilsborough	10	*Peterborough liberty*	20

Meridian of 0 *Greenwich*

Drawn & Engraved by [illegible] *Londonderry London*

Wales Delineated

?	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
8	Northampton* m t & bo	Northamp ..	Buckingham 18	Bedford 18	Stamford ...34	66	15351
8	Northawe.....pa	Herts.....	Barnet 4	Halfield 5	Hertford.....8	15	600
8	Northborough .....pa	Northamp ..	Mt. Deeping .2	Peterborough 7	Stamford 8	88	227
21	Northbourne. .....pa	Kent	Deal 3	Sandwich ...4	Dover 7	72	869
16	North Brook.....ham	Hants	Whitchurch.5	Andover.....4	Sutton 4	62	....
38	North Chapel.....pa	Sussex.....	Petworth ...5	Haslemere...4	Godalming..10	43	845
18	North Church .....pa	Herts.....	Berkhampste.1	Tring.....4	Ivinghoe.....6	27	1156
44	North Cotes .....ham	W. R. York	Settle 12	Kettlewell ..4	Skipton.....11	227	....
11	Northcott .....ham	Devon	Holsworthy..7	Launceston ..6	Oakhampton17	212	91
7	Northen.....pa & to	Chester.....	Stockport ...4	Manchester ..6	Altrincham ..5	180	1420
25	North End .....ham	Middlesex ..	Hampstead ..1	Highgate 2	Finchley 3	4	....
25	North End .....ham	Middlesex ..	Fulham 2	Chelsea.....2	Brentford....4	3	....
39	North End ... ...ham	Warwick...	Kineton 4	Banbury 9	Warwick ..10	80	....

touches on the south-east corner of the county, forming a tract of rich meadows about Stony Stratford. The extreme point of this county surrounded and intersected by rivers, is very liable to inundations, and forms the commencement of the Fenny tract, extending to the Lincolnshire-washes. The Union-canal proceeds north from Northampton, in its course to near Market Harborough, to which there is a cut; and after passing the Soar, joins that river near Leicester, and thus has an easy communication with the Trent. The towns in this county are not remarkable for their size or opulence. Northampton, the capital, is a handsome, well-built town, in a very healthy situation. Daventry has a considerable manufacture of whips and silk stockings. Wellingborough does much business in the boot, shoe, and lace manufactures. Kettering has both wool spinning, and lace making. Thrapston and Oundle, on the Nen, have each a share of the import and export trade of that river. The city of Peterborough is small, but well built; having a fine old cathedral, and a trade in corn, coals, and timber. Near Oundle is Fotheringay-castle, noted as the last place of confinement, and at length of the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots. At Naseby a decisive battle was fought between the armies of Charles I., and the Parliament, which terminated in the defeat and ruin of that unfortunate monarch. Two Roman roads crossed this county, the Wattling-street in its broadest part, and a vicinal road in its narrowest.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Fotheringay Castle.

* NORTHAMPTON, a county-town and borough. It is situated on an eminence on the northern bank of the river Nen, near the centre of the county, at the junction of several roads from the northern to the southern and western parts of England. The town was anciently encompassed with walls for defence, strengthened on the western side by a castle, of which fortress there are some traces remaining. It was occasionally occupied as a royal residence, and hence Edward I., in the twenty-eighth year of his reign, issued writs to his military retainers, commanding them to meet him in arms at Berwick, whence he was about to lead an army for the invasion of Scotland. Under this prince and his immediate successors, Parliaments were repeatedly held at Northampton. On the 20th of September, 1675, this town suffered from a dreadful fire, which destroyed buildings and other property amounting in value to £150,000., and deprived 700 families of their habitations. Through the interest of the Earl of Northampton, an act of Parliament was speedily procured, to regulate the rebuilding of the town; £25,000. was raised by subscription, for the relief of the principal sufferers; the king gave 1000 tons of timber from the royal forests for the new buildings; and the damage occasioned by this disaster was in no long time entirely repaired. Sessions for the borough are held once a quarter, in the town-hall; and a court of record before the mayor and bailiffs, every three weeks, in which actions may be tried for sums unlimited in amount. The assizes and quarter sessions for the county also take place here in the county hall. The borough has returned members to Parliament ever since the

Destructive fire.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Land.	Population.
42	Northfield.....pa	Worcester..	Hales Owen .4	Birmingham .6	Bromesgrove.7	112	1870
42	North Fleet* ......pa	Kent.....	Gravesend ..1	Dartford.....6	Wrotham ..10	21	2124
24	North Forty Foot Bank.... ex pa dis	Lincoln.....	Boston 9	Swineshead..9	Tattershall ..4	126	376
4	North Heath.....ham	Berks	Newbury....5	Wantage.. .10	Hungerford ..9	61	....
3	Northill..... pa	Bedford	Biggleswade.3	Bedford 7	St. Neots...10	48	420
8	North Hill .....pa	Cornwall ...	Launceston ..7	Liskeard.....9	Callington ...9	220	1165
21	North Holme vil	Northamp ..	Peterborough 5	Crowland....4	Eye 1	86	104
24	North Holms ..... pa	Lincoln	Spilsby 8	Wainfleet ...1	Burgh 3	131	104
29	North and West Division .....to	Northumb ..	Morpeth.....5	Blyth 6	Newcastle..10	285	298
38	Northiam .....pa	Sussex.....	Rye 8	Tenterden ...7	Battle 8	57	1448
6	Northington.....pa	Hants	N. Alresford.4	Whitchurch 10	Basingstoke.12	57	291
15	Northleach†..m t & pa	Gloucester..	Burford 10	Cheltenham 13	Cirencester .13	82	795
14	North Load.....ham	Somerset . ..	Axbridge....4	Glastonbury .7	Wells 7	134	...
11	North Moor ..... pa	Oxford	Oxford 7	Abingdon ...7	Witney 7	61	360
13	Northop‡ ....m t & pa	Flint.	Holywell ...6	Hawarden ..6	Mold 3	202	3026
24	Northorpe..... pa	Lincoln.....	Gainsborough7	Kirton 3	Epworth 9	151	138

NORTHAMPTON.

time of Edward I. Northampton is noted for the manufacture of boots and shoes, which is carried on upon a very extensive scale; currying and dressing of leather, lace-making, and the manufacture of brass and iron-work are also largely prosecuted here. A considerable share of trade likewise arises from the constant passage of travellers by stage-coaches, from London to Liverpool, Manchester, &c., and from the facilities afforded for the transfer of goods, in consequence of the communication made between the river Nen and the Grand Junction-canal in 1815. At a short distance from the town, on the road to London, stands one of the fine sepulchral crosses erected by Edward I., in commemoration of his queen, Eleanor of Castile. Robert Brown, a noted schismatical divine, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who appears to have been the founder of the sect of Independents, was a native of Northampton.

Ancient cross.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, February 20, for horses, horned cattle, and toys; April 6, May 4, June 19, and August 5, all great horse fairs; August 26, all sorts of merchandise, and a great fair for cattle; September 19, chiefly for cheese and sheep; first Thursday in November (toll free), November 28, and December 19, for all sorts of cattle.

* NORTH-FLEET, a parish in the lathe of Aylesford, situated on a lofty chalk hill, and commands a very extensive view of the Thames and the county of Essex. Great quantities of lime are burnt here, and much of the flint found here is wrought into gun-flints. There are also docks for ship-building, one of which is excavated from the solid chalk; East India ships have been built here.

Abounding in lime and flints.

Fair, Easter Tuesday.

† NORTHLEACH, a market-town and parish, situated in a hollow in the midst of the Cotswold hills, near the source of the river Leche, from which, and its relative situation it derives its name. It consists principally of one irregular street, and was formerly a place of considerable importance, particularly in the clothing trade, which is now greatly declined. The market-house is an old building supported on columns, and near it are several steps and the pedestal of an ancient cross. The petty sessions for this district are holden here.

Singular market-house.

Market, Wednesday.—*Fairs*, Wednesday before May 4, for cows and sheep; last Wednesday in May for cheese and cattle; first Wednesday in September for sheep; Wednesday before October 10, for horses and small ware.

‡ NORTHOP, a town and parish, situated upon the mail-coach road from Chester to Holyhead. The town has nothing to recommend it to the notice of the traveller, the church excepted, which is a fine piece of architecture, adorned with a noble tower, and within which are three ancient effigiated tombs. Lead mines have been wrought in this parish by the Romans, and their smelting-hearths are perceived at a little distance from Leadbrook-house. The one was raised, most probably, in

[illegible], PERU. [illegible],

PERU


NORTHUMBERLAND
EXPLANATION
County Town
NEWCASTLE
Market and Borough Towns
MORPETH
Villages
Elsdon
Seats and Parks
Castles
Abbies and Priories
Encampments
Turnpike and principal Roads with Turnpike Gates
Mail Coach Roads
Roman stations
Roman Stations & Roads the names of which are known are distinguished by Old Print Character
Places that send members to Parliament are distinguished by Stars according to the number of members returned
The small figures denote the distance of each Place from London, the Numerical figures the distance between any two towns or places
Coal Pits
Railways
Polling Places
WARDS
1 Castle Ward
2 Morpeth Ward
3 Bamborough Ward
4 Berwick Bounds
5 Glendall Ward
6 Coquet dale Ward
7 Tindall Ward
NORTH
SCOTLAND
ISLAND SHIRE
NORHAMSHIRE
DURHAM
BERWICK
Tweedmouth
COLDSTREAM
Cornhill
Kelso
Carham
Norham
Branxton
Flodden
Ford
Lowick
Holy Isl.
Belford
Bamborough
Chatton
Chillingham
WOOLER
Kirk Newton
Ilderton
New Bewick
Eglingham
Ellingham
Alnwick
Embleton
Dunstanbrough
Cheviot Hill
Kings Seat
Russels Cairn
N
E
W

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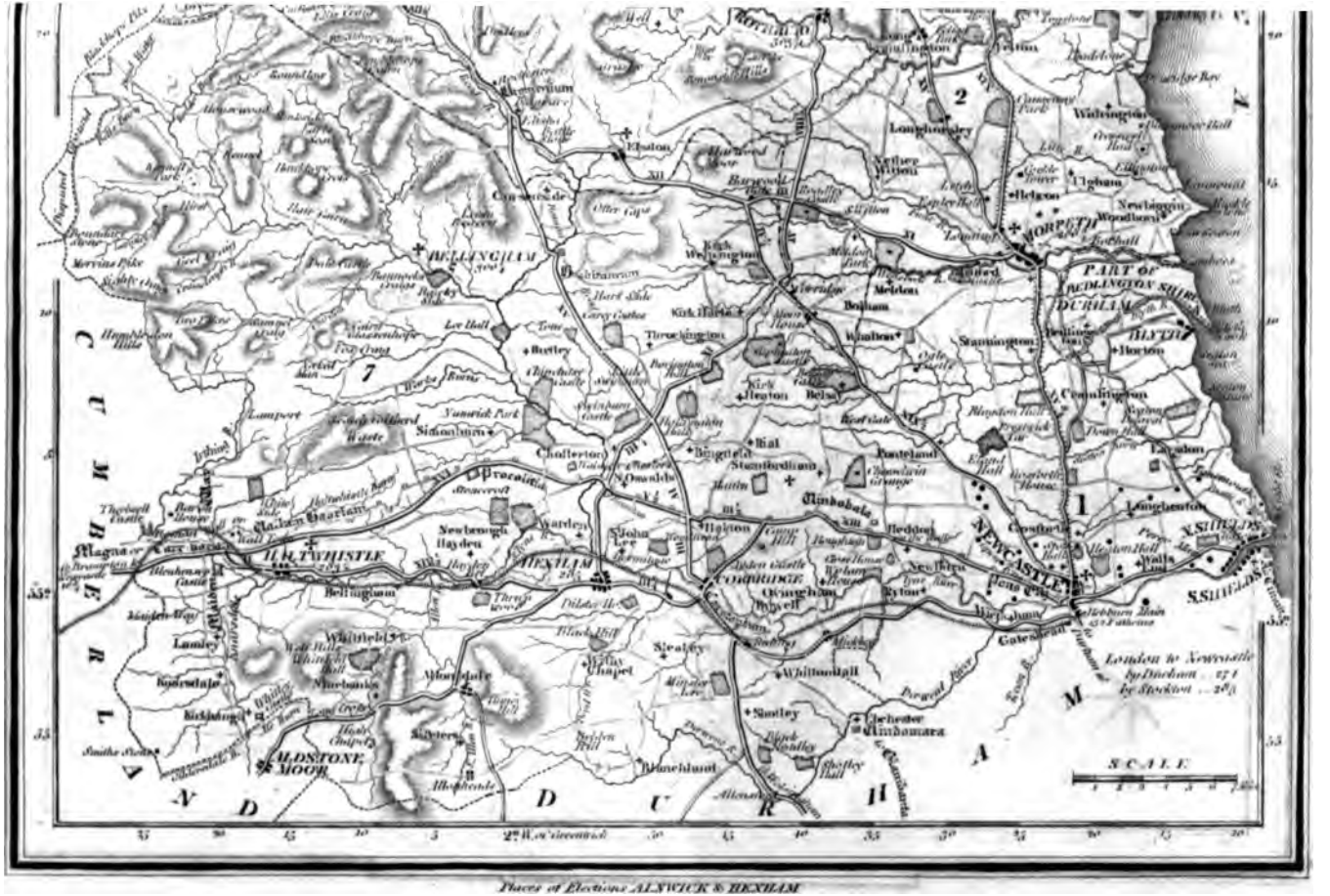

Places of Election ALNWICK & HEXHAM

Drawn & Engraved for Dugdale's England & Wales Delineated

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
34	North-over.....pa	Somerset....	Ilchester 1	Somerton....4	Yeovil 6	121	14[illegible]
22	North Scale.....ham	Lancaster ...	Dalton 4	Ulverston . 9	Broughton ..12	280	....
9	Northsceugh.....to	Cumberland.	Carlisle 11	Kirk Oswald 6	Brampton.. 9	298	.
24	North Thorpe.....ham	Lincoln	Donington ...1	Swineshead..3	Folkingham 10	109	.
29	Northumberland*...co	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	2229
4	North Town.....ham	Berks.....	Maidenhead .1	Cookham ... 2	Marlow 4	27	..
15	Northway.....ti	Gloucester ..	Tewkesbury .2	Upton..... 7	Pershore .. 9	106	18

Halkin-mountain. Lead-ore is also raised in the township of Caerfallwch, and coal underlies the greatest part of the parish. In addition to the presence of the mineralogical treasure, the sea yields up its wealth in the valuable fisheries at Golftyn and Wybre.

NORTHUMBERLAND

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, March 14, July 7, and October 12.

* NORTHUMBERLAND is the most northerly county in England, and, by its termination in a sharp point, forms nearly a regular angle for the boundary of the kingdom on this side; it is rather singular that this point is occupied by two hundreds of the county of Durham, called Norhamshire, and Islandshire. The county is of a triangular figure, its east side leaning on the German Ocean, and having, in this part, between the wards of Castle and Morpeth another hundred belonging to the county of Durham, called Bedlingtonshire; its western joining to Scotland and Cumberland, and its southern bordering with a more irregular line on Cumberland and Durham. Its natural boundaries are in most parts mountains or rivers. For size it is amongst the largest counties, its greatest length being nearly seventy miles; its breadth at the southern extremity, above forty; and its circumference 170 miles. It contains 1809 square miles; 1,157,760 acres. The face of the country in this large district is various, but in the aggregate inclining to nakedness and sterility. The mountainous parts, absolutely unfit for tillage, comprise more than a third of the land. The most fertile tracts are on the east side, in the vales through which the rivers run in their course to the sea. Many of these are very fruitful in corn and pasture. The agriculture of Northumberland, though formerly extremely bad, has been so much attended to of late years, as not only to equal, but in many cases to be superior to that of most parts of the kingdom. The baneful practice of summer fallowing is exploded; and the growth of turnips and artificial grasses substituted; the implements of agriculture are excellent, being simple in construction, cheap in price, and effective in operation. Of cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs, the breeds are admirably calculated, according to the climate and produce of the county. The vale of Cocquet is particularly noted for its fertility. Woods are chiefly confined to the banks of rivers, but new plantations are rising in various parts of the county. The south-west angle is an extremely dreary and barren tract, though rendered valuable by its lead mines. To the north of this are some fertile dales around the hilly regions; but the country about Redesdale is so boggy as to be an almost impassable desert. The Cheviot-hills, near the north angle, are the most valuable of the mountainous tracts, being in general fine green hills, thrown into a great variety of forms; and feeding innumerable flocks of sheep peculiar to them. The system of throwing many small farms into one, has been by many writers supposed detrimental to the population of this county. The central part of the county stretches into melancholy wastes, on which arise a few rocky hills of no great height. The climate of Northumberland is subject to great variation; and the winter is, of course, inconstant, but mostly in extremes. Snow continues on the mountains often for several months; in the spring, cold easterly winds prevail, and the longest droughts are generally accompanied with them. Mild westerly, or southerly, breezes rarely take place before June, and are the certain harbingers of rain and vegetation; and continue

Description of the country.

The Cheviot-hills.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Manufactures, &c.

through the summer and autumn. The products of this county are cattle, sheep, wool, corn, lead, and coals. The principal manufactures are those depending on the collieries, which abound in the south-east parts; such as glass-works, potteries and iron-founderies. The collieries are computed by M'Pherson to employ nearly 10,000 persons; at the same time supporting their numerous families, amounting to nearly 8,000 more. The principal rivers are the Tyne, Cocquet, and Tweed; the Tyne is formed by the junction of the North and South Tyne rivers; the former rising in the disputed grounds on the borders of Scotland, passes the town of Bellingham, and a little to the north of Hexham is met by the South Tyne, which rising in Knaresdale, passes by the town of Haltwhistle, prior to its union with this river; at Haxham both rivers form the Tyne, which pursuing its course east, runs past the town of Corbridge, and about three miles west from Newcastle is further augmented by the Derwent; at the latter town it becomes navigable for large vessels, and still flowing east, divides the towns of North and South Shields, emptying itself into the North Sea at Tynemouth. The Cocquet rises on the western side of the county, near Museylow, on the borders of Scotland, and being joined by the Allwine at Allwineton, flows south-east to near Rothbury, where it receives many smaller streams, and still running east, empties itself into the North Sea near Warkworth, famed for its ancient castle and hermitage. The Tweed rising in Peebleshire, forms the boundary between this county and Scotland; its general course round Northumberland is north-east; but suddenly, after receiving the waters of the Till, turning to the east near Loam-head, it flows past the town of Berwick, and there empties itself into the sea. On tracing the coast from the north, Berwick presents itself; of consequence in former ages for its very strong fortress which was many times possessed both by the Scotch and English nations; its present celebrity arises from a far different source. The valuable salmon fishery furnishes it with a desirable object of exportation, and from hence the metropolis is chiefly supplied with eggs, &c. Southwards is Holy Island, or Lindisfarn, once the see of a bishop, till its removal to Durham. Still further south is Balmbrough-castle, formerly of great strength, but now applied to the reception and relief of shipwrecked mariners. Nearly opposite are the Farn Islands and Staples, the resort of innumerable sea fowl in the breeding season, particularly of the eider duck. Farther south, and nearly opposite Warkworth, is Cocquet Island, which is partly cultivated. At the mouth of the river Wansbeck, running past Morpeth into the North Sea, is the small port of Camboes, from which corn and grindstones are exported. More to the south is Blyth, a tolerably good harbour, from whence coals and salt are shipped; and near it the artificial harbour of Hartley-haven, whence the same commodities, together with glass and copperas, are exported. Near the mouth of the Tyne, are Tynemouth and North Shields, from both of which places, particularly the latter, vast quantities of coals are loaden. The Tyne flows broad, and moderately deep to the large and populous town of Newcastle, near which terminated the ancient Picts or Roman-wall, which stretched across the Island to Carlisle, for preventing the incursions of the Scots. Hexham is noted in history for the bloody battle fought near it in 1463, between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which the latter was defeated. At Alnwick is the princely mansion of the Dukes of Northumberland. The most memorable battles fought in this county, were those of Hallidown-hill near Berwick, in 1333, and that of Flodden in 1513, in both of which the Scotch were defeated with great slaughter; and in the latter their valiant king, James IV., was slain. The Roman roads passing through this county, were the Watling-street, entering it from Durham, and running through Corbridge, on to Scotland; and a military road, from Carlisle to Walwick-upon-Tyne. Northumberland gives the title of duke to the family of (Smithson) Percy.

Great salmon fishery.

The Battles of Hallidown-hill and Flodden.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
7	Northwich*..m t & ch	Chester.....	Middlewich . 6	Warrington.10	Chester 17	174	1481
15	Northwick .....ch	Gloucester ..	Thornbury .. 5	Bristol 10	Chepstow....7	128	282
34	North Wick.....ham	Somerset ...	Axbridge....5	Bridgewater .9	Glastonbury 10	135	....
42	Northwick .....ham	Worcester ..	Worcester. ..1	Droitwich...5	Kiddermins. 13	112	....
42	Northwick .....ham	Worcester } Gloucester }	Moreton in M.4	Campden 3	Evesham ...10	87	....
27	Northwold .....pa	Norfolk	Stoke Ferry..4	Brandon. 8	Swaffham ..10	86	1094
7	Northwood.....ham	Chester	Knutsford ...4	Northwhich .6	Warrington .8	176	....
13	Northwood.....to	Salop.....	Shrewsbury.12	Wem.....2	Ellesmere ...7	165	233
6	Northwood..... pa	Hants	West Cows..2	Newport 3	Yarmouth ..10	84	....
13	Northye .....ham	Sussex.....	East Bourne .6	Hailsham.. 6	Pevensey 2	65	..
14	North Yeo. .....ham	Somerset....	Axbridge....4	W.Super Ma.7	Bridgewater 12	134	.
7	Norton .....to	Chester	Frodsham . 4	Runcorn 3	Warrington..6	184	306
14	Norton .....ham	Essex	Thaxted 8	Haverhill....5	Halstead 9	51	..
10	Norton.....pa	Derby	Sheffield.....4	Dronfield 3	Chesterfield..8	158	1747
16	Norton .....ham	Hants	Yarmouth ...1	Lymington .. 5	Newport ...11	95	..
13	Norton.....pa	Durham	Stockton 2	Sedgefield...8	Hartlepool .10	243	1486
15	Norton .....pa	Gloucester ..	Gloucester ..5	Tewkesbury .6	Cheltenham..6	104	423
16	Norton .....ham	Hants	Alton 3	Petersfield...8	Liphook 8	50	....
17	Norton .....to	Hereford	Bromyard....3	Gt. Malvern..8	Tenbury....11	123	554
18	Norton .....pa	Herts.....	Baldock. 1	Hitchin.....5	Biggleswade .7	38	364
21	Norton .....pa	Kent.	Faversham...3	Chatham ...14	Charing 7	44	111
23	Norton .....pa	Leicester....	Leicester 8	Mt. Harboro.10	Uppingham .13	93	161
23	Norton .....pa	Leicester ...	Mt. Bosworth 7	Ashby 8	Atherstone ..6	113	552
28	Norton .....pa	Northamp ..	Daventry ... 2	Rugby.....11	Northampt. 11	72	541
30	Norton .....to	Notts.....	Worksop 5	Ollerton 6	Mansfield....7	143	324
58	Norton ..... pa	Radnor.... ..	Presteign 2	Knighton 4	Ludlow 14	153	297
36	Norton .....pa	Suffolk.	Bury St. Ed. 7	Ixworth ... 3	Stow Market 8	78	802
41	Norton .....pa	Wilts	Malmsbury ..4	Tetbury. 6	Chippenham .8	101	120
42	Norton ....pa	Worcester ..	Evesham 3	Alcester 8	Pershore .. 7	99	424
42	Norton ..... pa	Worcester	Worcester. 4	Pershore 6	Upton onSev. 7	108	567
42	Norton .. ..t & ch	Worcester ..	Pershore 5	Tewkesbury .5	Evesham .. 8	104	397
43	Norton .....pa & t	E. R. York .	New Malton.1	Gt. Driffield 18	Pocklington.17	218	1425
46	Norton .....to	W. R. York.	Doncaster ...9	Pontefract. ..7	Snaith 8	171	643
41	North Bavant .....pa	Wilts.....	Warminster 3	Heytesbury ..1	Westbury ...6	92	279
24	Norton, Bishops ....pa	Lincoln	M. Rasen....8	Caistor 11	Lincoln 13	146	426
31	Norton Brise.....pa	Oxford.....	Burford 4	Witney. 4	Bampton ...3	69	627
35	Norton, Canes ....pa	Stafford.....	Lichfield 7	Cannock ... 3	Walsall 6	121	678
17	Norton, Canon.....pa	Hereford	Weobley. ...8	Knigton 9	Hereford....10	144	338
31	Norton, Chipping† ..... m t & pa	Oxford. . ..	Woodstock .11	Burford 10	Banbury....12	73	2637
44	Norton in the Clay..to	N. R. York.	Boroughbridg 3	Thirsk 8	Ripon 6	209	146

* NORTHWICH, a market-town, township, and chapelry, situated on the banks of the river Weaver, near its confluence with the Dane. It receives its name from its bearings to the other wiches, or salt towns, and at the Conquest formed part of the demesne of the earldom of Chester. It is a large and ancient town, and many of the houses are of great antiquity, but the streets are irregular, and badly paved. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the cotton manufactures and the salt trade, which latter is manufactured here and in the neighbourhood, on a very extensive scale; the salt is obtained both from the natural rock and from brine springs, but most plentifully from the former, whose mines, with their crystal roofs and pillars, have a most beautiful appearance, particularly when illuminated by a number of candles, burnt to light the workmen, who occasionally use pickaxes, but generally separate what they intend to raise by means of gunpowder. The carriage is facilitated by the Grand Trunk-canal and the river Weaver. Courts leet and baron are held here, at which constables and other officers are appointed.

Extensive salt works

Market, Friday.—*Fairs*, April 10, for cattle; August 2, and December 6 for cattle, drapery, goods, and bedding.

† NORTON, CHIPPING, a borough, market-town, and parish; it is situated on the side of a considerable eminence, commanding an extensive and diversified prospect, and derived its name from the Saxon word cheapen, signifying a market, or place of trade, as all the places which have the name chipping joined to them appear to have been in the time of the Saxons. The houses are chiefly built of stone, and many of them are substantial and of an ornamental character. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of horse-cloths, tilting, harrateens, &c.

The manufactures.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
35	Norton, Cold .....to	Stafford	Eccleshall ..3	Stone 3	Stafford 5	143	[illegible]
31	Norton, Cold .. ....pa	Oxford.	Chip. Norton 2	Eustone 3	Deddington...9	72	...
44	Norton, Conyers* ...to	N. R. York .	Ripon 4	Thirsk 9	Masham 8	216	[illegible]
27	Norton Sub Corse ..pa	Norfolk.....	Beccles 6	Loddon 4	Yarmouth ..11	115	[illegible]
39	Norton, Curli.....ham	Warwick. ..	Warwick ..3	Henley in Ar.7	Stratford 7	93	...
24	Norton Disney .. ..pa	Lincoln	Newark ...7	Lincoln 10	Sleaford 16	131	[illegible]
23	Norton East .. ....pa	Leicester ...	Uppingham..6	Leicester. ..13	Oakham 8	95	[illegible]
34	Norton Ferris ....ham	Somerset....	Bruton 7	Frome 7	Mere 3	103	...
34	Norton, Fitzwarren.pa	Somerset....	Taunton 3	Milverton ...5	Wellington ..6	144	[illegible]
30	Norton Grange....ham	Notts	E. Retford ..3	Tuxford 6	Worksop 7	143	...
33	Norton in Hales ....pa	Salop	Drayton 4	Woore 4	Nantwich ...8	155	[illegible]
34	Norton under Hamden ... .pa	Somerset....	Crewkerne ..5	Yeovil 6	Ilchester 6	127	[illegible]
31	Norton Hook .....pa	Oxford	Chip. Norton 5	Banbury 8	Deddington ..8	77	[illegible]
10	Norton Leys .....ham	Derby	Chesterfield.10	Sheffield 3	Dronfield 4	160	...
39	Norton Lindsey.....pa	Warwick ...	Warwick....4	Henley in Ar.6	Stratford on A 6	94	[illegible]
10	Norton, Little ....ham	Derby.....	Chesterfield. 9	Sheffield 4	Dronfield 3	159	...
15	Norton, Lower....ham	Gloucester..	Chip.Camden 2	Evesham 7	Stratford ...11	92	...
34	Norton Malreward..pa	Somerset....	Pensford.....2	Bristol 5	Keynsham ...4	117	[illegible]
14	Norton Mandeville..pa	Essex	Chip. Ongar..2	Epping 8	Chelmsford ..9	24	[illegible]
15	Norton Middle....ham	Gloucester..	Chip.Camden 2	Evesham 7	Stratford ...11	92	...
34	Norton, Midsummer.pa	Somerset....	Bath 9	Frome 9	Wells 9	115	[illegible]
35	Norton in the Moors ..... pa & to	Stafford.. ..	Newcastle ..5	Leek 7	Congleton ...9	153	[illegible]
11	Norton Over.....ham	Oxford	Chip. Norton 1	Shipston on S.9	Stow on the W 9	74	[illegible]
34	Norton, St. Philip's† ..... m t & pa	Somerset....	Bath 6	Frome 6	Bradford 6	109	[illegible]
27	Norton, Pudding. ..pa	Norfolk.....	Fakenham ..2	Litcham, ...8	Foulsham....9	110	[illegible]
15	Norton, Upper....ham	Gloucester..	Chip.Camden2	Evesham 7	Stratford ...11	92	...
30	Norwell .....pa	Notts	Newark 6	Tuxford 7	Ollerton 8	130	[illegible]
30	Norwell Woodhouse to	Notts.....	 7	 6	 6	131	[illegible]
27	Norwich‡.....city	Norfolk.....	Yarmouth ..24	Lynn 41	Ipswich 44	108	61110

CHIPPING NORTON.

Druidical remains.

About three miles from this town are the remains of an ancient monument, called the Rollrich Stones; they are placed upright, from five to seven feet high, in nearly a circular form, and are supposed to be the vestiges of an ancient Druidical temple.

Market, Wednesday.—*Fairs*, March 7, May 6, last Friday in May, July 18, September 4, October 3, Statute, November 8, last Friday in November, for horse, cows, sheep, lambs, leather, and cheese.

* NORTON, CONYERS, a township in the parish of Wath. This place is celebrated as the family seat of Richard Norton, who, in the reign of Elizabeth, imprudently engaged in the religious rebellion of the Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland, and, together with eight of his sons, fell by the hand of the executioner on that terrible occasion. In the civil wars, Sir Richard Graham, a royalist officer, having received twenty-six wounds at the battle of Marston Moor, when he found that all was lost, fled here to his own house and expired, about an hour after his arrival.

† NORTON, ST. PHILIP'S, or COMITIS. *Market*, Thursday,—*Fairs*, March 21, for cattle and cloth; March 27, for cloth; May 1, a great fair for cloth, &c; August 29.

Dreadful visitation of the plague.

‡ NORWICH, a city, the metropolis of the county of Norfolk. It is situated principally on the declivity of a hill, on the north side of the navigable river Wensum, over which there are six bridges. From its appellation, it may be inferred that Norwich, Nordo-Vicus, or the Northern Vill, had originally some connexion with the great Roman station, called Venta, at Caistor St. Edmund's, which is situated southward of the river, about three miles from this city. In 1348, nearly 58,000 persons died of the plague at Norwich, from which calamitous event it appears that its population must have been then very numerous. In 1505, the city was nearly destroyed by fire; but neither this disaster, nor the preceding, seem to have affected the prosperity of Norwich so much as the rebellion against government under one Ket, a tanner, in 1548. The dissolution of monasteries and alienation of ecclesiastical property had thrown upon their own resources, a vast multitude of the con

ventual retainers and dependants, and other idle persons discontented with the existing government, who were ready to follow any leader of revolt; and a large body of them assembled under Ket, who set himself up as a sort of tribune of the people, taking up his head quarters under a spreading oak in the vicinity of Norwich, since called "The Oak of Reformation," whence he issued his decrees with all the pride of a sovereign dictator. Dudley, Earl of Warwick, afterwards Duke of Northumberland, having been sent with an army to quell this rebellion, he offered terms of grace to all but the ringleaders, who being soon deserted by their followers, Ket, the grand incendiary, was taken and hanged over the walls of Norwich-castle. The trade of the place, previously considerable, fell into decay, from which it was revived by the politic measures of the ministry of Queen Elizabeth, who afforded an asylum to the Flemings driven from the Spanish Netherlands, through the tyranny of the Duke of Alva; and these emigrants, many of whom settled at Norwich and in its vacinity, restored and improved the manufacture of woollen and mixed fabrics, which had been introduced here at an earlier period; and thus they contributed greatly to the subsequent advance of this city in wealth and population. The assizes for the city and county of Norwich are held before the judges on the Norfolk summer circuit, under a commission distinct from that for the Norfolk county assizes. There is only one gaol delivery in the year, for the city; the Lent assizes taking place at Thetford. The quarter-sessions are held in January, April, July, and October; a court of requests for the recovery of sums under forty shillings is held every Monday in St. Andrew's-hall; and the sheriffs' court, in which suits may be prosecuted for debts or damages to any amount, is held twice a-year, in the Guildhall. This city has returned members to Parliament ever since the reign of Edward I. The bishopric of East Anglia, which was originally fixed at Elmham, and afterwards removed to Thetford, was in 1094 transferred to Norwich, since which the see has been occupied by a succession of bishops, among whom were Dr. Joseph Hall and Dr. George Horne, besides other prelates eminent for their piety and learning. The cathedral is one of the oldest in England, the building having been commenced by Herbert, the first bishop, in 1096; and it was completed by William Middleton, who presided here in 1284. The churches in general are ancient buildings, the walls of which are constructed of flints; but that of St. Peter Mancroft is a spacious and handsome edifice of freestone, with a fine tower, and a beautiful altar-piece, with a painting of the miraculous delivery of St. Peter from prison, over which is a window, richly ornamented with stained glass. The city is about a mile and a half in length, and a mile and a quarter in breadth; and the houses being generally furnished with gardens, it occupies more ground in proportion to its population than any other city in England. It was anciently encompassed by a wall, with forty strong towers, of which there are some remains still visible. Among the public buildings, one of the most important is the castle, which stands on the summit of a vast mount, artificially constructed, in the middle of the city. Formerly it was surrounded by three ditches, two of which are now covered by buildings, and about thirty years ago the sloping sides of the third were converted into gardens, the appearance of which, during the spring and summer seasons, has a very pleasing effect. The city of Norwich has long been famous for its woollen, worsted, and silk manufactures, which in 1724 afforded employment for about 120,000 persons, many of whom, however, resided in the surrounding country. The chief articles made here are bombasines, crapes, camlets, and other fabrics composed of silk and worsted; shawls, damasks, some cotton and woollen goods, and a variety of fancy pieces. The bombasine manufacture has considerably declined, and to a certain extent has been superseded by that of silk goods, for which the abundance of machinery and artizans affords

Norwich.

Execution of Ket.

The cathedral.

Famous for its manufactures

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Pop. Inhab.
25	Norwood	Middlesex ..	Hounslow ...2	Brentford....4	Uxbridge....7	10	1120
37	Norwood* .....ham	Surrey.....	Tooting 3	Croydon. 4	Greenwich ..6	6	...
45	Norwood .. ..to	W. R. York.	Otley.....5	Ripley 7	Harewood ..10	210	...
23	Noseley...ex pa & lib.	Leicester....	Mt. Harboro'.8	Uppingham. .9	Leicester ...11	91	11
45	Nostell .. ..to	W. R. York.	Pontefract...5	Wakefield. ..6	Doncaster ..15	177	...
44	Nosterfield .....ham	N. R. York .	Bedale 7	Ripon 7	Masham 4	219	...
15	Notgrove .. ..pa	Gloucester..	Northleach ..4	Stow on W. 6	Winchcombe 8	84	16
5	Notley .....ham	Bucks	Thame 2	Aylesbury...9	Oxford 13	46	...
14	Notley, Black .....pa	Essex	Braintree 2	Witham 6	Chelmsford .10	39	48
14	Notley, White .....pa	Essex	Witham 4	Braintree 4	 9	38	45
30	Nottingham† .....co	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	225[illegible]

NORWICH. Great export trade.

every facility. Here are extensive iron and brass founderies, breweries, snuff-mills, vinegar-works on a very extensive scale, oil and mustard mills, and corn mills. The products of these and other manufactories are exported to Holland, Ostend, Hamburgh, the Baltic, Russia, Spain, Portugal, Italy, the East and West Indies, and North and South America. From various parts of England goods are regularly transmitted, chiefly by land carriage; and the rivers Wensum and Yare afford a navigable communication with the sea at Lowestoft and Yarmouth, by means of steam-packets. Norwich has, of late years, been greatly improved, partly in consequence of an act of Parliament obtained in 1806, appointing commissioners for paving the streets, which are now lighted with gas.

Market, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.—*Fairs*, day before Good Friday, Easter Monday and Tuesday, and Whit-Monday, for horses, sheep, lambs, and petty chapmen.

Celebrated rendezvous of gypsies.

* NORWOOD, a hamlet including two villages, now forming distinct parochial districts, in the parishes of Lambeth and Croydon. Norwood Beaulieu Hill, so called to distinguish it from the preceding, is a chapelry, in the patronage of the Vicar of Croydon. The adjacent village, delightfully situated on the skirts of an extensive wood, occupying the declivity of one of those elevations termed the Norwood-hills, was formerly noted only for the rendezvous in its vicinity of numerous tribes of gypsies; but of late years the salubrity of the atmosphere, and the beauty of the surrounding scenery, have made it the residence of persons of wealth and respectability; and more recently it has become an object of general interest, from the discovery of a mineral spring, which issues from the brow of a hill at Beulah, or Beaulieu. The spa is embosomed in a wood of oaks, open to the south-west, laid out from the designs of Mr. Decimus Burton. Rustic edifices vary the landscape, and walks and rides have been formed through the plantations; while from the terraces above, the eye commands a most extensive prospect, including the Banstead-downs and Surrey-hills, with Windsor-castle in the distance towards the west; and on the opposite side the view extends into Kent as far as Sevenoaks, while verging to the north are seen Shooter's-hill and Blackheath. This mineral water is found especially serviceable in cases where the functions of the stomach and liver are deranged, and where the general health has suffered from residence in hot climates, sedentary habits, habitual constipation, or other circumstances affecting the digestive organs.

Mineral springs.

† NOTTINGHAMSHIRE is bounded on the north by Yorkshire and Lincolnshire; on the east by the latter county; on the south by Leicestershire; and on the west by Derbyshire; its greatest length is nearly 50 miles, its greatest breadth above 20, and its circumference 110 miles. It contains 774 square miles; 495,360 acres; is in the province and diocese of York. This county has several varieties of soil, and, in consequence of it, assumes a diversity of appearance. A narrow stripe on the Derbyshire border which extends as far south as opposite to Nottingham, is the limestone and coal district, containing several woods, and is mostly arable. The next, extending quite to the north extremity of the county, is a much broader stripe, being composed chiefly of sand and gravel; and including


NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
EXPLANATION
County Town ..... NOTTINGHAM
Market & Borough Towns ..... BLYTH
Villages ..... Laxby
Seats and Parks
Castles
Abbies and Priories
Encampments
Turnpike and Principal Roads with Turnpike Gates
Mail Coach Roads
Roman Stations
Roman Stations & Roads the names of which are known are distinguished by Old Print Character. Segelocum
Roman Roads the names of which are uncertain
Places that shall send members to Parliament are distinguished by dots according to the number of members returned
The small figures denote the distance of each Place from London. the Numeral figures the distance between any two towns or places
Polling Places
Places of Election Mansfield and Newarkon Dent.
Railways
HUNDREDS
1 Bretton
2 Rushcliffe
3 Bingham
4 Newark
5 Thurgarton
6 Bassetlaw
TICKHILL
BAWTRY
BLYTH
WORKSOP
EASTRETFORD
TUXFORD
GAINSBOROUGH
Clumber Park
Thoresby Park
Welbeck Abbey
Worksop Manor
Carburton Hall
Carburton Lodge
Welbeck Lodge
Rufford Abbey
Rufford Park
Clumber Lodge
Sutton Park
Kelham Hall
Newark Park
Newark Castle
Bilsthorpe Park
Bilsthorpe Lodge
Bilsthorpe Hall
Bilsthorpe Grange
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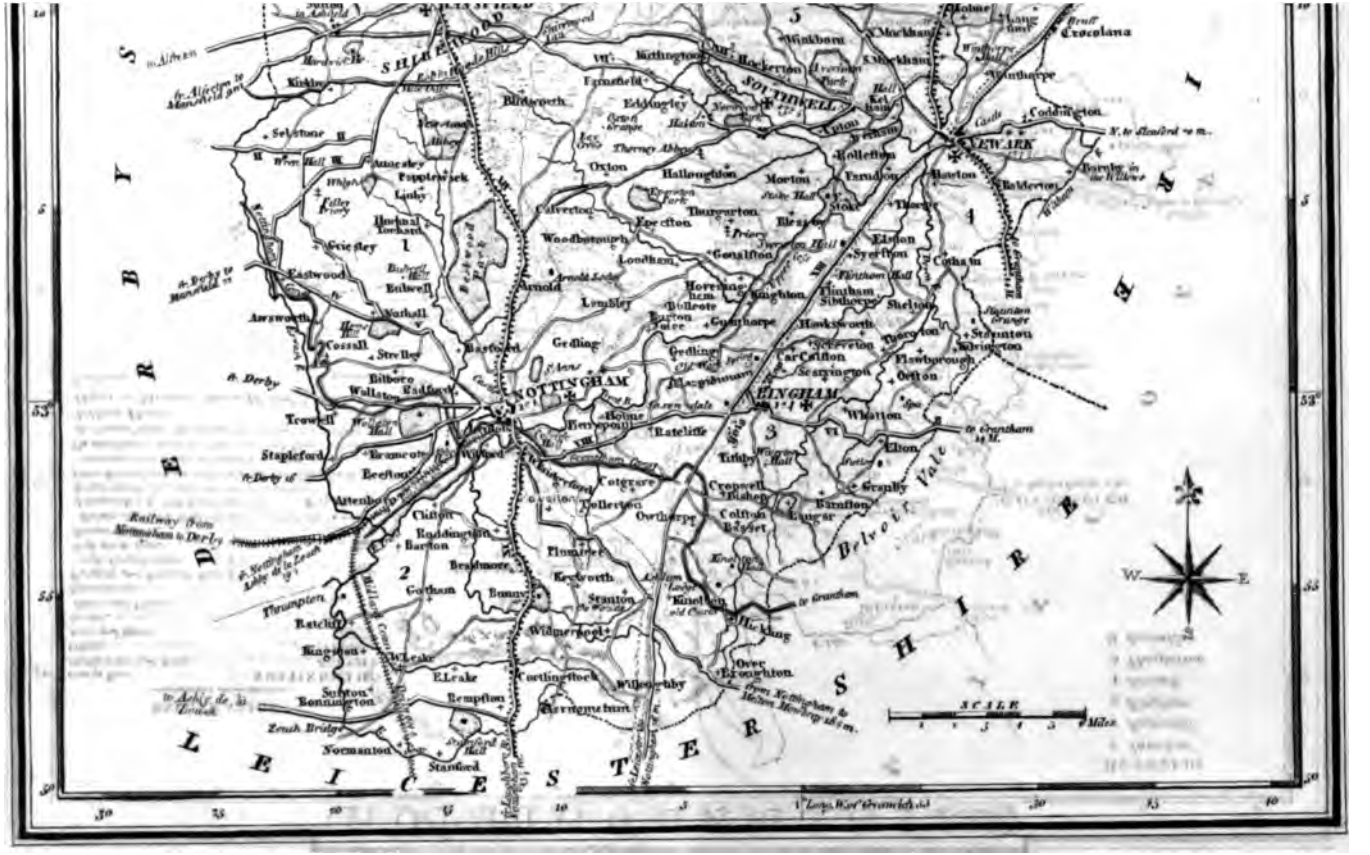

NOTTINGHAM
NEWARK
SOUTHWELL
Belvoir Vale
SCALE
Miles
Drawn & Engraved for Dugdales England & Wales Delineated.

the whole of the ancient royal forest of Sherwood, traditionally reported as the scene of the noted outlaw, Robin Hood and his merry companions. A considerable portion of this tract has, however, been enclosed and brought into cultivation, and many large parks have also been taken out of it by grants from the crown, which are brought into tillage, or covered with flourishing plantations. The Norfolk husbandry has been introduced on the forest lands with the greatest success, and fine crops of barley and artificial grasses obtained. Some hops and weld for the use of the dyers are also grown here. The clay district, which is nearly, of the same extent, commences at the borders of the latter, reaching to the banks of the Trent, at the north end of the county, but leaving an intermediate space at the middle and southern point. A patch of the clay district also appears beyond the Trent, at the very southern extremity of the county, of this a great part is arable, producing fine wheat, oats and beans; intermixed with some pasture and woods. In the neighbourhood of Retford, where the soil is less stiff and approaches more to loam, hops are grown; and greater numbers of pigeons are supposed to be kept than even in Cambridgeshire or any other part of the kingdom. The Trent bank land forms another district, spreading on each side of the river from its entrance out of Leicestershire, to the part forming the Lincolnshire boundary. The pasture is chiefly devoted to feeding, though there are some large dairies on the south bank; and the arable, which is in smaller proportion, yields remarkably fine oats. The beautiful vale of Belvoir forms another tract, lying beyond the south-east Trent bank to the borders of Leicestershire and Lincolnshire, and is a rich loamy soil, with a mixture of arable and pasture, in a high state of cultivation. The productions of this county are, coals, lead, wool, cattle, fowls, abundance of fresh water fish, liquorice, grain of all sorts, hops, and weld. The principal manufactures, which are in a thriving state, are hosiery and laces in all their branches, glass, and earthenware. Nottinghamshire being happily situated between the mountainous regions of Derbyshire on the one hand, and the flat or level districts of Lincolnshire on the other, enjoys such a wholesome temperature of climate and soil as renders it in all respects one of the most fertile, healthful, and agreeable counties in England: an evidence of which is the uncommon number of seats of the nobility and gentry scattered over it. The principal rivers of this county are the Trent and Idle. The former rises in the north-west part of Staffordshire, and running south-east, passes in its course the towns of Stone and Burton; from whence flowing east across Derbyshire, and skirting the north point of Leicestershire, enters this county near Thrumpton, continuing its course north-east, past Nottingham and Newark: at the latter town it turns nearly north, dividing this county from Lincolnshire; passes the towns of Gainsborough and Burton-upon-Strather, and uniting near Alkborough with the mouth of the Ouse, falls into the Humber. During nearly this whole course, the Trent is a large navigable river, imparting fertility to the wide tract of meadows through which it flows, and affording a ready conveyance for the corn and other products of the county. Its chief inconvenience is that of being subject to frequent and great inundations. The Idle is formed by several considerable streams, rising on the north, the west, and south-west parts of the county; and pursuing its course north, passes the towns of East Retford and Bawtry, where suddenly turning to the east, it forms the northern boundary of the county, and empties itself into the Trent at West Stockworth. The Navigable canals, are, the Chesterfield-canal, which, entering Nottinghamshire on the west, passes the towns of Worksop and East Retford, and unites with the Trent near the mouth of the Idle. The Nottingham-canal commences near Eastwood on the west side of the county, where to the north-west it communicates with the Cromford-canal, to the south-south-east with the Erwash-canal; pursuing nearly a south-easterly course, it is met by the Beeston-cut, within two

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Cultivation of hops and weld.

Productions of the county.

The canals.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. from London
20	Nottingham* .bo & m t	Notts.....	Leicester ...28	Derby 16	Sheffield....28	124
12	Nottington .....ham	Dorset.....	Malco. Regis.2	Dorchester...6	Abbotsbury..6	128
12	Notton .. ..ham	Dorset.....	Dorchester ..2	Bridmister ..9	Bridport....10	128
46	Notton .. ..to	W. R. York.	Barnsley ...5	Wakefield. ..5	Pontefract..10	177
21	Nuffield.....pa	Oxford	Wallingford .4	Henley 7	Watlington..6	42
46	Nunbrook .....ham	W. R. York.	Huddersfield. 4	Halifax.....5	Dewsbury ...5	183

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

miles of Nottingham; at this town it unites with the Grantham-c which, after passing over the Trent, goes on in a south-east course c the county near Hickling. In the time of the Romans there were t stations in this county, viz. Bridgeford-on-the-Hill, Newark, and Li borough.

Burnt in the reign of Stephen.

* NOTTINGHAM. It is situated on the north side of the Trent the great road from London to Sheffield and Leeds, and at nearly e distances from Berwick-upon-Tweed on the north, and Southampto the south. The town is built on a steep rock of soft sand-stone, e excavated, and hence it derives its name, given it by the Saxons or An who, when they settled here, found a number of caverns hollowed o the lower part of the rock, which appeared to have been used as dwell or storehouses by the ancient inhabitants of the country. In reign of Stephen, it was the scene of hostilities between that prince his competitor, Henry of Anjou, when the town was taken and b The castle was seized by John during the absence of his brother, Richa in Germany; but on his return to England he soon recovered it, and here a great national council. During the wars of the barons with J and Henry III., this castle was attacked and taken by surprise by Ro de Ferrarus, Earl of Derby; and, according to Camden, such was strength of this fortress and the excellence of its situation, that tho often besieged, it was never before nor since carried by assault. After deposition of Edward II., Nottingham-castle became the residence of profligate queen, Isabella of France, and her paramour, Roger de Mo mer, Earl of March; and here they were arrested by order of Edward whose emissaries are said to have been introduced into the castle private passage, leading by a winding staircase from the basis of the on which the fortress stood to the interior, and since termed, from event, "Mortimer's Hole." Nottingham was the place where Charle set up his standard, in open hostility to the Parliament, in 1642; Lord Clarendon has thought it a circumstance worthy of record, that flag-staff was thrown down by a violent storm of wind on the night a its erection. The unfortunate monarch had probably but few partizan this place, for the castle was afterwards made a garrison of the Pa mentarians, and was defended with success against the assaults of royalists by its brave governor, Colonel Hutchinson, whose interes memoirs, written by his wife, have procured for him no small shar celebrity. After the conclusion of the civil war, the castle was dismant by order of Oliver Cromwell; and having been subsequently pulled do a castellated mansion was erected on its site, by William Cavendish, D of Newcastle, which was commenced in 1674, and completed in 16 The first charter on record granted to this town is said to have been of Henry II.; another was obtained from John, which seems to h withdrawn the inhabitants from the jurisdiction of the sheriff of Notti hamshire, as the bailiff was authorized to pay the king's rent into Exchequer at Easter and Michaelmas; by a grant of Edward I., municipal government was principally entrusted to a mayor and two bail and Henry VI. erected the borough and its liberties into a separate cou replacing the bailiffs by two sheriffs, and altering the style of the corpo tion to that of the mayor and burgesses of the town and county of town of Nottingham. The corporation now consists of a mayor, four

Castle dismantled by Oliver Cromwell.

aldermen, and forty-two counsellors. Assizes and quarter sessions are held here for the county of the borough, and also mayor's and sheriff's courts, at the latter of which suits may be prosecuted for the recovery of sums under forty shillings. The assizes and county court for Nottinghamshire, and the quarter sessions for the southern division of that county, are likewise held here in the shire-hall. This borough has returned members to Parliament ever since the reign of Edward I. Nottingham has three parish churches, viz. St. Mary's, a massive pile, of the Anglo-Norman style, with a fine tower, and erected about the time of Henry VII. St. Peter's is an ancient edifice, greatly altered by numerous repairs. St. Nicholas' is a small brick building. St. Mary's has a chapel of ease appendant to it, dedicated to St. Paul; and St. James's is extra parochial. The dissenters from the established church are very numerous in this town, and their places of worship are in proportion, there being no fewer than fifteen chapels for the various sects of methodists, baptists, unitarians, Sandimanians, Huntingtonians, and quakers; besides which the Roman Catholics have two chapels and the Jews a synagogue. The charitable institutions are numerous; and it should be mentioned to the honour of Nottingham, that there are more of them than perhaps in any other town in England of the same size; and those of a more modern erection are pre-eminent in extent and utility of design. The infirmary was founded in 1781, and is a neat, spacious, and respectable building, is open to the sick and poor of all countries. The lunatic asylum, opened in 1812, is pleasantly situated on the east side of the road leading to Southwell, near the village of Sneinton. There is also a free grammar school, which was established in 1513, by Mrs. Agnes Mellers, which is supported by funds left by her and her friends at different periods. There are schools conducted on the systems of Bell and Lancaster; numerous Sunday schools; alms-houses, hospitals, and many other charitable institutions, all centering in the several philanthropic objects of either imparting instruction to the ignorant, yielding succour to the aged deserving poor, or assuaging the anguish of others a prey to sickness attended with poverty. The public buildings, besides those appropriated to divine worship are, the town-hall, a spacious building, the wood-work of which is supposed to be more than 700 years old; the county-hall, an elegant edifice, erected in 1770, containing two courts and a grand jury room; at the back of which is a spacious prison for debtors and felons; St. John's prison is a large building, at the corner of St. John's-street. The market-place is one of the most spacious and convenient of any in England; in the centre of which stands the Exchange, a truly beautiful building, erected by the corporation, the space under which is occupied by the town shambles. At Bromley-house is a subscription library, at which place the Literary and Scientific Society hold their meetings; and the artisans' library is kept in one of the exchange rooms. Scenic representations are not much patronized here, and the theatre is in consequence very seldom open. Besides the castle before mentioned, great objects of curiosity are found here in the stone cellars and store rooms, cut out of the rock upon which the town stands, and in some places the residents in one street may stand at their own doors and look down the chimneys of those in another. The situation of the town is extremely beautiful, the streets being ranged like terraces on the acclivity of a hill, which overlooks an extensive tract of country, exhibiting a diversity of romantic and picturesque scenery. At the top of this eminence, westward of the town, stood the modern castle, the front of which consisted of a rustic basement, supporting a Corinthian portico, with a flight of steps on each side leading to the principal entrance. This edifice was the property of the Duke of Newcastle, but the apartments were divided, and let for the residence of different families. It has recently been burned down, in riots produced by the rejection of the Reform Bill. Several of the streets of this town are wide, airy, and well-

NOTTINGHAM.

Places of worship.

Institutions for public education.

The town beautifully situated.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
46	Nun Burnholme ..pa & t	E. R. York .	Pocklington .3	M. Weighton 5	Beverley....14	207	[illegible]
39	Nuneaton* ...m t & pa	Warwick ...	Coventry 9	Hinckley 5	Atherstone ..6	100	7[illegible]
46	Nun Keeling .....pa	E. R. York .	Beverley ...11	Hornsea. 4	Bridlington .12	192	[illegible]
34	Nunney .....pa	Somerset....	Frome 3	Bruton 8	Shep. Mallet 8	106	12[illegible]
22	Nunnikirk .....to	Northumb ..	Morpeth 9	Rothbury....7	Alnwick ...15	298	[illegible]
43	Nunnington .....pa	N. R. York .	Helmesley ...5	NewMalton 10	Pickering...11	221	44[illegible]
29	Nunriding.....to	Northumb ..	Morpeth 5	Rothbury...11	Alnwick....18	294	....
43	Nunthorpe....to & cha	N. R. York .	Stokesley 4	Guisborough .6	Stockton on T.8	242	13[illegible]
41	Nunton .....pa	Wilts	Salisbury 3	Downton 3	Wilton.....6	84	....
45	Nunwick .....to	W. R. York	Ripon 3	Masham 8	Thirsk.....9	215	[illegible]
16	Nursling .....pa	Hants	Romsey 3	Southampton 5	Lyndhurst ...7	76	[illegible]
16	Nursted .....ti	Hants	Petersfield .. 2	Midhurst 8	Chichester..13	56	....
41	Nursted .....ham	Wilts	Devizes.....1	Pewsey.....10	M. Lavington 4	90	....
35	Nurton .....ham	Stafford.....	Wolverhampt5	Shiffnall 8	Bridgenorth..9	126	....

NOTTINGHAM.

Splendid manufactures.

paved, considerable modern improvements having taken place here; and within these few years some handsome streets have been built in that part of the town called Standard-hill. The manufactures and commerce of Nottingham are subjects of national interest and importance, both on account of their magnitude and extent, and of the ingenuity and skill exhibited in the fabrication of delicate and costly articles, which equal or perhaps excel the choicest works of foreign artists. For the manufacture of cotton and silk hosiery the town has long been noted, but those of bobbin-net and various kinds of lace, more recently introduced, also furnish employment for a vast number of persons, and contribute much to augment the wealth and resources of the country. Among the other branches of industry prosecuted here, besides those connected with the preceding, are silk-throwing and dying, hat making, iron and brass founding, nail making, needle making, rope and twine making, wire drawing, and worsted spinning. Tanning, which seems to have been ancienty the staple trade of the town, was carried on so extensively in the middle of the seventeenth century, that there were then forty-seven master tanners at this place; but the number at present is comparatively inconsiderable. And though great quantities of malt are still made here, the brewing of Nottingham ale, for which the town was noted, appears to be now confined to private persons or tavern-keepers. The commerce of the town derives great advantage from the Nottingham canal, which passes close by it, as also does the little river Leen, and within a mile to the south flows the Trent, with which the canal communicates. Over the latter river, which is here very broad and deep, is a bridge of seventeen arches, connected with a causeway leading to the town. No coal is dug within the liberties of the borough, but it is found in great abundance at the distance of not more than two miles, especially on the estate of Lord Middleton, who has a seat at Woollaston, westward of Nottingham. The country round Nottingham is hilly, except on the south, where is a fine level tract of meadow land bordering on the Trent; and in the immediate vicinity of the town are a variety of pleasant walks, and the prospects afford much beautiful scenery. This town gives the title of earl to the family of Finch, also Earls of Winchelsea. Nottingham was the birthplace of Henry Kirke White, an ingenious poet, who died at Cambridge in October, 1806, at the age of twenty-one, in consequence of disease occasioned by too intense application to study.

Birthplace of Henry Kirke White.

Market, Wednesday—*Fairs*, Friday in Midlent, May 14, Whit-Tuesday, August 2, and every other Wednesday, for cattle and sheep; November 1, for horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, linen, and woolen cloths; and Monday before December 11, for horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs.

* NUNEATON, a market-town and parish, situated on the river Anker. In the reign of King Stephen, it was a place of some importance. The town is tolerably well built, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of ribbons and stockings, which was formerly carried on to a considerable extent.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, February 18, May 14, and October 31, for horses, cows, and sheep

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
37	Nutfield*.....pa	Surrey.....	Reigate 4	Merstham . . .3	Godstone 3	21	718
12	Nutford .....ham	Dorset	Blandford....1	Sturminster..7	Shaftesbury.11	104	....
30	Nuthall .....pa	Notts.....	Nottingham..5	Griesley 2	Mansfield .. 11	129	509
18	Nuthamstead .....ham	Herts	Barkway 2	Buntingford..5	Royston 6	34	21[illegible]
46	Nuthill .....to	E. R. York..	Hull 9	Patrington...9	Hedon 4	183	....
38	Nuthurst.....pa	Sussex	Horsham 4	Henfield 7	Steyning 9	40	723
39	Nuthurst.....ham	Warwick...	Coleshill.....6	Coventry 9	Birmingham .9	100	124
16	Nutley .....pa	Hants	Basingstoke..5	Preston 2	Alton 9	51	140
21	Nutsted.....pa	Kent	Gravesend ...4	Wrotham....6	Rochester ...7	26	36
11	Nutwell .....ham	Devon..	Ottery St.M 10	Exeter 7	Exmouth....4	171	....
11	Nutwell, Higher ..ham	Devon	 5	 8	 8	166	....
34	Nye.....ham	Somerset....	Axbridge . . .2	W.superMare6	Wrington....6	128	....
11	Nymett, Broad ... pa	Devon	Oakhampton 9	Crediton.....9	Chulmleigh .10	189	....
11	Nymett, Rowland ..pa	Devon	Chulmleigh ..5	10	Oakhampton12	189	99
15	Nympsfield .....pa	Gloucester ..	Dursley.....4	Minchinham 4	Stroud 5	105	431
11	Nympton, King's....pa	Devon	Chulmleigh ..4	SouthMolton.5	Barnstaple..12	188	685
11	Nympton, St. George pa	Devon	SouthMolton.2	Chumleigh...6	12	180	394

* NUTFIELD, a parish in the hundred of Reigate, celebrated for the superior quality of fullers' earth which it produces; there are three pits in this parish, from which between two and three thousand tons are annually dug. Some years ago a quantity of brass Roman coins, of the lower empire, were discovered here in an earthen vessel. **Producing fullers' earth.**

RIVERS.

Name.	Rises.	Falls.	Name.	Rises.	Falls.
Nadder	Dorsetshire .	Willy.	Nent†	Northampto.	Cross Keys Wash.
Neath*.....	Brecknocksh	Bristol Channel.	New River‡	Hertfordshire	New River Head.
Neb.....	Isle of Man .	Irish Sea.			

* NEATH, a river in Brecknockshire and Glamorganshire, rising in the former county, and after passing the town of Neath, where it is navigable for large vessels, empties itself into the Bristol Channel, a mile below Britton Ferry.

† NEN, or Nine, a river in Northamptonshire, which crosses the county from Peterborough to Daventry; and is navigable to Allerton Mills, about six miles above Peterborough: it might, however, be easily made navigable to Northampton. From Peterborough it runs across the upper part of Cambridgeshire, passes Wisbeach, and skirting the north-west part of Norfolk, empties itself into the Cross Keys Wash.

‡ NEW RIVER, a fine artificial stream, brought from Hertfordshire, for supplying the metropolis with water. This river has its source at the village of Amwell, at the distance of twenty miles from London. A number of springs are here collected into a wide, open basin of considerable depth, on the side of which is placed a large stone, with inscriptions on each side, implying that from the Chadwell Spring, the river flows forty miles, and that the stream was opened in 1608. The original supply of water having been found inadequate to its vast consumption, the mill stream of the river Lea was resorted to; and after various disputes and litigations between its proprietors and the New River Company, the mill at length became the Company's property, and they have now the unrestrained use of the water; so that the river Lea may be considered one of its sources. A man is constantly employed to raise or lower the flood- **Supplies London with water.**

Name.	*Rises.*	*Falls.*	*Name.*	*Rises.*	*Falls.*
Nid*	Yorkshire ..	Ouse	Nigir.....	Norfolk.....	German Ocean.

New River.

Singular aqueduct.

gates, according to the depth of water below. In order to preserve a level, this river takes a winding course; its general direction being parallel to the Lea, on higher ground, and at the distance of a mile or two from it; passing Ware, Hoddesdon, Amwell, Broxbourne, Cheshunt; at Waltham Cross it enters Middlesex, and making a circuit towards Enfield Chase, returns to the town of Enfield. At Bush Hill the water was conveyed across the valley in a large wooden trough, 660 feet in length, supported by arches. The vast improvements in forming canals have, however, suggested a better mode for the purpose, by means of a raised mound of earth, completed in 1785, over which the water proceeds in a new channel. The river, with two very devious bends, returns to Hornsey, between which place and Highbury another wooden aqueduct, 178 yards in length, is exchanged for a raised bank of clay. Still winding along the gentle elevations of this charming valley, it approaches the upper end of Stoke Newington; and passing onward beneath Highbury to the east side of Islington, is ingulphed in a subterranean arch of 200 yards in length. At this part of the river is a brick building, containing several mains, by which the water is conveyed to the eastern parts of London; and a little spring above, which contributes its store to the general stock, is much used by the inhabitants of Islington. The river again rises in Colebrook-row, and still skirting the southern side of Islington, reaches its termination at the New River Head; from whence there are upwards of sixty main-pipes of seven inches bore each, which convey the water into all parts of the metropolis. It has forty-three sluices, and 215 bridges, and is under the management of an incorporated company, whose annual net proceeds are enormous.

* NID, a river in Yorkshire, rising in Netherdale Forest, and passing the towns of Ripley and Knaresborough, falls into the Ouse at Nun Munkton.

O.

Map.	*Names of Places.*	*County.*	*Number of Miles from*				*Dist. Lond.*	*Pop.*
5	Oadby .....pa	Leicester....	Leicester 3	Mt Harboro' 11	Lutterworth 12		94	1,023
31	Oak .....pa	Somerset	Taunton 5	Milverton....2	Wellington ..4		146	147
5	Oaken .....hb	Stafford	Wolverhampt 5	Shifnall 7	Bridgenorth.11		128	271
45	Oakenshaw .....ham	W. R. York	Bradford.....1	Leeds 10	Huddersfield.8		192	...
10	Oakerthorpe .....ham	Derby	Alfreton 1	Belper 5	Wirksworth .7		132	....
4	Oakfield .....ham	Berks.....	Reading 7	Aldermaston.6	Basingstoke.11		46	...
11	Oakford .....pa	Devon	Rampton 3	Dulverton .. 5	Tiverton 7		164	4,07
52	Oakham* ..... mt	Rutland	Uppingham 6	Stamford .. 12	Melton Mow 10		85	2,[illegible]

Peculiar custom.

* OAKHAM, a market-town, and the capital of the county, situated in the rich and fertile vale of Cotmose. The manor was formerly the property of the family of Ferrers, or de Ferrariis, in reference to whose armorial bearings, which display three horse-shoes, there is an old custom still kept up, that the first time any peer of the realm enters the precincts of the lordship of Oakham, he must forfeit a shoe from his carriage or riding-horse; the seizure of which, however, may be commuted for money, or for another horse-shoe of greater value; and there are several gift

[illegible] CASTLE.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
11	Oakhampton*.m t & pa	Devon	Exeter 22	Launceston .18	Tavistock ..15	195	2058
11	Oakhampton, Monks pa	Devon	Hatherleigh..4	Oakhampton 7	Torrington..11	201	251
16	Oakhanger.....ham	Hants	Petersfield...9	Alton 5	Farnham 9	47	....
34	Oakhill .....ham	Somerset....	Shep. Mallet.3	Wells 6	Frome 9	112	....
6	Oakington ....pa	Cambridge..	Cambridge.. 5	St. Ives.....9	Ely 15	56	532
3	Oakley .....pa	Bedford.. ..	Bedford 4	Harrold 5	Olney 9	54	516
5	Oakley ....pa	Bucks	Thame 6	Bicester 8	Oxford 10	50	413
12	Oakley .....ham	Dorset	Wimborne...1	Poole.....6	Ringwood ...9	101	....
35	Oakley .....to	Stafford.....	Tamworth ...3	Lichfield 5	Burton on T.12	119	29
35	Oakley .....to	Stafford	Drayton 4	Eccleshall ..11	Newcastle..12	153	85
14	Oakley, Great .....pa	Essex	Manningtree .7	Harwich 6	Colchester ..14	65	1118
28	Oakley, Great .....pa	Northamp ..	Kettering....5	Rothwell 5	Uppingham 10	79	204
14	Oakley, Little .....pa	Essex	Harwich 4	Manningtree .8	Colchester ..16	67	244
28	Oakley, Little .....pa	Northamp...	Kettering....6	Rothwell 7	Uppingham 10	68	128
36	Oakley Magna .....pa	Suffolk	Eye 3	Diss 4	Harleston....7	92	365
16	Oakley, North.....ti	Hants	Kingsclere...4	Overton 4	Hannington ..1	53	....
36	Oakley Parva.....ti	Suffolk	Eye 3	Diss 4	Harleston....7	92	....
7	Oakmere.....to	Chester	Northwich ..7	Tarporley....4	Chester.....12	177	140
35	Oakover.....pa	Stafford	Ashborne....2	Winster....10	Cheadle 12	141	62
41	Oaksey.....pa	Wilts	Malmsbury ..6	Cirencester ..6	Tetbury 7	91	494
31	Oakshot .....ham	Surrey.....	Cobham 3	Leatherhead .3	Epsom 4	19	....
23	Oakthorpe.....ham	Derby & Leicester .	Ashby 4	Burton on T. 9	Mt. Bosworth 9	115	757
45	Oakt·n .....ham	W. R. York	Wetherby ...5	Knaresboro'. 5	Leeds 12	199	....
37	Oakwood.....cha	Surrey	Dorking 9	Guildford....4	Godalming ..6	32	....
45	Oakworth .....ham	W. R. York	Keighley 4	Colne 9	Halifax 11	208	....
4	Oare .....cha	Berks.....	Newbury ..6	East Ilsley ..5	Streatley 8	54	....
34	Oare .....pa	Somerset ...	Minehead...12	SouthMolton16	Dulverton ..16	175	70
41	Oare.....ti	Wilts	Pewsey.....2	Marlborough 5	Hungerford .13	77	....
34	Oathill.....ham	Somerset....	Crewkerne ..2	Beaminster ..6	Axminster..12	134	....
27	Obey.....pa	Norfolk.....	Acle 3	Norwich ...14	Yarmouth ..13	122	79
33	Obley .....to	Salop	BishopsCastle7	Clunn 3	Knighton 5	156	....
12	Oborne.....pa	Dorset.....	Sherborne ...1	MilbornePort 2	Dorchester..19	116	83

horse-shoes, and some of curious workmanship, stamped with the names of the donors, which are nailed to the door of the castle or county-hall. The town is divided into two parishes, or rather manors, called the Lord's-hold and the Dean's-hold; the former belongs to the Earl of Winchelsea, who holds a manorial court once a year; and the latter to the Dean of Westminster, who holds a court every three years. In the present castle or shire-hall the county assizes and quarter sessions take place; and here also the other public business is chiefly transacted. The only manufacture here of any consequence is that of silk. At this place was born Geoffrey Hudson, a remarkable dwarf, who was patronized by Henrietta Maria, the queen of Charles I., and has been introduced, with other historical personages, by Sir Walter Scott, in his novel, entitled "Peveril of the Peak."

*OAKHAM.

Manufacture of silk.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, March 15, for horned cattle and sheep; second Saturday in April, for cattle; May 9, for cattle and a show of stone horses; Saturday in Whit-week, Saturday after October 10, November 19, December 15, for cattle and sheep; and September 9, for cattle, sheep, and swine.

* OAKHAMPTON is an ancient borough-town, situated in a valley near the river Oke, from whence it derives its name, and is interesting as having been the capital of the earldom of Devon and the seat of the hereditary county sheriffs. The inhabitants derive their chief support from the manufacture of serges, and the expenditure of travellers. About one mile south-west of the town are the ruins of an ancient castle, built by Baldwin de Brionüs, which, after passing through the hands of various occupiers, was dismantled by order of Henry VIII.; the remains of this once strong and important fortress are situated on a high mass of rock, at the foot of which flows the western branch of the river; the surrounding scenery is extremely pleasing, and the richly-wooded acclivities and verdant meadows, together with the ivy clad ruins of the castle, form some very picturesque views. The forest of Dartmoor lies on the south-east, and affords pasturage to numerous flocks of sheep.

Ruins of an ancient castle.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, second Thursday after March 11, May 17, first Wednesday after July 5, and August 5, for cattle. When May 17, or August 5, falls on Saturday, Sunday, or Monday, the fair is held on the Tuesday.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
24	Obthorpe .....ham	Lincoln	Lincoln.....10	Newark 6	Leadenham ..6	130	19
44	Occany .....ex pa dis	W. R. York	Knaresboro' . 4	Ripley 5	Boroughbrid. 6	206	26
7	Occlestone.....to	Chester	Middlewich..2	Sandbach....5	Tarporley ..10	167	30
36	Occold .....pa	Suffolk	Eye 3	Debenham ...6	Diss 9	89	519
10	Ockbrook* .....pa	Derby	Derby 5	Nottingham 11	Belper 9	124	1634
37	Ockham.....pa	Surrey.....	Ripley 1	Guildford....7	Leatherhead .8	20	680
37	Ockley.....pa	Surrey.....	Dorking 6	Reigate 12	Horsham 7	29	710
17	Ocle Pitchard .....pa	Hereford....	Hereford 7	Bromyard....7	Ledbury....10	130	296
34	Odcombe.....pa	Somerset....	Yeovil.....4	Crewkerne ..7	Ilchester 6	127	616
23	Oddeston .....ham	Leicester ...	Mt.Bosworth 3	Ashby 7	Atherstone ..9	109	....
42	Oddingley .....pa	Worcester ..	Droitwich ...3	Worcester . .6	Broomsgrovel0	117	187
15	Oddington.....pa	Gloucester ..	Stow on the W2	Burford 10	Chip. Norton 7	80	539
31	Oddington.....pa	Oxford.....	Bicester 6	Oxford 7	Woodstock ..9	55	178
7	Odd Rode .....to	Chester	Congleton ..5	Newcastle...9	Sandbach....6	159	1300
3	Odell .....pa	Bedford	Bedford 9	Harrold 2	Wellingboro10	59	475
3	Odell, Little .....ham	Bedford	 9	 1	 9	59	....
16	Odiham† .....m t	Hants	Farnham 8	Basingstoke..8	Alton 8	40	3310
18	Odsey Grange.....ham	Herts	Ashwell 2	Royston 5	Baldock 4	41	....
41	Odstock.....pa	Wilts	Salisbury 3	Downton 4	Wilton.....5	84	148
4	Odstone.....ti	Berks.....	Lambourn ...6	Highworth...9	Wantage 8	71	33
39	Off Church .....pa	Warwick ...	Warwick....5	Leamington..3	Southam.....5	87	350
10	Offcoate .....to	Derby	Derby 14	Ashborne....1	Wirksworth 9	140	328
42	Offenham .....pa	Worcester ..	Evesham 3	Worcester..15	Alcester....10	98	360
7	Offerton .....to	Chester	Stockport ...2	Mottram 7	Macclesfied.11	174	431
10	Offerton .....to	Derby	Tideswell ...6	Sheffield....10	Chapel le F. 10	164	22
13	Offerton .....to	Durham	Sunderland ..4	Newcastle...9	Durham 11	269	190
21	Offham‡ .....pa	Kent	Wrotham....3	Maidstone ...7	Rochester ..10	23	262
38	Offham .....ti	Sussex.....	Arundel 2	Petworth 9	Worthing...11	54	....
8	Offham Street ....ham	Sussex.....	 2	 9	11	54	....
18	Offley, Great§ .....pa	Herts.....	Hitchin.....3	Luton 6	Barton 5	35	967
35	Offley, High....pa & to	Stafford.....	Eccleshall ...4	Newport .. .6	Drayton 10	145	827
18	Offley, Little.....ham	Herts	Hitchin.....3	Barton 4	Shefford 7	36	....
19	Offord Cluny .....pa	Hunts	St. Neot's ...5	Huntingdon..4	Buckden 2	58	232
19	Offord Darcy .....pa	Hunts	4	 5	 2	58	277
36	Offton.....pa	Suffolk.....	Needham . . .4	Ipswich 9	Hadleigh 5	78	399
11	Offwell .....pa	Devon	Honiton 3	Colyton.....5	Axminster...7	148	385
41	Ogbourn Massey...ham	Wilts.....	Marlborough 2	Swindon.....9	Ramsbury ...6	75	....
41	Ogbourn, St. Andrew ..... pa	Wilts.....	 2	 9	 6	75	489
41	Ogbourn, St. George .pa	Wilts.....	 3	 8	 6	75	543

Moravian establishment.

* OCKBROOK. The rivers Derwent and Trent, and the Derby-canal run through this parish. On the banks of the Derwent are extensive mills for the manufacture of lace-thread. Near the valley is a large Moravian establishment for forty men and as many women, with a boarding-school for fifty boys and thirty girls, with a commodious chapel.

† ODIHAM, a corporate and market-town, pleasantly situated on the side of a chalk hill. It is a place of considerable antiquity, and was formerly a free borough, belonging to the Bishops of Winchester. It also at one period possessed a castle and royal palace; the keep of the former is still remaining in ruins, where it is said David, King of Scotland, was imprisoned; the only remains of the latter are in a small farm-house, still called Palace-gate. The town has likewise the advantage of a free-school for the education of twenty boys. The Basingstoke Canal passes near Odiham, from which it derives many advantages. William Lilly, the celebrated grammarian, was born here in 1466, and in 1510 was appointed master of St. Paul's school by Dean Colet, the founder.

Market, Friday.—*Fairs*, March 23 and July 31, for cattle and toys.

Birthplace of Jack Straw.

‡ OFFHAM, a parish in the hundred of Larkfield. Offham-green has on it the ancient instrument of amusement termed the Quintin, which the lord of the manor is bound to preserve. The notorious rebel, Jack Straw, was born in this parish.

§ OFFLEY, GREAT, or St. Legier. Offley-palace is a spacious and interesting structure of the time of Elizabeth, it having been built by Sir Richard Spencer, about the year 1600.

‖ OGBURN, SAINT GEORGE, or Great Okeburn. In this parish is

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
19	Ogerston .....ham	Hunts	Stilton 3	Peterborough8	Stamford ...12	74	....
29	Ogle* .....to	Northumb ..	Morpeth 8	H.on the Wall 9	Newcastle..12	287	162
29	Ggleburgh .. ..ham	Northumb ..	Wooler.....4	Belford 6	Berwick on T18	322	....
11	Ogwell, East .....pa	Devon	NewtonAbb. 2	Totness.....8	Ashburton...5	190	318
11	Ogwell, West .....pa	Devon	 3	 8	 4	191	50
15	Okeford .....ham	Gloucester..	Bath 8	Chip.Sodbury7	Chippenham .9	108	....
12	Okeford, Fitz Paine .pa	Dorset	Blandford....7	Sturminster..2	Dorchester..17	110	620
14	Okendon, North ....pa	Essex.....	Hornchurch..4	GreysThurro. 5	Brentwood ..6	17	357
14	Okendon, South ....pa	Essex	GreysThurro. 4	Hornchurch..6	 7	17	851
5	Okeney ....pa	Bucks	Olney 2	NewportPag. 3	Bedford 10	53	....
45	Okenshaw ..... ham	W. R. York	Bradford.....4	Halifax.....7	Leeds 9	193	....
46	Olave, Saint ...pa & to	N. R. York .	York 0	Wetherby ..14	Easingwold 14	199	1052
28	Old .....pa	Northamp ..	Wellingboro' 9	Kettering....7	Northampt. 11	76	458
13	Old Acres .....ham	Durham	Durham 13	Sedgefield ...3	Stockton 8	249	....
42	Oldberrow .....pa	Worcester ..	Alcester.....7	Henley in Ar. 3	Tamworth...3	105	65
11	Oldborough.....ham	Devon	Crediton.....6	Chumleigh...8	Bow 4	180	....
33	Oldbury† .....pa	Salop.....	Hales Owen..5	Dudley 3	Birmingham .6	115	126
39	Oldbury .....ham	Warwick ..	Nuneaton ...4	Atherstone ..2	Coleshill 8	104	80
42	Oldbury .....ham	Worcester ..	Worcester ..0	Droitwich ...6	Pershore....10	111	....
15	Oldbury on the Hill..pa	Gloucester..	Tetbury 6	Malmesbury .8	Wotton un E.6	102	414
15	Oldbury on Severn..cha	Gloucester..	Thornbury...2	Berkeley 6	Aust. Pass...5	117	560
7	Oldcastle .. ..to	Chester... .	Whitchurch .6	Malpas 2	Wrexham ..10	169	98
54	Oldcastle .....ham	Glamorgan ..	Bridgend 0	Cowbridge...6	Llantrissant.10	181	....
26	Oldcastle‡ .....pa	Monmouth ..	Abergavenny 7	Crickhowel..9	Hay.....15	143	73
35	Oldcott.....to	Stafford	Newcastle...2	Leek 10	Sandbach...11	151	822
44	Oldcotes.....ham	W. R. York	Settle 10	Kettlewell ..2	Askrigg.....14	231	....
7	Oldfield .....to	Chester.....	Gt. Neston ..4	Parkgate 3	Liverpool....8	198	....
25	Oldford.....ham	Middlesex ..	Hackney ...2	Stratford 1	Limehouse ..2	3	....
34	Oldford.....ham	Somerset....	Frome.....2	Bath 11	Bradford.....9	103	....
13	Oldhall.....ham	Durham	Durham 6	Lanchester . 3	Chester le St. 6	264	....
22	Oldham§ .. ..m t	Lancaster...	Ashton un L. 4	Rochdale 6	Manchester ..7	191	167579
43	Old Head.....to	N. R. York	Easingwold .7	Thirsk.....7	Helmsley 7	219	....
15	Oldland ....ham & cha	Gloucester..	Bristol 6	Bath 7	Keynsham ..3	114	5283
29	Old Moor .. ..to	Northumb ..	Morpeth 5	Blyth 8	Alnwich....17	294	66
13	Old Park .....to	Durham	BishopsAuck.2	Durham 8	Sedgefield ...9	250	33

Barbury-camp, a very large British intrenchment; its form is nearly circular, measuring about 2000 feet in diameter, surrounded by a double ditch and rampart, and on all sides excellently calculated for defence as well as for observation. It is recorded to have been the scene of a most sanguinary action between the West Saxons and the Britons, in the year 556. ST. GEORGE OGBURN.

* OGLE. Here are the remains of an ancient castle, which was strong and surrounded by two moats. After the battle of Nevill's-cross, King David, of Scotland, was brought to Ogle-castle, in the custody of John Copeland.

† OLDBURY. The iron trade is extensively carried on here, and the steel works are also considerable. The Birmingham-canal almost surrounds the village. A court of requests is held once a fortnight for the recovery of small debts; the decisions are final, and not subject to a higher court. Extensive trade in iron.

‡ OLDCASTLE. This parish is famous for having giving birth to that eminent ecclesiastical reformer, Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham, who was styled by Horace Walpole, "the first author, as well as the first martyr, among our nobility."

§ OLDHAM. This flourishing town is situated on rising ground, near the source of the Irk, and is washed on the east by a branch of the Medlock: these streams were of much more importance before the general introduction of steam engines, which have materially diminished the necessity of water-power. The increase of manufacturing establishments in this chapelry within half a century is truly astonishing; rather more than sixty years ago there was not a cotton-mill in it, and at present there are nearly seventy, wholly employed in spinning cotton, and all worked by

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
43	Oldstead .....to	N. R. York	Easingwold ..7	Thirsk 7	Helmsley ...7	219	....
10	Ollersett.....to	Derby	Chapel le F. 10	Mottram 2	Glossop 1	175	304
7	Ollerton .....to	Chester.....	Knutsford ...3	Macclesfield .9	Middlewich .9	170	283
30	Ollerton*....m t & cha	Notts.....	Newark 14	Worksop 8	Mansfield .. 9	137	658
33	Ollerton .....to	Salop	Newport 8	Mt. Drayton .7	Wellington .10	150	175
5	Olney† .....m t & pa	Bucks	Newp rtPag. 5	Belford 10	Woburn ...13	55	2344
15	Olveston .....pa & to	Gl ucester..	Thornbury ..3	Bristol 11	Aust. Pass. ..4	114	1523
42	Ombersley .....pa	Worcester ..	Droitwich ...4	Worcester ..6	Kidderminste 9	117	2119
35	Onecote .....to	Stafford.....	Leek 4	Longnor 7	Ashborne ...11	150	456
28	Onely .....ham	Northamp ..	Daventry 6	Rugby 4	Lutterworth 14	80	....

OLDHAM.

Great manufacture of hats.

steam; within the same limits there are upwards of 140 steam-engines used in the various processes of manufacturing and mining. The goods chiefly made here are fustians, velveteens, and cotton and woollen cords; but the original staple trade of Oldham, and for which it has been for many ages distinguished, is the manufacture of hats, which certainly existed here as early as the beginning of the fifteenth century. The coal-mines in this neighbourhood are also a most important branch of trade, and give employment to a vast number of persons; the quality of the coal obtains for it a preference in the Manchester market; and the quantity dug up yearly from the numerous beds is immense, and the supply seems inexhaustible. The trade of the neighbourhood, both in coal and in the various branches of manufacture, are essentially promoted by the inland navigation; and the Oldham-canal, which commences at Hollinwood, and communicates with Manchester, Ashton-under-Line and Stockport, as well as the Rochdale-canal, which passes through Chadderton, combine to enrich and improve this populous trading district. To these advantages may be added one other of high consideration, viz. the vicinity of Oldham to Manchester, the great mart for cotton goods; and where so vast a consumption of the mineral produce of this place is so continually going on. Amongst the improvements most conspicuous in point of utility, which have recently taken place here, are the establishments for the supplying the town with water, and lighting it with gas. A police act has also been obtained lately; and the town has received the additional benefit of being protected by watchmen, duly appointed. The manor, which was anciently extensive, belonged to the family of Oldham, whose seat was at Werneth-hall; but in consequence of sales of property the manorial estate has been reduced to about 200 acres, and no manorial courts are now held here. It now sends two members to Parliament, and the celebrated Cobbett was chosen as one to represent it in the first reformed session. Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, in the sixteenth century, was a native of this place; as also was Dr. Ralph Cudworth, the father of the learned author of the "Intellectual System of the Universe."

William Cobbett was member for this town.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, first Thursday after Valentine's-day, May 2, July 8, and first Wednesday after October 12, for horned cattle and sheep.—*Principal Inns*, Angel, George, Hat and Feathers, Spread Eagle.

* OLLERTON, a market-town, situated on the banks of the Maun on the high road from Newark and Southwell to Mansfield; it has some good inns, on which and its hop-grounds it principally depends.

Market, Friday.—*Fairs*, May 1, for cattle, sheep, and pedlery; and September 27, for hops

† OLNEY, or Oulney, a market-town, situated near the river Ouse, over which is a bridge of four arches extending across the adjoining low lands, which are frequently overflowed. The town consists principally of one long street, the houses are chiefly built with stone; the greater part of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of bone lace, for which this town has long been noted, and recently the manufacture of worsted hose, and silk weaking have been introduced. About a mile from Olney was the residence of the late eminent poet, Cowper.

Market, Monday.—*Fairs*, Easter-Monday, June 29, and October 21, for cattle.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population.
14	Ongar, Chipping* m t & pa	Essex	Brentwood	7	Epping	7	Chelmsford	11	20	798
14	Ongar, High pa	Essex	Chip. Ongar	2		8		9	22	1205
33	Onibury pa	Salop	Ludlow	5	BishopsCast.	11	Knighton	14	148	438
35	Onn High & Little toa	Stafford	Penkridge	6	Newport	7	Stafford	8	135	....
33	Onslow ham	Salop	Shrewsbury	3	Oswestry	16	Welchpool	16	156	....
7	Onston to	Chester	Northwich	5	Frodsham	6	Tarporley	8	179	92
22	Openshaw to	Lancaster	Manchester	3	Stockport	5	Ashton un L.	4	181	838
24	Orby pa	Lincoln	Spilsby	7	Alford	7	Burgh	2	137	267
34	Orchard ham	Somerset	Dunster	6	Watchet	3	Monksilver	2	156	....
12	Orchard, East cha	Dorset	Shaftesbury	4	Sturminster	5	Blandford	10	105	201
12	Orchard, West pa	Dorset		5		4		9	106	183
34	Orchard, Portman pa	Somerset	Taunton	2	Chard	9	Ilminster	9	140	112
34	Orchardleigh pa	Somerset	Frome	2	Bath	11	Bradford	9	105	27
41	Orcheston, St. George pa	Wilts	Amesbury	7	Lavington	6	Salisbury	11	84	219
41	Orcheston, St. Mary pa	Wilts		8		7		12	85	134
17	Orcop pa	Hereford	Hereford	10	Monmouth	10	Ross	9	129	560
13	Orde, East vil	Durham	Berwick on T.	7	Coldstream	7	Wooler	14	334	....
30	Ordsall† pa	Notts	E. Retford	1	Worksop	8	Tuxford	6	134	809
24	Ore pa	Kent	Faversham	2	Canterbury	11	Chatham	17	48	....
38	Ore pa	Sussex	Hastings	2	Battle	5	Winchelsea	8	62	985
38	Orford‡ m t & pa	Suffolk	Aldborough	5	Woodbridge	11	Ipswich	19	88	1302
12	Organford ham	Dorset	Wareham	2	Poole	7	Wimborne	9	109	....
24	Orgarswick pa	Kent	New Romney	5	Hythe	6	Ashford	10	63	10
35	Orgrave to	Stafford	Lichfield	5	Burton on Tr.	9	Abb. Bromley	9	123	123
45	Orgreave to	W. R. York.	Rotherham	4	Sheffield	5	Worksop	14	157	35
24	Orlestone pa	Kent	Ashford	6	Tenderden	9	Ne. Romney	10	59	539
17	Orleton§ pa	Hereford	Leominster	6	Ludlow	5	Tenbury	7	140	586

* ONGAR, CHIPPING, a market-town, situated in the area of an extensive intrenchment, which may still be traced on its different sides, and consists chiefly of one long and wide street; in the centre of the town stands the market-house, over which is a free-school. The church is a small neat edifice, partly built with Roman bricks, the windows are extremely small, having the appearance rather of castellated loopholes than church windows. It contains an inscription, recording the family and interment of Jane, daughter of the Lord Oliver Cromwell, and wife of Tobias Pallavicine, Esq. Here is an endowment for the educating and apprenticing six boys and other charitable purposes. Any of the scholars who may repair to the university are entitled annually to £5 from the fund for four years.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, Easter-Tuesday and October 11, for hiring servants.

† ORDSALL, or Ordeshall. By an act of the Rump Parliament in 1652, the rector of this place, Dr. Marmaduke Moor, was sequestrated from his living, and his estate forfeited for treason, for the heinous and damnable offence of playing cards, three several times, with his own wife! On the river Idler are some paper-mills. Curious act of sequestration.

‡ ORFORD, a borough and market-town, situated near the confluence of the rivers Alde and Ore, and was formerly a place of considerable traffic and importance, till the sea retiring and throwing up a dangerous bar at the mouth of the harbour, it was choked up, and the town soon fell to decay. In Orford river there is a considerable oyster-fishery, but no regular pits for the preservation of the fish. The principal object at Orford is the castle, situated on a rising ground, which is said to have formerly been the centre of the town; all that remains, however, of this structure, is the keep, which forms a very necessary seamark, and is of considerable strength, the walls at the base being twenty feet thick. On the south-east of this parish is a lighthouse, which together with another in the parish of Sudbourne are called the Orfordness lights. Considerable oyster-fishery.

Market, Monday.—*Fairs*, Midsummer-day, June 24, for toys.

§ ORLETON. The Leominster canal passes through this parish. Courts leet and baron are held in March and October, and the petty

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
33	Orleton.....ham	Salop	Wellington ..1	Shrewsbury.10	Broseley.....7	143	....
42	Orleton .....cha	Worcester..	Tenbury.....7	Kidderminst 11	Worcester..14	125	119
28	Orlingbury .....pa	Northamp ..	Wellingboro' 4	Kettering....5	Northampt. 10	71	336
43	Ormesby .....pa	N. R. York .	Guisborough 6	Stockton 7	Yarm 9	246	901
27	Ormesby, St. Margaret .....pa	Norfolk.....	Caister 3	Yarmouth ...6	BurghSt.Mar.3	128	720
27	Ormesby, St. Michael .....pa	Norfolk.....	 3	 6	 2	129	273
24	Ormesby, North ....pa	Lincoln.....	Louth 5	Gt. Grimsby 11	Caistor 12	153	122
24	Ormesby, South .....pa	Lincoln	Spilsby 7	Louth 9	Horncastle...9	140	257
40	Ormside, Great .....pa	Westmorlnd	Appleby.....2	Brough 6	Orton 8	270	190
40	Ormside, Little....ham	Westmorlnd	3	 6	 8	270	....
22	Ormskirk *.m t pa & to	Lancaster...	Liverpool...13	Preston 16	St.Helens...11	219	14053
13	Orpeth .....ham	Durham	Durham 10	Newcastle ..6	Lanchester ..7	268	....
24	Orpington.....pa	Kent	Foots Cray...4	Farnborough.2	Dartford.....7	14	842
22	Orrell .....to	Lancaster...	Liverpool ...4	Ormskirk....9	Prescot.....9	210	244
22	Orrell .....to	Lancaster...	Wigan 4	 9	Newton 8	201	2518
40	Orrest Head .....to	Westmorlnd	Ambleside...5	Bowness.....2	Kendal 8	270	....
14	Orsett.....pa	Essex	Chelmsford .19	Brentwood ..9	Tilbury Fort.5	20	1274

ORLETON.

sessions for the division. Blount, the antiquary, was a native of this parish, and lies buried in the chancel of the church.

Fair, April 23 and 24, for cattle.

Extensive coal mines.

Birthplace of Lewis, the comedian.

* ORMSKIRK. This town is well built, and consists principally of four streets, crossing each other at right angles, with the market-place in the centre; it has many handsome buildings, and its trade consists chiefly in cotton-spinning and the manufacture of coarse thread for sailcloth. The inhabitants are also celebrated for making fine gingerbread and sweetmeats. There are considerable coal mines in the parish, the disposal of the local produce of which is much facilitated by the Drylin Navigation, and Leeds and Liverpool canal. The church is a Gothic structure of great antiquity, with a square tower; and at a small distance in the churchyard, a spire steeple: tradition reports that this edifice was built by two sisters of the name of Orme, one of whom wished to have a tower, and the other a spire, but as they could not agree, they erected both. About two miles north of the town are some small remains of Burscough-priory, which was founded in the reign of Richard I., by Robert Fitzhenry. The petty sessions for Ormskirk division of West Derby are holden here. William Thomas Lewis, comedian, and truly good man, was born at Ormskirk. His grandfather was a clergyman, rector of Trahere, in Carmarthenshire, and second son of Erasmus Lewis, Esq., private secretary to Mr. Harley (afterwards Earl of Oxford, prime minister to Queen Anne), often mentioned in the correspondence of Swift and Pope. His father, Mr. William Lewis, served his time to a linen-draper, on Tower-hill; but he quitted trade for the stage. He performed at Dublin. In 1749, young Lewis was carried to Ireland; where he was afterwards educated, at Armagh. He appeard, early in life, on the stage at Edinburgh. He became a favourite with the public, after the death of Woodward and Barry, and succeeded to some of the first characters in the drama, which he played with a sprightliness entirely his own. In 1782, he became deputy-manager of Covent Garden Theatre; and rose to the highest rank in his profession. His style of acting was of so singular a cast, that many of the dramatists of his time wrote parts peculiarly adapted to the display of his excellences. He retired from the stage, in the year 1803, in consequence of a severe illness. No man was more beloved in his profession, than Mr. Lewis; he was a good husband, and an affectionate father. He left behind him three sons and two daughters. The death of a beloved daughter preyed upon his spirits, and induced a train of disorders, which baffled the skill of his physician, and he died in the bosom of a family remarkable for filial piety, at Westbourne-place, Chelsea, January 13, 1811, aged sixty-five years.

Market, Thursday.—*Fairs*, Whit-Monday and September 8 for horned cattle and horses.

Key.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
35	Orslow .....to	Stafford.....	Penkridge ...8	Newport 6	Shiffnal.....7	137	....
30	Orston .....pa	Notts.....	Newark 9	Bingham 5	Nottingham.14	124	439
28	Orton .....ham & cha	Northamp ..	Kettering....5	Rothwell 2	Northampt. 13	77	109
35	Orton.. .....lib	Stafford	Wolverhampt4	Bridgenorth.11	Dudley 6	124	176
23	Orton on the Hill....pa	Leicester ..	Atherstone ..5	Ashby.....10	Mt.Bosworth 7	112	350
40	Orton* .....m t & pa	Westmorlnd	Appleby.....9	Shap 6	Kendal.....14	276	1501
9	Orton, Great...pa & to	Cumberland	Carlisle 5	Wigton.....6	Bowness.....9	301	466
9	Orton, Little.....ham	Cumberland	 4	 8	10	301	....
19	Orton .....pa	Hunts	Peterborough 3	Wansford ...8	Stilton 5	77	286
19	Orton .....pa	Hunts	 4	 7	 4	76	295
11	Orway.....ham	Devon	Collumpton..3	Honiton 7	Exeter 14	162	....
6	Orwell .....pa	Cambridge..	Royston 7	Cambridge...9	Potton 11	44	537
22	Osbaldeston .....to	Lancaster ..	Blackburn ..4	Clitheroe 9	Preston.....8	216	349
46	Osbaldwick....pa & to	N. R. York .	York 2	M. Weighton16	NewMalton 16	201	319
23	Osbaston .....ham	Leicester ..	Mt.Bosworth 2	Hinckley 7	Ashby.....10	106	186
30	Osberton .....ham	Notts	Worksop 3	E. Retford...5	Blyth 5	149	....
21	Osbournby .....pa	Lincoln	Folkingham .3	Sleaford 6	Grantham ..11	109	522
23	Osgathorpe .....pa	Leicester ...	Ashby 5	Loughboro' ..8	Derby 12	112	344
21	Osgodby .....ham	Lincoln	Corby 2	Folkingham..6	Grantham ...7	107	99
21	Osgodby.....pa	Lincoln	Mt. Rasen ...4	Caistor 7	Lincoln.... 16	149	350
46	Osgodby .....to	E. R. York .	Selby 2	Howden ...8	York 14	183	170
43	Osgodby .....to	N. R. York .	Scarborough .3	Hunmanby ..6	Pickering...20	218	65
43	Osgoldby Grange ..ham	N. R. York .	Thirsk 5	Helmsley ... 8	Easingwold..8	220	40
10	Osleston .....to	Derby	Derby 7	Ashborne....8	Burton on T. 9	133	392
10	Osmaston...ham & cha	Derby	Ashborne 2	Derby 11	14	137	325
10	Osmaston...ham & cha	Derby	Derby 2	Burton 11	Ashby.....11	124	185
12	Osmington.....pa	Dorset.....	Melcom Regis4	Dorchester...6	Wareham ..15	126	421
22	Osmotherley .....to	Lancaster...	Ulverstone...3	Broughton ...6	Dalton 7	272	293
44	Osmotherley ...pa & to	N. R. York .	N. Allerton..7	Stokesley .. 10	Thirsk 11	228	1417
21	Ospringe† .....pa	Kent	Faversham ..1	Chatham ...15	Canterbury .10	45	1087
45	Ossett .....to & cha	W. R. York	Wakefield ...4	Dewsbury ...3	Huddersfield.9	185	5325
30	Ossington .....pa	Notts	Tuxford 4	Newark 8	Southwell ..8	132	257
43	Oswald Kirk .....pa	N. R. York	Helmsley 4	Easingwold..9	NewMalton 13	221	209
29	Oswald, Saint‡ ....cha	Northumb ..	Hexham.....4	Corbridge....5	Bellingham .11	283	....
43	Oswaldkirk Quarter.to	N. R. York .	Easingwold..9	Helmsley 4	NewMalton 13	221	191
22	Oswaldtwistle .....to	Lancaster...	Blackburn ..3	Haslingden ..6	Burnley 9	209	5997

* ORTON, or Overton, a market-town, pleasantly situated on the road between Appleby and Kendal, near the river Lune; it consists chiefly of one long irregular-built street. In the vicinity is a copper mine, and it also abounds in lime-stone. At a short distance from the town are the remains of a castle, which appears to have been a very strong fortress. Dr. Burn, the author of the "Justice of the Peace," and joint editor of the "History and Antiquities of Cumberland and Westmoreland," was vicar of this parish for thirty years. On the highest part of Orton Scar there was formerly a beacon communicating with all the rest on the Scottish border.

Residence of Dr. Burn.

Market, Wednesday.—*Fairs*, May 2, for black cattle; Friday before Whit-Sunday, for sheep and black cattle.

† OSPRINGE, a parish in the hundred of Faversham, situated on a small stream which falls into Faversham Creek, and on which are several extensive gunpowder-works. It is considered the site of ancient Durolevum, and many Roman remains have been found here. It is an independent franchise, and governed by its own constable. This parish contains a neat range of barracks for infantry. The church, is an ancient structure, and formerly had a circular tower, built with flints, which fell to the ground while the bells were ringing to celebrate the return of King William from Flanders, on the 11th of October, 1695.

Falling of the church tower.

‡ OSWALD, SAINT. The chapel of this place stands on an elevated site, where King Oswald first raised the standard of the cross, and vanquished the warlike British chief, Caedwalla. In commemoration of this event, the convent of Hexham erected this church in honour of St. Cuthbert and the canonized monarch. In the chapel-yard stands a defaced Roman altar; and in a field near it, skulls and hilts of swords have been frequently discovered.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
33	Oswestry*.....m t pa & to	Salop	Ellesmere ...9	Chirk 5	Shrewsbury.17	171	8661
45	Oswinthorpe†.....ham	W. R. York	Leeds 2	Wakefield ...9	Tadcaster ..13	189	....
14	Osyth, Saint‡.....pa	Essex	Colchester..12	Manningtree 12	Harwich ...15	63	1853
21	Otford§ .....pa	Kent	Seven Oaks ..3	Dartford....10	Wrotham....6	22	746

Picturesque scenery.

* OSWESTRY is situated upon the main road from London to Holyhead. The town stands upon higher ground than any in Shropshire, and the country around is delightfully varied with hills, vales, wood and water, and exhibits some very rich and picturesque scenery. Oswestry is a town of great antiquity, and its present appellation, was derived from the name of St. Oswald, King of Northumberland, who was defeated and slain here, by Penda, King of Mercia. Subsequently, when the great Offa constructed the barrier, still known by his name, Oswestry stood between it and Watt's-dyke, which ran parallel to the former at the distance of two miles. It was thus rendered a border town, and hence was frequently the scene of contest, first between the Saxons and the Britons, and afterwards between the latter and the Normans. In 1212, King John burnt both the town and castle, which were then in the possession of the Fitzalans, and plundered a part of Wales on account of the refusal of Llewellin to join his standard, in opposition to Louis, the dauphin of France, who had been invited to England by the rebellious barons. Oswestry was likewise destroyed by the Welsh prince, called Llewellin the Great, 1233. During this period it was encircled by a strong wall, which had four gates, fronting the four cardinal points. Some traces of the wall still remain, but the gates were entirely demolished about the year 1769. Of the castle, which stood on a high artificial mount, at the west side of the town, only a few fragments now exist; these, however, are sufficient to indicate its former prodigious strength and consequent importance as a place of defence. The town is governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here, besides the courts connected with the borough. The church is a very ancient and spacious building, with a plain, well-proportioned tower at one end. Oswestry has been much improved within the last few years, in consequence of an act obtained in 1810, for widening, paving, and lighting the streets, and by the spirit of building which has resulted from that measure. The principal trade of the town is malting, which is here very extensive; there is also a respectable hat manufactory; and there are abundance of coals in the vicinity of the town. Upon the little river Mordu is a manufactory of flannel. This neighbourhood is to be remarked for its great respectability; and to the number of genteel and opulent families that it contains may, in a great measure, be attributed the prosperity of the town of Oswestry.

Remains of an ancient castle.

Market, Wednesday.—*Fairs*, March 15, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, home-made linen cloth, &c.; great fair, May 12, ditto and pedlery, particularly oxen; Wednesday before June 24, ditto; August 15, ditto; Wednesday before Michaelmas-day, ditto; and December 10, ditto and firkin-butter.—*Principal Inns*, Commercial Hotel, Cross Keys, and Wynnstay Arms.

† OSWINTHORPE, or Osmondthorpe. This place is said to be the *villa regia in regione Loidis* of Bede, and the residence of Oswyn, King of Northumbria, who was murdered in 651. Several remains of ancient works have been discovered here.

Ruins of a nunnery.

‡ OSYTH, SAINT, or Chich. This place receives its name from a daughter of Redwald, King of East Anglia, who was murdered by the Danes. She founded a nunnery here, which afterwards became a priory of Augustine Canons, the remains of which building are very noble and impressive.

§ OTFORD. Here are the ruins of an ancient palace, which belonged

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population.
21	Otham .....pa	Kent.....	Maidstone ...3	Lenham 8	Cranbrook ..13		37	344
35	Otherton .....to	Stafford.....	Penkridge ...1	Brewood 4	Wolverhamp.9		128	....
42	Otherton .....ham	Worcester ..	Worcester...4	Bromyard...10	Bewdley....14		115	....
34	Othery ....pa	Somerset....	Langport 5	Bridgewater .7	Somerton ...8		132	509
23	Othorpe .....ham	Leicester ...	Mt. Harboro' 7	Uppingham ..8	Rockingham .8		90	....
31	Otley.....ham	Oxford	Bicester 5	Oxford 8	Woodstock ..8		56	...
36	Otley .....pa	Suffolk	Woodbridge .6	Debenham ...6	Ipswich 8		77	616
45	Otley* ....m t pa & to	W. R. York	Leeds 11	Skipton 15	Bradford ...10		205	10163
27	Otringhithe .....ham	Norfolk.....	Methwold ...0	Brandon 6	Stoke Ferry..4		84	....
16	Otterbourne† .....pa	Hants	Winchester..4	Southampton 8	Romsey 8		67	563
44	Otterburn .....to	W. R. York	Settle 6	Skipton 9	Colne 14		225	66
29	Otterburn Ward‡ ...to	Northumb ..	Hexham....21	Elsdon 3	Bellingham ..8		306	385
21	Otterden .....pa	Kent	Charing 3	Feversham...7	Maidstone ..13		47	181
34	Otterford.....pa	Somerset ...	Taunton.....7	Wellington ..6	Chard 8		146	406
8	Otterham .....pa	Cornwall ...	Camelford ...7	Launceston .12	Stratton 12		225	227
21	Otterham .....ham	Kent	Chatham 6	Newington ..2	Sittingbourn .6		36	....
34	Otterhampton .....pa	Somerset....	Bridgewater .6	Watchet . .13	Taunton 14		145	240
46	Otteringham.....pa	E. R. York .	Hull 12	Hedon.....6	Patrington...3		188	627
44	Otterington, North .....pa & to	N. R. York.	N. Allerton..3	Thirsk 7	Bedale 7		224	617
44	Otterington, South ..pa	N. R. York.	 5	 5	 9		224	241
11	Otterton§.....pa	Devon	Sidmouth... 4	Exmouth ...6	Topsham ... 8		162	1178

to the archbishops of Canterbury. Archbishop Becket is said to have been particularly fond of this retirement. Edward I. was entertained here by Archbishop Winchelsea, in his twenty-ninth year; and this palace was several times visited by Henry VIII., to whom Archbishop Cranmer surrendered many of the possessions of his see, and among them the manor and palace of Otford. In the vicinity of this place, two considerable battles were fought in the Saxon times; the first was about the year 773, between Aldric, King of Kent, and King Offa; when the latter, after a great slaughter, obtained the victory; the last was in the year 1016, when Canute, the Dane was defeated by the brave Edmund Ironside.

OTFORD.

Scene of battle between the Danes and Saxons.

* OTLEY. This is a small but well-built market-town, situated on the banks of the river Wharf, which abounds with excellent trout and other fish, in the beautiful valley of Wharf-dale, formerly enjoyed a good woollen trade, but it has long since departed, and established itself in situations more contiguous to fuel, and better situated for inland navigation. The Archbishop of York is lord of the manor, and holds a court baron and leet for the recovery of small debts, and the magistrates hold their commissions under him. The quarter sessions are held on January 16, April 16, July 16, and October 15. The vale of Wharf is adorned with mansions of several distinguished persons, and the views obtained from the elevated situations around here are noble and commanding. At the south-east of the town is a bold and craggy cliff, called Otley Chevin, which hangs majestically over the high road to Leeds, and extends to the river Wharf, at Pool.

Singular cliff.

Market, Friday.—*Fairs*, Wednesday in Easter week, every fortnight till Whit-Sunday, and then every three weeks, for horned cattle and household goods; August 1, and Friday before November 22, statute.

† OTTERROURNE. About eighty years ago a circular plate was discovered here at the depth of twelve feet; it was three inches and a half in diameter, bearing the head and inscription of Julius Cæsar, and was similar to those fixed on the eagles and other ensigns of the Romans.

‡ OTTERBURN-WARD. This place is memorable in history for the battle between the English and Scots, wherein Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur, was taken prison, and Earl Douglas, the Scotch general, slain; this contest took place by moonlight, on the 19th of August, 1388.

Battle between the English and Scotch.

§ OTTERTON. This village derived its name from the river Otter, which falls into the sea near this place. Here was an alien priory of

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population.
11	Ottery, St. Mary* .....m t & pa	Devon	Sidmouth... 6	Exeter 12	Honiton 6		161	3848
9	Oughterby .....to	Cumberland	Carlisle.....8	Wigton.....5	Bowness.....7		307	118
44	Oughtershaw .....ham	W. R. York.	Settle 13	Hawes 6	Askrigg 10		248	....
7	Oughtrington .....ham	Chester	Knutsford ...7	Warrington..7	Altrincham..6		179	....
30	Oulcotes Cressy...ham	Notts	Worksop 7	Tickhill 3	Blyth 3		153	....
43	Oulston .....to	N. R. York	Helmsley 8	Easingwold..6	Thirsk.....8		218	235
5	Oulswick.....to	Bucks	Wendover ..6	Thame 7	Aylesbury ...6		39	....
9	Oulton .....to	Cumberland	Wigton 2	Bowness 8	Carlisle.....12		305	325
27	Oulton .....pa	Norfolk.....	Aylsham 4	Foulsham....9	Holt 9		120	386
36	Oulton .....pa	Suffolk	Lowestoft ...3	Beccles.....7	Yarmouth ..10		114	638
45	Oulton† .....to	N. R. York .	Wakefield ...6	Leeds 6	Pontefract .. 8		188	1029
7	Oulton, Low .....to	Chester.....	Tarporley....4	Middlewich..7	Northwich ..9		172	55
28	Oundle‡.....m t & pa	Northampt..	Kingscliff....8	Thrapston ...8	Stamford ...14		78	2450
4	Ounham .....ham	Berks	Newbury....4	Hungerford ..6	Lambourn ...9		60	..
9	Ousby.....pa	Cumberland	Penrith.....9	Alston.....11	Appleby....11		281	291
36	Ousden .....pa	Suffolk	Newmarket . 7	BurySt.Edm. 9	Clare.....10		66	328
44	Ouseburn, Great§ ...pa	W. R. York	Aldborough..4	York 12	Wetherby ..10		204	534
44	Ouseburn, Little....pa	W. R. York	 5	11	 9		203	511
46	Ousefleet .....to	W. R. York	Howden 7	Crowle 8	Thorne 12		178	243
46	Ousethorpe .....to	E. R. York .	Pocklington .2	York 14	Gt. Driffield 14		214	9
13	Ouston .....to	Durham	Durham 9	Newcastle...7	Sunderland . 9		267	273
23	Ouston.....pa	Leicester ...	Melton Mow. 8	Oakham 6	Leicester ...14		101	197
29	Ouston .....to	Northumb ..	Newcastle . 13	Corbridge ..7	Hexham....11		284	19
29	Outchester‖ ....to	Northumb ..	Belford.... .3	Bamburgh ...3	Alnwick ...14		322	111

OTTERTON. Black Monks, suppressed by Edward IV., the prior of which claimed the right of first choice in the fish-market, of taking to himself the half of every dolphin brought there, and appropriating every porpoise at the price of twelve pence, a loaf to each sailor, and two to the master.

Residence of Sir Walter Raleigh.

* OTTERY, SAINT MARY. This town is large, but irregularly built, and the inhabitants formerly derived their chief employment from the manufacture of flannel-serge and other woollen goods; but these have been for the most part superseded by extensive silk-works, especially the manufacture of ribbands and handkerchiefs. Here are also tan-yards and rope-walks. Courts leet and baron are held annually for the manor, at which two constables are appointed for the parish, and two for the town. In Mill-street are the remains of an ancient mansion, once inhabited by the great Sir Walter Raleigh; and in one of the old collegiate houses, near the churchyard, is a large parlour, which Oliver Cromwell used as a convention-room. The petty sessions are holden here.

Market, Tuesday.- *Fairs*, Tuesday before Palm-Sunday, Whit-Tuesday, and August 15, for cattle, sheep, &c.

† OULTON, or Old Town. This place gave birth to Dr. Richard Bentley, an eminent divine and critic, and master of Trinity College, Cambridge, who was born in 1661.

Birthplace of conspicuous characters.

‡ OUNDLE, a market-town, situated on a sloping ground, and almost surrounded by the river Nen. The town has a neat appearance, and the houses are in general well built. This town gave birth to the following characters: William Hacket, a religious enthusiast, who boldly opposed the established orders in church and state, and was executed on a gibbet in Cheapside, in 1591; Peter Hausted, a clergyman, who took up arms during the civil wars, in the time of Charles I., and at last fell a sacrifice to his loyalty in defending Banbury-castle, while besieged by the Parliamentarians, in the year 1643; and Dr. John Newton, a celebrated divine and mathematician, was born here in 1622.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, February 25, Whit-Monday, August 21, for horses, sheep, and a few cows; October 12, for all sorts of stock and cheese.

§ OUSEBURN, GREAT. A small obelisk has been erected here to mark the head of the river Ouse, which is here a most insignificant stream.

‖ OUTCHESTER. Wood and coals are imported from here, and vast

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
9	Outerby .....to	Cumberland	Cockermouth 7	Wigton 12	Maryport ...6	313	381
10	Outseats .....to	Derby	Stony Middle. 5	Sheffield.... 9	Tideswell ..7	167	202
6	Outwell.....pa	Cambridge & Norfolk	Downham ...7	Wisbeach ...6	Lynn 14	87	986
22	Outwood .....ham	Lancaster...	Bury 5	Manchester ..6	Bolton.....7	189	....
34	Outwood .....ham	Somerset....	Taunton ... 6	Bridgewater .6	Langport ...8	136	....
65	Ovendon .....to	W. R. York	Halifax 2	Bradford 8	Keighley ...10	199	8871
6	Over.....pa	Cambridge..	St. Ives 4	Cambridge..11	Ely 14	62	989
7	Over*.. ....m t & pa	Chester.....	Middlewich .4	Northwich ..6	Tarporley ...7	171	2928
15	Over .....ham	Gloucester..	Gloucester...4	Michel Dean .7	Newent 5	109	299
15	Over.....ti	Gloucester..	Bristol 7	Thornbury...6	Chepstow ..11	125	101
42	Overbury .....pa	Worcester ..	Tewkesbury .5	Pershore 6	Evesham 7	103	817
7	Over Church .....pa	Chester.....	Great Neston 8	Parkgate 7	Liverpool....5	202	201

quantities of corn and flour are shipped for London and other places. The bay affords a safe harbour for vessels of eighty tons burden. On the small river Warn are several corn-mills, and at its estuary is a large rabbit-warren.

OUT-CHESTER.

* OVER, a market-town, situated on the river Weaver, on the road between Middlewich and Chester. It consists of one long irregular street, in which are the remains of many crosses. In a pamphlet published at Chester, purporting to contain the original predictions of Nixon, it is said that he was born at a farm called Bridge-house, in the parish of Over, near New-church, and not far from Vale-royal, in the year 1467; but in the account of his life, written by John Oldmixon, Esq., he is affirmed to have lived in the reign of James I. The latter assertion is most consonant to the general history with which tradition has accompanied the narration of his prophecies; but, if true, it destroys the validity of various prophetical speeches which have been attributed to him, and, consequently throws a shade of doubt over the whole. But, whatever opinion may be entertained by many, it is certain that numbers of the inhabitants of Cheshire have given the most unlimited credit to the predictions of their oracular countryman. The infancy and boyhood of Nixon are reported to have been only remarkable for indicating a heavy and sluggish apprehension, which bordered on stupidity. So feeble, indeed, was his intellect, that even the most common employments of husbandry could not be taught him without considerable fatigue. As his years increased, he became distinguished for stubbornness of disposition, and sullen taciturnity. His manners were rude and clownish, his appetite voracious, his figure unpleasing, and his voice harsh; though this last defect was not often perceived, the Cacoethes Loquendi seldom influencing his conversation to a greater extent than the words yes and no. Trained to the lowest occupations of rustic labour, he never soared to a higher situation than that of a ploughman. In that his acquirements centred; and, with any other subject, excepting at the times when inspiration is said to have guided him, he was as little acquainted as the clod which he was employed to cultivate. On these occasions, tradition affirms that he spoke with more than customary intelligence; but, as soon as the unknown power that propelled him to discourse had ceased to operate, he relapsed into mental imbecility, and drivelling idiotism. Previously to the utterance of his prophecies he generally fell into a trance; and, whatever means were employed to awaken his dormant energies, he remained fixed and insensible, till the bodily paroxysm had abated; of the nature, or even of the presence of which, he appears to have had no consciousness. Some mystical expressions, which he uttered on recovering from one of these fits, and of which the whole neighbourhood rang with the fulfilment, occasioned him to be noticed by Thomas Cholmondeley, Esq., the owner of Vale-royal. This gentleman had him taken into his house, and intended to have had him educated; but his ignorance proved too powerful for the arts of tuition to remove, and he was suffered to pursue the occupation of

Birthplace of Nixon the prophet.

Nixon's habits of life.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population.
10	Over, Little...to & cha	Derby	Derby 2	Burton 10	Ashborne...13		128	[illegible]
10	Over, Mickle .....to	Derby	 3	 8	12		129	[illegible]
27	Overey .....ham	Norfolk.....	N.Walsham 10	Yarmouth ..17	Norwich ...18		125	[illegible]
33	Overley.....ham	Salop	Wem 4	Ellesmere ...6	Whitchurch .9		167	[illegible]
39	Oversley.....ham	Warwick...	Alcester. ...1	Stratford 7	Evesham ...10		103	179
28	Overston .....pa	Northamp ..	Northampton 5	Wellingboro' 6	Kettering...11		70	[illegible]
27	Over Strand .....pa	Norfolk.....	Cromer.....2	N. Walsham 8	Aylesham ..10		129	178
28	Overthorpe	Northamp ..	Banbury.....2	Deddington ..7	Brackley ... 8		71	[illegible]
7	Overton .....ham	Chester.....	Macclesfield .2	Stockport ..10	Knutsford ..11		169	[illegible]
7	Overton .....to	Chester.....	Chester.....16	Malpas 1	Wrexham ..10		169	111
53	Overton*.....vil	Flint.	Ellesmere ...9	Hanmer 5	Wrexham ...7		194	174
15	Overton .....ham	Gloucester..	Newnham...2	Berkeley 9	Gloucester .13		112	[illegible]
22	Overton .....cha	Lancaster ..	Lancaster ...4	Garstang ...11	Burton in K.16		240	331
33	Overton† .....ham	Salop.....	Ludlow 2	RichardsCas. 2	Tenbury.....7		140	[illegible]
16	Overton .....pa	Hants	Whitchurch .4	Basingstoke..8	Kingsclere. .6		53	1507
42	Overton .....ham	Worcester..	Worcester..11	Bewdley 8	Tenbury.....8		122	[illegible]
43	Overton .....pa & to	N. R. York.	York 5	Easingwold.10	Boroughbrid.14		204	704
41	Overton, East .....pa	Wilts	Marlborough.3	Pewsey 5	Calne 12		78	923
41	Overton, West.....to	Wilts	 4	 6	 9		79	[illegible]
14	Ovesey Isle .....dis	Essex	Maldon.....3	Burnham 8	Colchester..15		40	[illegible]
5	Oving .....pa	Bucks	Aylesbury ...6	Winslow 5	Bicester 13		45	384
38	Oving .....pa	Sussex.....	Chichester...3	Bognor 4	Arundel.....3		64	788
38	Ovindean.....pa	Sussex	Brighton 3	Lewes.....6	Newhaven...6		54	86

OVER.

Singular prophecies of Nixon.

guiding oxen when yoked to the plough, to which his capacity seemed only adapted. Whilst in this family, he is said to have predicted many things which were soon afterwards actually fulfilled; and others that were not to be accomplished till after the expiration of many years; among the latter events were the Civil Wars, the death of Charles I., the Restoration, and the Revolution. Mr. Oldmixon says, that when Nixon prophesied, the Cholmondeley family was near being extinct, the heir, Thomas Cholmondeley, Esq., having married Sir Walter St. John's daughter, a lady not esteemed very young; that Nixon prophesied, that "when an eagle should sit on the top of the house, then an heir should be born to the Cholmondeley family;" and the prophecy was fulfilled, by the birth of a son and heir by this lady. In a letter addressed to Mr. Oldmixon, by William Ewers of Nantwich, we are told that this birth of a son and heir to the Cholmondeley family, by the daughter of Sir Walter St. John, happened about the year 1689, more than threescore years after Nixon is supposed (even by those who place him in the seventeenth century) to have lived; and Oldmixon says, on the authority of a sister of Mrs. Cholmondeley, that the son then born was the heir, who, in his time, possessed the Vale-royal estates. The fame attendant on Nixon's supposed prescience, was the cause of his being sent for to the court of James I., who wished to converse with the man that possessed such extraordinary powers. Nixon was unwilling to attend, declaring that his reason for reluctance was, the certainty of being starved, should he be obliged to comply with the monarch's command. The plea seemed founded on an event too improbable to be credited, and he was forced to visit the palace, where the king assigned him a station in the kitchen, that he might no longer be in fear of perishing with hunger. This, however, is said to have happened; for, the king having departed suddenly for Hampton-court, at a time when Nixon, for some mischievous prank, had been locked up in a closet, he was entirely forgotten for three days, at the expiration of which he was found lifeless, having been literally starved to death.

Nixon starved to death.

Market, Wednesday.—*Fairs*, May 15 and September 26, for horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, onions, and pedlery ware.

* OVERTON. *Fairs*, Monday before Holy Thursday, June 11, August 29, and October 8.

† OVERTON. An excellent trout stream runs through this parish and turns several silk and corn-mills, and great quantities of malt are made here and in the vicinity.

Fairs, May 4, July 18, October 22, for sheep; and Whit-Monday, for sheep and toys.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
29	Ovingham* ....pa & to	Northumb ..	Newcastle..11	Corbridge....6	Hexham 11	278	3028
14	Ovington .....pa	Essex	Clare.....2	Sudbury.....8	Halstead 9	54	179
27	Ovington .....pa	Norfolk.....	Watton 2	Hinghman ...7	Swaffham ...9	98	230
29	Ovington .....to	Northumb..	Newcastle..11	Corbridge....6	Hexham 11	278	339
16	Ovington .....pa	Hants	Alresford 2	Winton 6	Bis.Waltham 9	59	179
44	Ovington .....to	N. R. York .	Greta Bridge.3	Bernard Cast. 6	Staindrop 4	243	164
12	Ower .....ti	Dorset.....	Corfe Castle .0	Swanage 5	Wareham ...5	116	....
12	Ower Moigne.....pa	Dorset	Dorchester ..7	Weymouth ..8	11	122	414
45	Owlerton .....ham	W. R. York	Sheffield 3	Rotherham ..9	Penistone ...10	165	....
24	Owersby .....pa	Lincoln	MarketRaisin 6	Caistor 6	Lincoln.....17	150	507
15	Owlpen .....pa	Gloucester ..	Dursley 4	Tetbury 7	Stroud 7	107	256
24	Owmby .....pa	Lincoln	MarketRaisin 8	Lincoln 10	Kirton 9	142	227
24	Owmby .....pa	Lincoln.....	Caistor 6	Brigg.....8	Barton 11	158	271
45	Owram, North.....to	W. R. York.	Halifax.....3	Bradford 8	Keighley ...10	200	7525
45	Owram, South .....to	W. R. York	 2	 7	13	196	4681
16	Owre.....ham	Hants	Romsey 4	Lyndhurst ...7	Southampton 7	77	....
16	Owslebury .....pa	Hants	Winchester..5	Bis.Waltham 6	10	66	664
46	Owsthorpe.....to	E. R. York .	Pocklington .2	New Malton 14	Gt. Driffield 15	214	20
24	Owston .....pa	Lincoln	Gainsborough 8	Epworth 3	Kirton 9	156	2207
46	Owston .....pa	W. R. York	Doncaster ...6	Pontefract..11	Snaith.....11	168	473
46	Owstwick .....to	E. R. York .	Hull 12	Hedon 7	Patrington...8	186	152
46	Owthorne .....pa & to	E. R. York .	17	11	 5	191	401
30	Owthorpe† .....pa	Notts.....	Nottingham .8	Bingham 9	Newark 17	118	144
27	Oxburgh‡ ....pa	Norfolk.....	Stoke Ferry..4	Swaffham ...8	Brandon....11	89	427
22	Oxcliff .....to	Lancaster...	Lancaster ...2	Cartmell ...13	Milnthorpe .14	242	193
24	Oxcombe.....pa	Lincoln.....	Horncastle ..7	Louth 7	Spilsby.....9	141	32
16	Oxenbourne .....ti	Hants	Petersfield...4	East Meon...3	Horndean ...4	58	....
28	Oxenden, Great ....pa	Northamp ..	Mt. Harboro' 3	Rothwell....6	Northampt. 13	79	239
28	Oxenden, Little...ham	Northamp ..	 2	 7	14	80	20
22	Oxenfield.....ham	Lancaster...	Hawkshead..2	Ambleside...4	Broughton ..12	269	....
34	Oxenford .....ham	Somerset....	Ilminster 2	S. Petherton.5	Crewkherne .5	138	....
37	Oxenford .....ham	Surrey.....	Godalming...3	Haslemere...6	Chiddingfold.3	36	....
13	Oxenhall§ .....to	Durham	Darlington...3	Stockton ...12	Durham 22	238	....
15	Oxenhall..... ....pa	Gloucester ..	Newent 1	Ledbury.....8	Michel Dean.7	113	306
21	Oxenhoath.....ham	Kent.....	Tunbridge...4	Maidstone ...9	Seven Oaks ..7	43	....
15	Oxenton .....pa	Gloucester .	Tewkesbury .5	Cheltenham..7	Winchcombe 7	105	166
4	Oxenwood.....ham	Berks	Ludgershall..6	Hungerford ..7	Burbage 6	71	....

* OVINGHAM, a parish and township pleasantly situated on the north bank of the Tyne, was formerly a market-town, and governed by a bailiff; it is tolerably well built and contains two public-houses, a brewery, a bleachery, a dye-house, and a subscription library.

Fair, April 26 for swine, fat and lean.

† OWTHORPE. Owthorpe-hall is a venerable structure, standing in a very retired situation, it was built by Colonel Julius Hutchinson, an active parliamentary partisan, during the civil wars, and for some time governor of Nottingham-castle; in the year 1663 he was sentenced to imprisonment for life, for having sat in judgment upon Charles I., and died the next year at Landoun-castle. His life, by his excellent widow, Mrs. Hutchinson, has obtained great celebrity.

The celebrated Col. Hutchinson during the civil wars.

‡ OXBURGH. Oxburgh-hall is a peculiarly interesting remnant of ancient domestic architecture, it is built of brick, and was originally of a square form, surrounding a court 118 feet long and ninety-two broad, round which the apartments were ranged. The entrance is over a bridge, and through an arched gateway, between two majestic towers, eighty feet high; the apartments are both spacious and elegant, one of which is called the king's-room, and is said to have been occupied by Henry VII. when he visited Oxburgh.

Curious architecture.

Fair, March 25, for horses and toys.

§ OXENHALL. Here are three curious pools, called Hell Kettles, supposed by some to have been old coal-pits, filled by water flowing in from the river Tees by a subterraneous passage; others attribute their origin to an earthquake, which is recorded in the Chronicle of Tynemouth, on Christmas-day, 1179.

Remarkable pits.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
31	Oxford*.....co	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	31726
31	Oxford†.....city	Oxford	Reading . . .29	Aylesbury ..22	Warwick ..40	54	20[illegible]
18	Oxhey .....ham	Herts.....	Hertford....21	Watford.....2	Rickmanswo. 3	16	[illegible]
39	Oxhill ....pa	Warwick ..	Kineton 4	Strat.onAvon 9	Shipton.....6	81	[illegible]
15	Oxlinch .....ti	Gloucester..	Stroud 5	Gloucester ..9	Cheltenham 10	101	....
27	Oxnead .....pa	Norfolk.....	Aylsham 4	Norwich ...11	N. Walsham 6	119	72
21	Oxney .....ham	Kent	Dover 5	Deal 4	S Foreland..2	78	7
28	Oxney .....cha	Northamp ..	Peterborough 3	Crowland ...6	Mt. Deeping .9	84	....
45	Oxnop .....ham	W. R. York.	Keighley ... 6	Halifax.....6	Bradford 9	203	....
33	Oxon.....ham	Salop.....	Shrewsbury .0	MuchWenl. 12	Wem 10	153	....
45	Oxspring .....to	W. R. York	Barnesley ...6	Peniston 2	Sheffield ...13	175	[illegible]
37	Oxtead .....pa	Surrey.....	Godstone 3	Croydon . ..10	Westerham..4	20	[illegible]
7	Oxton ....to	Chester	Great Neston 8	Liverpool .. .3	Chester.....16	201	234

Description of the county.

* OXFORDSHIRE is bounded on the north by Warwickshire and Northamptonshire; on the west by Gloucestershire; on the south by Berkshire. The Thames or Isis gives it a natural limit on the whole east side; and indeed the importance of this river is shewn by no circumstance more than its serving as a boundary to the contiguous counties on each side, for almost the whole of its course. The extreme length of Oxfordshire is forty-eight miles, its greatest breadth twenty-two, and its circumference 130 miles. It contains 742 square miles; is in the province of Canterbury, the diocese of Oxford, in the Oxford circuit. The air of this county is considered as good and salubrious as that of any other county in England; for the soil is naturally dry, entirely exempt from bogs, fens, and stagnant waters, and is in general fertile both in grass and corn. The north corner is chiefly strong deep land, partly arable and partly pasture. The south-west contains the forest of Whichwood, a great part of which is woodland. About Oxford to the north and south the soil is various, some parts of it being light and sandy, and others deep and rich. On the banks of the Thames the soil is chiefly pasture. The Chiltern hills form a wide tract, of which the soil is chalk, mixed with a small portion of loam and clay, but very full of flints; much of this is covered with beechwood. Except the Chiltern, there are not any hills in this county of considerable height; the rest are only gentle eminences, which tend to vary the landscape, without obstructing tillage. The agriculture of this county is in general good; the Norfolk husbandry is well understood, and in most cases pursued; and, of course, on such lands sheep-folding is universally resorted to. On the grass-farms much cheese is made of a good quality, though in general of the thin kind, called toasting cheese. The cows in general are of the old Gloucester kind, and South-down sheep are every where gaining ground on those of the long-woolled breed. The chief manufactures in this county are, the blanket manufacture at Witney, that of Shag at Banbury, and of gloves and polished steel at Woodstock. The employment of the female poor on the south side of the county is lace-making, and in the north spinning wool. The products are chiefly those common to the midland counties. The hills yield ochre, pipe-clay, and other earths. Fuel has long been a scarce and desirable article.

Productions of the county.

Schools of literature founded here by Alfred the Great.

† OXFORD, a city, the capital of the county to which it gives name. It is pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence, in the midst of fertile meadows, at the confluence of the river Cherwell with the Thames. Its origin is uncertain, and by some writers it is assigned to a period of very remote antiquity; but its existence cannot be traced with certainty higher than the reign of Alfred the Great, who established here schools of literature, and has therefore been considered as the founder of the university. The appellation of this place may, with probability, be deduced from its situation near a ford over the Ouse, as the Thames was anciently denominated, whence the name Ouse-na-ford, altered to Oxnaford and Oxford, which has been erroneously supposed to mean the ford for oxen, and hence the city arms display the figure of an ox crossing a river, apparently

OXFORD CASTLE.

OXFORD CASTLE.

intended as a rebus on the name of the place. In the reign of Ethelred II., Oxford was burnt by the Danes, in revenge of the barbarous massacre of their countrymen, by order of that king; in 1013 the town was surrendered to Sweyn, King of Denmark, who had invaded England; in 1032 it is said to have been a second time burnt by the Danes; and in 1036 a Witenagemote having been held here to settle the succession to the crown, after the death of Canute, a tumult took place, and some persons belonging to the train of the new king, Harold Harefoot, having been killed, the town again suffered from the vengeance of that prince. After the battle of Hastings, Oxford was one of the places which held out for a time against the Norman conqueror, who, in 1067, took the town by storm, and afterwards gave it to Robert D'Oyley, one of his officers, who founded or rebuilt a strong castle, and erected ramparts or earth-works, for the defence of the town. Henry I. built here a hall or palace, called Beaumont, of which there are said to be some traces remaining; and his daughter, the Empress Maud, during her contest with King Stephen, having taken possession of the castle, was so closely besieged by Stephen, that she escaped being made a prisoner only by passing across the Thames, which was frozen, and travelling six miles on foot through deep snow. Several meetings of Parliament are recorded as having taken place at Oxford, the last of which was in the reign of Charles II., in 1681. A charter was granted to the inhabitants of Oxford by Henry II., who confirmed the grants of his predecessors, and bestowed on the chief magistrate the right of sharing with the mayor of London in the honour of acting as chief butler at the royal coronation. Henry III. renewed this charter, and others were bestowed by succeeding sovereigns, that under which the city is now governed having been granted by James I., in 1605. The corporation, under the new act, consists of a mayor, ten aldermen, and thirty counsellors. The freedom of the city may be acquired by birth, apprenticeship, gift, or purchase. Quarterly courts of session are held for the trial of all offences exclusive of treason. There are likewise two courts for the prosecution of civil causes; one called the mayor's court, the jurisdiction of which is the most extensive, including debts to any amount, and in which are tried actions of ejectment; the other is called the court of the mayor and bailiffs. The latter is held weekly on Mondays, and the former on Fridays. This city has sent members to Parliament since the reign of Edward I. In this city are holden the assizes for the county of Oxford. Oxford enjoys a considerable share of commerce, through the transit of various articles, chiefly corn and coal, by means of the Thames and the Oxford canal; and wharfs and quays have been erected here, and other accommodations provided for carrying on the inland trade. Brawn, for which this place has long been noted, is made in considerable quantities, both for immediate consumption and for the London market. In the immediate vicinity of Oxford are many handsome mansions, and within a few miles several splendid seats of the nobility and gentry. Oxford gives the title of Earl to the family of Harley. The early history of the University of Oxford is obscure. Some writers have asserted that there were schools of literature at Oxford in the time of the ancient Britons, and others refer their origin to the period of the Saxon Heptarchy; but there appears to be no satisfactory evidence of the existence of any establishment here for the cultivation of learning anterior to the reign of Alfred the Great, except the monastery of St. Frideswide at Christ Church, in which, no doubt, the arts and sciences, to a certain extent, were studied, as indeed they were in the Anglo-Saxon convents in general; and which, in common with a multitude more of those institutions, was destroyed during the Danish invasions of this country in the ninth century. Alfred, who is stated by several historians to have invited many learned ecclesiastics from foreign countries, in order that they might propagate useful knowledge among his people, is also said to have founded

City of Oxford.

Witenagemote held here to settle the succession to the crown.

Charter granted to the inhabitants.

The university of Oxford.

CITY OF OXFORD.

at Oxford three colleges or schools; one for the study of divinity, another for philosophy, and a third for grammar, and the names of some of his professors have been recorded, particularly those of Grimbold, a learned French monk; and Asser, a native of Wales, whom he afterwards made Bishop of Sherborne, and who, having survived him, wrote the life of his royal patron. How long the institutions of Alfred subsisted under their original form is uncertain; and though this celebrated monarch has been sometimes represented as the founder of that which is now called University College, there is no decisive evidence to connect either of his foundations with that establishment. It seems most probable that the schools at Oxford assumed a conventual form, and that the professors belonging to them were of the monastic order, whence they were peculiarly exposed to the depredations and attacks of the pagan Danes; and in the reign of Harold (1036), when the town suffered from the violence of those intruders, the students and their teachers were driven away, and their establishments suppressed. In the reign of King John the university was in such a flourishing state, that it had belonging to it 3000 students, who in consequence of some unfortunate disputes with the townsmen, forsook the place; some of them retiring to Cambridge, others to Reading, or elsewhere; but, through the interference of the papal legate, the offending parties were punished, and the students returned to Oxford. Under Edward III. a terrible feud occurred between the students and the townspeople, which originated in a quarrel between one of the former and an innkeeper, who incited his fellow-citizens to arms, and, after repeated skirmishes, being joined by 2000 countrymen, they boldly assaulted the students, killed sixty-three of them, and plundered their halls. Both the mayor of Oxford and the sheriff of the county were prosecuted on account of this disgraceful riot, and compelled to pay a heavy fine, and to take an oath to protect the interests and privileges of the university. This affray happened on St. Scholastica's-day, February 10, 1354, and in commemoration of it the mayor and sixty-two townsmen were compelled to attend at St. Mary's church annually, on that day, and, after prayers, to pay as many silver pennies as their number amounted to, at the altar, to the proctors of the university. This custom was kept up till 1825, when the claim of payment was finally relinquished. No less than seven endowed colleges were founded at Oxford in the course of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, in addition to which there were more than 200 private halls, or hostelries, for the students. The colleges of this university are:—1. *University College*, founded about 1232, by William, Archdeacon of Durham, and subsequently endowed by Bishop Skirlaw, Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, and other benefactors. 2. *Balliol College* was founded about 1262, by Sir John Balliol, the father of Balliol, made King of Scotland by Edward I. 3. *Merton College* originated from an establishment founded at Malden, in Surrey, by Walter de Merton, Lord Chancellor, in 1264, and about ten years afterwards transferred to Oxford. 4. *Exeter College* owes its foundation to Walter Stapledon, Bishop of Exeter, in 1316. 5. *Oriel College*, founded in 1337, by Adam de Brome, almoner to Edward II., derives its name from a tenement called L'Oriele, on the site of which the buildings stand. 6. *Queen's College* was founded in 1340, by Robert de Eglesfield, chaplain to Philippa, the queen of Edward III. 7. *New College* was founded in 1375, by the celebrated William of Wykeham, who was also the founder of the college or school of Winchester, in Hampshire, his native county. 8. *Lincoln College* was partly founded by Richard Fleming, Bishop of Lincoln, in 1427, and completed by Rotheram, his successor, and afterwards Archbishop of York, in 1479. 9. *All Souls College* was founded in 1437, by Henry Chichele, Archbishop of Canterbury. 10. *Magdalen College* was founded by William of Waynfleet, Bishop of Winchester, in 1456. 11. *Brazennose College* was founded in 1509, by William Smyth, Bishop of Lincoln,

Tumults here in the reign of King John and Edward III.

Fines in commemoration of affrays between the scholars and townsmen.

Periods of the foundations of the several colleges.

and Sir Richard Sutton, of Prestbury, in Cheshire; and its appellation is said to have been derived from the knocker of one of the ancient college gates having been formed of an iron ring in a nose of brass. 12. *Corpus Christi College* was founded in 1516, by Fox, Bishop of Winchester. 13. *Christ Church College* was commenced by Cardinal Wolsey, and the foundation was completed by Henry VIII., in 1532. 14. *Trinity College* was founded by Sir Thomas Pope, in 1555, on the basis of a previous institution called Durham College, which was suppressed at the Reformation. 15. *St. John's College* was founded in 1557, by Sir Thomas White, Lord Mayor of London, on the site of a Cistercian convent, dedicated to St. Bernard. 16. *Jesus College* was founded in 1571, by Dr. Hugh Price, treasurer of St. David's. 17. *Wadham College* owes its foundation to Nich. Wadham, Esq., and it was erected by his widow, in 1613, on the site of a priory of Austin Friars. 18. *Pembroke College* was founded in 1624, by Thomas Tesdale, Esq. and the Rev. Richard Wightwick, during the chancellorship of the Earl of Pembroke, from whose title it derived its appellation. 19. *Worcester College* was originally a seminary for educating the novices of St. Peter's-abbey at Gloucester, founded in 1283, by John Lord Gifford, of Brimsfield, and which, having been suppressed at the Reformation, was subsequently restored under the name of Gloucester Hall, by Sir T. White, the founder of St. John's College; and in 1714 it was established in its present form by the trustees of Sir Thomas Cookes, Bart., of Bentley Pauncefort in Worcestershire. The halls are under the same regulations with the colleges, but not being incorporated, the property belonging to them is held in trust by the university. The five halls are:—1. *Alban Hall*, which derives its origin and appellation from Robert of St. Alban's, a citizen of Oxford, who in 1230 gave it to the nuns of Littlemore, in Oxfordshire; and in 1549 it became the property of Merton College, to which it still belongs. 2. *Edmund Hall* derives its name from St. Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Henry III. It belonged formerly to Oseney-abbey, but since 1557 it has been attached to Queen's College. 3. *St. Mary Hall* was formerly the parsonage-house of the rectors of St. Mary's church, and was given to Oriel College in 1325. 4. *New Inn Hall*, originally a Bernardine convent, and afterwards occupied by the students of the civil and canon law, was given in 1392 to New College, by the founder, William of Wykeham. 5. *St. Mary Magdalen Hall* was, as a seminary, originally founded in 1480, by Bishop Waynfleet; but in 1822, the society belonging to it was transferred, under the sanction of an act of Parliament, from its former house near Magdalen College to Hereford College, which having lapsed to the Crown, was repaired and fitted up for its present inmates.

The five halls.

Among the public buildings and institutions connected with the university, are the Bodleian Library, the Radclivian Library, the Schools, the Theatre, the Ashmolean Museum, the Picture Gallery, the Clarendon Printing House, the New Printing House, the Astronomical Observatory, the Music Room, and the Physic Garden. The Bodleian Library, said to be the largest in Europe, except the Vatican Library at Rome, was founded in 1602, by Sir Thomas Bodley, on the basis of a library established in the fifteenth century by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester. It is a lofty and spacious building, comprising three principal and several smaller apartments. Among its chief benefactors were the Earl of Pembroke, Archbishop Laud, Sir Thomas Fairfax, Sir Kenelm Digby, Dr. Rawlinson, and Gough, the antiquary. The New or Radclivian Library, situated in a square formed by St. Mary's church, the Schools, and Brazennose and All Souls Colleges, was commenced in 1737 and opened in 1749, having been erected in consequence of the noble benefactions of the celebrated physician, Dr. John Radcliffe. The front of the building is adorned by a range of coupled Corinthian columns, springing from a rustic basement, and supporting an enriched entablature and balustrade, above which is a

The public buildings.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
30	Oxton.....pa	Notts	Southwell ...5	Nottingham .8	Mansfield... 9	132	718
43	Oxton	E. R York .	Bridlington .10	GreatDriffield9	New Malton 20	205	60
46	Oxton.....to	W R. York	Tadcaster ..2	Cawood 7	York 9	194	72
43	Oxton Grange .....to	E. R York .	Bridlington .10	GreatDriffield9	New Malton 19	205	....
54	Oxwich* .....pa	Glamorgan..	Swansea....13	Llanelly....15	Penrice 2	219	241
27	Oxwick .....pa	N rfolk.....	Fakenham . 3	Litcham 6	Foulsham....9	107	74

City of Oxford.

The public buildings.

cupola, and over the front entrance is a statue of the founder, by Rysbrack. The architect was James Gibbs. This library is appropriated for the reception of works on natural history and medicine. The Public Schools form a handsome quadrangle on the north side of Radcliffe-square. They owe their original foundation to Thomas, abbot of Oseney in 1427, and they were completed in 1611, through the beneficence of Sir Thomas Bodley, the Archbishops Chichele and Sheldon, and other munificent individuals. They consist of schools for divinity, anatomy, chemistry, natural and moral philosophy, law, history, languages, geometry, metaphysics, logic, music, astronomy, and rhetoric; and in these schools the professors respectively read their several lectures. The Theatre, the front of which is opposite the divinity school, was built in 1664, by Sir Christopher Wren, and is exteriorly ornamented with Corinthian columns, and a statue of Charles II. Its erection cost £12,470, the noble benefaction of Archbishop Sheldon, who likewise gave £2,000 to keep the building in repair. It is appropriated to the holding of assemblies, called *Comitia* and *Encænia*, delivering the Crewian oration, reciting prize poems and essays, conferring degrees on illustrious persons, and other public meetings. The Ashmolean Museum, which stands westward of the theatre, was founded in 1677 at the expense of the university, but furnished with natural and artificial curiosities, principally by the celebrated antiquary, Elias Ashmole. The Picture Gallery is particularly rich in portraits of distinguished personages; and near it is a gallery, in which are preserved the Arundelian marbles. The Clarendon Printing House was erected in 1712, from the design of Sir John Vanbrugh, from the profits of the sale of Lord Clarendon's "History of the Rebellion," the copyright of which was given to the university by the son of the noble author. The New Printing House, situated westward of the Observatory, is a recent erection, by Mr. Daniel Robertson, architect. The grand entrance is under an arch on the model of the Arch of Constantine at Rome: the buildings form a quadrangle, two acres and a half in extent. The Observatory stands at the northern extremity of the city, on the Woodstock-road. It was built by Dr. Radcliffe's trustees, on ground given by the Duke of Marlborough; and it comprises a library, and apartments fitted up with instruments for making astronomical observations, with a lecture-room, and a residence for the professor of astronomy. The Music Room, in Holliwell-street, was erected in 1748, at the expense of £1,263; and here, during terms, concerts take place, under the direction of stewards from different colleges. The Physic Garden or Botanic Garden, situated near Magdalen-bridge, was founded in 1632, by Henry Danvers, Earl of Danby; and attached to it is a library, which owes its origin to Dr. Sherard, fellow of St. John's College, in the early part of the last century.

Market, Wednesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, May 3, Monday after St. Giles, September 1, and Thursday before New Michaelmas, for toys and small ware.

Picturesque views.

* OXWICH, is a most delightful little village, beautifully situated in a bay of the same name, and carries on a very great trade in lime-stone; upwards of 300 vessels being loaden here in each summer. The sea-weed, called laver, is gathered on the shore here, and converted into alkali for distant markets, and samphire grows amongst the overhanging rocks. Crabs, lobsters, and oysters, are taken here in abundance. Oxwich-castle, now totally ruined, was erected by Sir Rhys-Mansel, sometime in the reign of Henry VIII.

Map	Names of Places	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Land	Population.
84	Oystermouth* .....pa	Glamorgan..	Swansea.....5	Pontrice.....9	Llanelly. ..10		211	1164
48	Ouseblike .....to	W. R. York	Selby.....7	Cawood 3	Tadcaster .. 5		189	368
16	Osleworth .....pa	Gloucester..	Wotton un E.4	Tetbury 7	Minchingham.8		106	182

* OYSTERMOUTH. Oystermouth-castle is still in tolerable preservation, and occupies the summit of an eminence, commanding a view of the noble bay of Swansea and the surrounding country. Here was anciently held the Chancery Court for the seigniory of Gower, and the Duke of Beaufort, the present lord of the seigniory, is proprietor of the castle. The interior is remarkably beautiful and interesting. On the green turf of a terrace within, the festive cloth is frequently spread by parties of pleasure during the summer. In one of the dungeons, yet entire, is shown a circular stone pillar, into which every visitor is desired to stick a pin, in conformity with an ancient custom. Many fine scenes present themselves to the tourist of the coast, but none equal to those of the beautiful bay of Caswell. Visitors and lodgers frequent this little village in the warm months of the summer, but the inhabitants generally are mariners or fishermen; the latter are occupied in dredging oysters. Here is a poor-school, supported by the impropriator of the parish.

RIVERS.

Name.	Rises.	Falls.	Name.	Rises.	Falls.
*Ock	Berkshire...	Thames.	Ouney.....	Shropshire ..	Tees.
Ochs	Devonshire .	Towbridge.	†Ouse	Yorkshire...	Humber.
Olcon	Herefordsh .	Monnow.	‡Ouse, Greater..	Northampt .	German Ocean.
Ouey	.....	Lugg.	Ouse, Little.....	Suffolk	Greater Ouse.

* OCK, a river in Berkshire, deriving its source from the vale of White Horse, near Kingston Lisle, and flowing by the side of Abingdon, unites its waters with the Thames.

† OUSE, a river in Yorkshire, which, rising at Ousegill-head, near Aldborough, unites with the Ure and Nid, and pursues a south-east course to the city of York, where it is navigable by vessels of upwards of 100 tons; turning south, it passes Selby, and again winding south-east, passes the town of Howden; after which it empties itself into the Humber at Blacktoft.

‡ OUSE, GREATER, a river rising at a spring called Ousewell, near Brackley, in Northamptonshire; from whence, running east, it enters Buckinghamshire, flowing in a devious course to Buckingham; thence winding to the north through a fertile country, pursues its way to Stony Stratford, Newport Pagnell, and Olney; soon after turning east, it enters Bedfordshire, and, after a very devious course, passes Bedford, where it becomes navigable; and touching the towns of St. Neots, Huntingdon, and St. Ives, in Huntingdonshire, flows past Ely in Cambridgeshire; and crossing the north-western part of Norfolk, empties itself into the German Ocean at Lynn Regis.

P.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
23	Packington.....pa	Derby & Leicester	Ashby 2	Mt.Bosworth 9	Burton on T.10	114	730
35	Packington .....to	Stafford	Tamworth...3	Lichfield ... 4	13	119	44
39	Packington, Great ..pa	Warwick...	Coleshill ... 5	Coventry 8	Birmingham 12	99	334
39	Packington, Little . pa	Warwick ..	 4	 9	11	100	160
39	Packwood..ham & cha	Warwick...	Henley in Ar. 5	Warwick...10	11	100	319
5	Padbury .....pa	Bucks	Buckingham .3	Winslow 4	Aylesbury ..13	53	708
25	Paddington* .....pa	Middlesex ..	Hampstead..4	Tyburn Gate 1	Hammersmit. 5	4	7476
21	Paddl·sworth .....cha	Kent	Folkestone ..4	Hythe.. 4	Canterbury .12	68	.. .
10	Padfield .....to	Derby.....	Chapel le F. 11	Sheffield....24	Hayfield 6	176	1102
22	Padiham† ....to & cha	Lancaster...	Burnley 4	Caine 9	Blackburn . 10	115	3529
21	Padlesworth.....pa	Kent	Rochester ...5	Maidstone ...5	Gravesend ..10	31	54
10	Padley Nether ..... to	Derby	StonyMiddlet 3	Tideswell .. .7	Sheffield.....9	160	39
10	Padley Over .....ham	Derby	 4	 8	 8	161	....
44	Padside .....to	W. R. York	Knaresboro' 14	Skipton 13	Ripley 9	215	239
8	Padstow‡ ....m t & pa	Cornwall ...	Wadebridge .8	ColumbMajor8	Bodmin 14	247	1822
4	Padworth .....pa	Berks	Reading 9	Newbury...11	Kingsclere...8	48	234
38	Pagham.....pa	Sussex.....	Chichester...5	Bognor 4	Arundel....12	67	956
14	Paglesham .....pa	Essex	Rochford 4	Southend 7	Burnham 3	41	450
27	Pagrave .....ham	Norfolk	Swaffham ..3	Litcham... 6	E. Dereham.11	96	....
39	Pailton . .....ham	Warwick...	Rugby 5	Lutterworth 5	Coventry ...9	88	607
11	Paington§ .....pa	Devon	Totness 6	Torquay.....3	Dartmouth 8	196	1960

Antiquity of the place.

* PADDINGTON, a suburban village, situated westward of Mary-le-bone, from which it is separated by the Edgware-road. The manor of Paddington anciently belonged to the monastery of St. Peter, Westminster; and on the suppression of that convent, it was given to the then newly-founded bishopric of Westminster, after the dissolution of which this manor was transferred to the see of London. The village is now connected with the metropolis, and is subject to the jurisdiction of its stipendiary magistracy, and under the superintendence of the New Police, established by act of Parliament in 1829. There is a customary market for provisions, held on Fridays.

† PADIHAM, advantageously situated on the elevated bank of the Calder, and carries on a considerable cotton manufacture. Coal and stone abound in the vicinity, which is benefited by the Leeds and Liverpool canal.

Fairs, May 8, September 26, for coopers' and other wooden ware.

Beautiful lake scenery.

‡ PADSTOW. There are few places in England more calculated to interest the admirer of nature than Padstow and its neighbourhood. The town is embosomed in a richly-cultivated vale, beautifully sheltered on the north and west by the high grounds of Place, and on the east it opens on the expansive harbour, which receives the waters of the Camel, and being apparently enclosed by a bold range of hills, possesses the attractions of lake scenery. In the immediate vicinity, the stupendous cliffs of black granite, marked by geological strata peculiar to this part of England, have long been an object of scientific curiosity. Padstow is the only secure harbour between the Land's End and Hartland's Point, a distance of twenty-four leagues, although ships have been frequently wrecked in attempting to enter. The character of the whole coast is marked by rocky cliffs, broken at intervals by sandy beaches, which are rendered equally fatal by the ground sea from the Atlantic Ocean.

§ PAINGTON. A considerable trade in the exportation of cider is carried on here. Paington possesses an endowed school for the education of twenty children, and some bequests for apprenticing poor children.

Fair, Whit-Tuesday.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
58	Pain's Castle* vil	Radnor.....	Hay.....5	Talgarth 9	Builth.....10	159	4236
45	Painley.....ham	W. R. York	Gisburn 0	Settle 11	Colne 8	216	....
11	Painsford .....cha	Devon	Totness 3	Dartmouth ..5	Kingsbridge 10	199	....
15	Painswick†...m t & pa	Gloucester..	Stroud 4	Gloucester...7	Cheltenham 12	106	4099
43	Painsthorpe.....ham	E. R. York .	Pocklington .6	New Malton 10	York 16	215	....
36	Pakefield.....pa	Suffolk	Lowestoft ...3	Beccles.....8	Southwold..10	111	472
38	Pakenham..... pa	Suffolk	Bury St. Edm.5	Ixworth.....2	Stow Market 10	76	979
30	Palethorpe ...to & cha	Notts	Ollerton 3	Tuxford.....6	East Retford 8	140	....
4	Paley Street .....ham	Berks	Maidenhead .4	Windsor.....7	Reading 11	29	....
36	Palgrave .....pa	Suffolk	Diss 2	Eye 4	Kenninghall .8	93	760
25	Pallenswick .....ham	Middlesex ..	Fulham 1	Richmond ...6	Kingston 7	4	....
27	Palling .....pa	Norfolk.....	N. Walsham 11	Yarmouth ..15	Norwich ...18	126	343
12	Pallington .....ham	Dorset.....	Dorchester ..7	Blandford...13	Wareham ...9	166	....
25	Palmer's Green ...ham	Middlesex ..	Edmonton...2	Enfield 4	Southgate ...1	8	....
10	Palterton.....ham	Derby	Mansfield....6	Bolsover. ...2	Chesterfield..8	144	....
16	Pamber .....cha	Hants	Basingstoke..5	Kingsclere ..6	Newbury ..10	50	473
15	Pamington .....ti	Gloucester..	Tewkesbury .3	Cheltenham .8	Gloucester .14	104	122
12	Pamp Hill.....ham	Dorset	Wimborne...0	Blandford ...9	Poole 6	100	....
6	Pampisford.....pa	Cambridge .	Linton 4	Cambridge...9	Royston 12	48	298
34	Panborough.....ham	Somerset....	Wells 6	Glastonbury .6	Axbridge....7	126	....
25	Pancras‡.....pa	Middlesex ..	Highgate 3	Hampstead ..3	Tottenham...6	1	103648

* PAIN'S CASTLE, a well-built village, formerly a market-town. The castle, from which it takes its name, is believed to have been erected by Paganus or Paine, a Norman baron; it is now an inconsiderable seat.

Fairs, May 12, September 22, and December 15.

† PAINSWICK, a small market-town, irregularly built on the southern acclivity of Sponebed-Hill, and chiefly inhabited by persons employed in the clothing trade. The streets are neither lighted nor paved, and the water is supplied by wells. There are large quarries of free-stone in the vicinity. During the troubles in the reign of Edward VI., a gallows was erected on Shipscombe-green, and an acre of land assigned to its tithing-man to act as executioner, still called Hangman's-land. On the summit of Sponebed-hill is an ancient fortification, doubly entrenched, including about three acres, which is as nearly square as the nature of the ground would permit; its situation is extremely good, its height commanding all the adjacent stations. Ancient fortification.

Market, Tuesday.—*Fairs*, Whit-Tuesday and September 19, for horned cattle and sheep.

‡ PANCRAS, comprises a considerable portion of the northern suburb of the metropolis, and some detached villages. The village of Pancras, in the middle of the last century, consisted of a few irregular buildings in the vicinity of the ancient parish church, extending towards the southern border of the parish, where the Foundling Hospital was soon after erected. At present, besides the metropolitan district, Pancras comprehends Somers Town, Camden Town, Kentish Town, several streets and detached edifices on the east side of the Regent's-park, and parts of Highgate, Battle-bridge, and Pentonville. The old church of St. Pancras is now a chapel of ease, and is remarkable, as probably occupying the site of one of the earliest Christian churches founded in Britain. The present building, though ancient, has been often altered and repaired, so that few traces of its original architecture are remaining. In the adjacent cemetery are interred several celebrated foreigners and other persons of distinguished eminence, including the learned non-juror, Jeremy Collier, who died in 1726; John Walker, author of a popular Pronouncing Dictionary, 1807; the highly-talented but unfortunate Mary Wolstonecraft Godwin. The present parish church, which stands on the east side of Euston-square, was erected in 1819-1822, by Mr. W. Inwood, architect, at the expense of £76,600. It is a spacious and most elaborate structure, with a noble portico of six Ionic columns, copied from the Erectheum at Athens, and two lateral porticos of Caryatides, with a lofty tower, in imitation of the Temple of the Winds, at Athens. Old church of St. Pancras.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
11	Pancras Week ....cha	Devon	Holsworthy..4	Stratton 5	Torrington..15	218	526
4	Pangborne .....pa	Berks	Reading 6	Henley 9	Wallingford 10	44	692
38	Pangdean.....ham	Sussex.....	Brighton.....5	Lewes.....8	Shoreham....7	46	....
45	Pannall .....pa	W. R. York.	Wetherby ...7	Ripley 5	Leeds 12	202	1261
26	Panteague.....pa	Monmouth ..	Usk 4	Pontypool ...3	Caerleon.....7	148	1584
14	Pantfield .. ..pa	Essex	Braintree 2	Dunmow 8	Thaxted.....8	42	316
24	Panton .....pa	Lincoln	Wragby 3	Horncastle ..9	Mt. Rasen ...9	146	93
27	Panxworth .. ..pa	Norfolk.....	Acle 4	Norwich ...10	Yarmouth ..14	118	480
9	Papcastle .....to	Cumberland	Cockermouth 1	Maryport 6	Workington 8	307	461
29	Paperhaugh .....to	Northumb ..	Alnwick....11	Rothbury....3	Weldon 3	301	79
30	Paplewick*.....pa	Notts	Nottingham . 8	Mansfield....6	Southwell ..10	132	518
6	Papworth, Saint Agnes .....pa	Cambridge & Hunts..	Caxton.....5	St. Ives 8	Cambridge..14	56	106
6	Papworth Everard . pa	Cambridge..	 3	 6	14	54	107
11	Paracombe .. ..pa	Devon	Barnstaple..11	CombeMartin 5	SouthMolton14	192	409
22	Parbold .....to	Lancaster...	Wigan 8	Liverpool ..19	Preston 15	208	382
54	Parc .....ham	Glamorgan..	Cardiff 6	Caerphilly...4	Llantrissant .4	166	123
9	Pardsey .....ham	Cumberland	Cockermouth 5	Workington .7	Whitehaven 10	306	....
36	Parham .....pa	Suffolk	Wickham M. 3	Framlingham 3	Saxmundham 6	90	502
38	Parham .....pa	Sussex.....	Arundel 6	Worthing ...9	Petworth...11	60	46
34	Park Corner .....ham	Somerset ...	Bath 4	Frome.....9	Wells 19	107	....
35	Park End.....to	Stafford.....	Newcastle...4	Congleton ..10	Sandbach....9	153	94
7	Parkgate† .....to	Chester	Chester.....12	Liverpool ..10	Great Neston 1	195	....
11	Parkham .. ..pa	Devon..	Bideford 7	Hartland 8	Torrington...8	202	923
17	Parkhold .....to	Hereford....	Ledbury.....2	Dymock 3	GreatMalvern8	118	57
40	Park Lands ..... dis	Westmorlnd	Kendal.....2	Sedbergh 8	Milnthorpe . 8	262	....
16	Parley .....ti	Hants	Christchurch 0	Ringwood ..9	Lymington..11	100	....
30	Park Leys ...ex pa dis	Notts.....	Mansfield ...7	Nottingham..9	Ollerton 9	133	16
12	Parkston.....ti	Dorset	Pool 1	Wimborne...6	Christchurch10	106	609
18	Park Street.....ward	Herts.... ..	St. Albans...3	Hatfield .. .7	Watford.....6	18	....
12	Parley, West.....pa	Dorset.....	Wimborne...7	Poole.....8	Ringwood ...8	96	235
45	Parlington.....to	W. R. York.	Tadcaster ...7	Leeds 10	Pontefract..10	187	207
7	Parme.....to	Chester.....	Chester 22	Middlewich .3	Sandbach....3	163	27
14	Parndon, Great.....pa	Essex	Harlow.....4	Hoddesdon ..4	Epping 6	27	296
14	Parndon, Little.....pa	Essex	 2	 5	 7	27	90
22	Parr .....to	Lancaster...	Newton 4	St. Helens ...2	Wigan 8	190	1942
9	Parsonby .....man	Cumberland	Cockermouth 7	Allonby 6	Ireby.....6	310	....
6	Parson Drove .ham & ..... cha	Cambridge..	Wisbeach ...6	Peterboro'..15	March.....10	98	742
25	Parson's Green....ham	Middlesex ..	Fulham 1	Hammersmith2	Kingston 7	4	...
7	Partington.....to	Chester	Knutsford ..10	Manchester ..9	Altrincham..4	183	466
24	Partney‡.....pa	Lincoln	Spilsby.....2	Alford.....5	Burgh 7	133	389
9	Parton .....to	Cumberland	Whitehaven .2	Egremont....7	Workington .7	296	559
9	Parton .....ham	Cumberland	Carlisle 9	Wigton.....3	Penrith.....21	306	104
10	Parwick .....pa	Derby	Ashborne....6	Winster 6	Wirksworth .7	145	544
11	Pasford.....ham	Devon	Sidmouth....4	Exmouth....6	Exeter.....12	162	....
28	Passenham .....pa	Northamp ..	StonyStratfo. 1	Towcester ...9	Northampt. 13	52	828
27	Paston ..... pa	Norfolk.....	N. Walsham.4	Cromer.....9	Norwich ...18	129	286
28	Paston .....pa	Northamp ..	Peterborough 5	Mt. Deeping .6	Crowland....7	85	836
29	Paston .....to	Northumb ..	Wooler.....9	Coldstream . 6	Berwick....16	329	207
38	Patcham .....pa	Sussex.....	Brighton.....4	Lewes.....8	Horsham ...18	47	489
38	Patching .....pa	Sussex.....	Arundel 5	Worthing....5	18	54	149
15	Patchway.....ti	Gloucester..	Bristol 6	Chip.Sodbury6	Wickwar... 8	114	550
45	Pately Bridge§ ..m t ..... & cha	W. R. York.	Ripon 11	Ripley 9	Kettlewell .14	212	....

* PAPLEWICK. In this vicinity is a curious hollow rock in the side of a hill, called Robin Hood's Stable, and containing several passages and doorways, cut in the Gothic style, out of the solid rock. Paplewick Hall is an elegant stone edifice, beautifully situated, and commanding very extensive prospects.

Fashionable bathing-place.

† PARKGATE, or the New Quay, has, of late years, become a convenient and fashionable bathing-place, and was once celebrated as the station for some of the packets for Ireland, but at present is much neglected, vessels of burden being prevented from approaching the quay by a large sand-bank, which greatly impedes the navigation of the Dee, across which there is a commodious ferry to Flint. The houses are chiefly disposed in one long range on the Banks of the Dee, and are mostly neat modern buildings of brick. The inhabitants derive their principal support from the expenditure of the many visitors that reside here in the bathing season.

‡ PARTNEY. *Fairs*, Aug. 1, 25, Sept. 18, 19, Oct. 18, 19, for cattle and clothing of all sorts.

§ PATELEY BRIDGE, a small market-town, situated on the northern

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population.
27	Patesley .....pa	Norfolk.....	Fakenham ...4	Litcham 4	Foulsham....9		105	86
18	Patmer .....ham	Herts.....	Tring.....3	Berkhampst. 5	Ivinghoe.....2		31	....
41	Patney.....pa	Wilts	Devises.....5	Marlborough12	Amesbury ..14		86	144
21	Patrick's Bourne....pa	Kent	Canterbury ..4	Sandwich ..10	Dover 13		59	280
46	Patrington*...m t & pa	E. R York .	Hedon.....9	Hull 8	Beverley....26		192	1298
48	Patrishow.....pa	Brecon	Abergavenny 8	Crickhowel ..7	Hereford ...20		154	73
21	Pattenden .....ham	Kent	Goudhurst...1	Maidstone ..11	Tunbridge ..10		45	....
40	Patterdale....to & cha	Westmorlnd	Ambleside...3	Penrith. . 12	Keswick ...12		284	310
35	Patteshull.....pa	Stafford.....	Shiffnall.....5	Wolverhamp.8	Bridgenorth..8		129	132
14	Patteswick.....pa	Essex	Coggeshall.. 3	Braintree....4	Halstead 5		44	341
33	Pattingham† .....pa	Salop & Stafford ..	Wolverhamp.6	Bridgenorth..8	Brewood 8		127	817
28	Pattishall .....pa	Northamp ..	Towcester ...4	Northampton 8	Daventry 9		64	742
40	Patton .....to	Westmorlnd	Kendal.....4	Ambleside..14	Shap 11		266	71
46	Paul .....pa & to	E. R. York .	Hull 7	Hedon.....2	Patrington..10		181	739
8	Paul, Saint.....pa	Cornwall ...	Penzance....3	St. Ives 10	Truro 34		284	4191
28	Paulers Pury.....pa	Northamp ..	Towcester . 3	Stony Stratf. 7	Buckingham .9		59	1092
34	Paulton .....pa	Somerset....	Bath 10	Wells 10	Frome.....10		113	1784
15	Pauntley .....pa	Gloucester..	Newent 3	Tewkesbury 11	Ledbury.....8		116	263
3	Pavenham.....pa	Bedford	Bedford 6	Harrold 3	Olney 8		56	543
34	Pawlet.....pa	Somerset....	Bridgewater .4	Bristol 25	Glastonbury 15		143	577
42	Paxford .....dis	Worcester ..	Moreton in M 4	Shipston.....6	Evesham ...11		85	168
19	Paxton, Great.....pa	Hunts	St. Neots 3	Huntingdon..6	Kimbolton...8		57	267
19	Paxton, Little.....pa	Hunts	 2	 7	 8		35	310
11	Pay Hembury .....pa	Devon	Honiton 6	Exeter 13	Callompton..4		154	542
45	Paythorne .....to	W. R York.	Settle 9	Clitheroe ...10	Skipton 12		227	187
16	Peak .....ti	Hants	Petersfield...8	Bis. Waltham 8	West Meon ..3		60	....
24	Peakhill .....ham	Lincoln	Crowland ...5	Spalding 5	Holbeach ...9		95	....
10	Peak Forest‡ .ex pa lib	Derby	Tideswell ...4	Sheffield....16	Chesterfield.20		164	573
29	Peales..... to	Northumb ..	Rothbury....7	Alnwick....18	Wooler.....17		311	57
34	Peasemarsh.....ham	Somerset....	Ilminster 2	Taunton . ..13	Crewkherne .7		128	....
38	Peasemarsh .....pa	Sussex.....	Rye 3	Tenterden ...6	Cranbrook ..10		60	920
4	Peasemore .....pa	Berks.....	East Isley ..4	Newbury....7	Wantage ...9		58	298
36	Peasenhall .....pa	Suffolk	Yoxford 3	Framlingham 7	Halesworth..7		94	773
23	Peatling Magna.....pa	Leicester ...	Lutterworth .7	Leicester .. .8	Mt. Harboro' 10		92	267

bank of the river Nidd, and consisting principally of one long and tolerably well-built street. On the opposite side of the river are several lead-mines from which this town derives considerable wealth. A new church, in the English style of architecture, was completed in 1827, under the authority of the parliamentary commissioners, which contains 800 sittings, upwards of 400 being free. PATELEY BRIDGE.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, Easter and Whitsun-Eve, May 11, September 17, if on a Saturday, if not, on the first Saturday after, Monday after October 10, and Christmas-Eve, for cattle, wool, cloth, &c.

* PATRINGTON, an ancient market-town, situated on a branch of the Humber, where a creek forms a kind of haven for small craft, which convey corn to Hull and London, and import lime and coal from the West Riding. The church is a handsome and spacious edifice, with a lofty spire, serving as a sea-mark to the entrance of the Humber; from the churchyard are delightful views of that river and the opposite coast of Lincolnshire. Handsome church.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, March 28, July 18, December 6, for woollen cloths, copper, tin-ware, and toys.

† PATTINGHAM. In 1700, a very valuable gold torques was found here, four feet long, twisted towards the centre, and perfectly elastic, its weight was three pounds two ounces, and, independent of its curiosity, was estimated at the value of £152.

‡ PEAK FOREST. Here are numerous lime-stone quarries, which occupy an extent of nearly a mile and a half in length, and between 200 and 300 yards in breadth. Numerous workmen are constantly employed in boring the rocks, and shattering them into pieces with gunpowder. From the quarries a railway extends to Chapel-in-le-Frith, where an inclined plane has been formed on the side of a mountain, to convey the lime-stone to the Manchester canal. The velocity with which the loaded carts descend is managed with the nicest precision. Numerous lime-stone quarries.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
23	Peatling Parva..... pa	Leicester ...	Lutterworth .5	Leicester ...10	Mt. Harboro'10	93	174
33	Peaton .....dis	Salop	Ludlow 8	Church Stret. 9	MuchWenl 12	144	212
14	Pebmarsh .....pa	Essex	Halstead 4	Sudbury 5	Colchester..11	50	661
15	Pebworth ....pa	Gloucester .	Campden 5	Strat.onAvon 8	Evesham 8	95	578
7	Peckforton.....to	Chester	Tarporley ...5	Malpas 8	Chester.....12	175	331
37	Peckham* .....ham	Surrey.....	Croydon 8	Greenwich...3	Eltham 6	3	....
21	Peckham, East .....pa	Kent	Tunbridge ...8	Maidstone ...7	Dartford....18	31	2019
21	Peckham, West† ...pa	Kent	 6	 8	18	31	536
23	Peckleton .. .. pa	Leicester ...	Hinckley 6	Leicester 9	Mt.Bosworth 5	105	294
42	Pedmore ..... pa	Worcester ..	Hagley 1	Stourbridge..2	Birmingham 13	124	394
17	Pedwardine.....to	Hereford....	Knighton 6	Presteign ...6	BramptonBr. 2	150	123
7	Peele.....ham	Chester	Chester.....7	Frodsham ...6	Northwich 12	182	39
22	Peele .....cha	Lancaster...	Great Bolton.4	Manchester..9	Wigan 10	192	....
34	Peglinch .....ham	Somerset....	Bath 5	Frome.....8	Wells..... 15	111	....
29	Pegsworth.. .....to	Northumb ..	Morpeth.....2	Gateshead ..17	Alnwick ...18	291	189
21	Pegwell .....ham	Kent	Ramsgate ...1	Sandwich....8	Canterbury .15	74	....
13	Pelawe .....dis	Durham	Chester le St. 0	Gateshead ...9	Durham 6	264	....
14	Peldon.... .....pa	Essex	Colchester...6	Coggeshall..11	Maldon... 12	49	434
18	Pelham Brent .....pa	Herts.....	Buntingford..5	Royston 9	BishopsStortf.8	33	271
18	Pelham Furneux ...pa	Herts.....	 5	10	 7	31	619
18	Pelham Stocking....pa	Herts.....	 6	11	 7	32	156
35	Pelsall .....to & cha	Stafford.....	Walsall 3	Wolverhamp. 8	Lichfield.....8	118	721
13	Pelton.....to	Durham	Durham 8	Chester le St. 2	Gateshead ...8	266	550
8	Pelynt‡ .....pa	Cornwall ...	West Looe ..4	Liskeard.....8	Fowey 6	229	804
22	Pemberton....to & cha	Lancaster ..	Wigan 3	Preston.....16	Newton 7	203	4276
17	Pembridge§ .....pa	Hereford....	Leominster ..7	Presteign 7	Weobley 5	148	1266
57	Pembroke‖ .....co	....	.....	.....	.....	. ..	81424

Asylum for decayed victuallers.

* PECKHAM consists principally of a long street, extending from east to west, and contains many large and handsome houses, several of which are occupied as boarding-schools, the situation being selected on account of the alleged salubrity of the air and purity of the water, as well as its vicinity to the metropolis. Near it extends a branch of the Surrey canal; and at a short distance from the basin connected with it formerly stood a house, where it is said Charles II. was accustomed to visit his mistress, Nell Gwynn. In the High-street is a house which was once the property of the Duke of York, afterwards James II. Between this village and the Deptford-road are some modern buildings, called Peckham New Town, where an asylum for decayed victuallers was founded in 1827, under the patronage of the Duke of Sussex. The buildings occupy three sides of a quadrangle, the area of which is tastefully laid out and planted; and the central portion of the edifice, comprising the committee-room and various offices, is ornamented with a handsome Ionic portico, and surmounted with a tambour of corresponding architecture, terminating in a cupola.

† PECKHAM, WEST, or LITTLE. *Fair*, Whit-Tuesday.

‡ PELYNT, or Plint. At Trelawney, in this parish, are the remains of a castellated mansion, erected in the fifteenth century, by Lord Bonville.
Fair, June 24, for cattle, &c.

Manufacture of woollen cloth.

§ PEMBRIDGE is situated near the river Arrow, and formerly had a market, which has long been discontinued. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of woollen cloth. Courts leet and baron are held here, in which a bailiff is annually appointed to govern the town.
Fairs, May 12 and November 22, for horned cattle.

Soil.

‖ PEMBROKE. One of the six counties into which South Wales is divided. It is bounded by the sea upon the north, west, south, and on the east by the shires of Cardigan and Carmarthen. The surface in general may be termed hilly, few mountains varying the landscape. The only chain belonging exclusively to Pembrokeshire is the Prescelly range in the north-eastern district; the loftiest points of which are Moel-Eryr, and Cwm-Cerwyn, the latter being the most elevated land in the country. Frenny-Fawr is also a very conspicuous object, and relieves the monoton-

PEMBROKE CASTLE.

PEMBROKESHIRE.

The birth place of Henry the Seventh

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
57	Pembroke* .. ..m t	Pembroke...	Haverford W 10	Narberth...13	Tenby.....9	264	6511
21	Pembury.....pa	Kent	Tunbridge ...3	Tunbridge W. 4	Maidstone ..11	33	1070
57	Penaley.....pa	Pembroke...	Tenby.....2	Pembroke .. 9	Narberth . 14	246	332
26	Penalth .....pa	Monmouth ..	Monmouth...2	Chepstow . 12	Abergavenny 16	131	549
55	Pen-Aran .....to	Merioneth ..	Bala 8	Dolgelly....10	Dinas y Mow. 8	212	....

ous character of the generally level surface by its perpetual visibility. In the vicinity of Rhôs great masses of detached rock lie scattered over the surface, and at a little distance present a castellated form resembling continuous piles of ruined buildings. In some places is found a stiff, strong, ruby-coloured loam resting upon a bed of red sand-stone of the old formation. In other regions is a dark grey loam, reclining upon slate-stone; spongy peat is met with upon a bottom of clay, and the south and south-western districts consist of a rich and fertile loam, of great depth, resting upon limestone-rock of secondary formation. From the level nature of the surface it cannot be expected that this county will be found as well watered as others in the principality, yet it does possess some rivers of commercial and agricultural importance. In the upland districts herds of young black cattle are grazed in the summer and brought into a better pasture subsequently, whence they are disposed of to the dealers. They are of a jet black colour, long-horned, and much admired. Wheat is grown in the western district, chiefly in the limestone country, and barley, rye, oats, turnips, &c. in every part. Butter and cheese also are made extensively for the English market. Limestone is raised along the western border, and coal, of the non-flaming, or stone kind, is found in the south; it is, however, quite inferior to the same species raised in the adjacent counties. Lead-ore, of an excellent quality, has been raised at Llanvyrnach, on the borders of Carmarthenshire; but, either from its inland situation, or depression in the price of that metal, the mines have not been worked without interruptions. There are but few manufactures, and those on a limited scale, conducted here. Cotton factories have been established at Haverford-West. Tin-plate on the banks of the Teifi. Lead-ore raised and exported, and a small quantity of ironstone. The coal being of an inferior quality, is consumed at home; it is usually mixed with lime, and rolled into large balls, and this singular compost constitutes the fuel in general use through the county. The coast of Pembroke is very extensive, and although the rocky part in the vicinity of St. David's Head is shunned by mariners, and the Bay of St. Bride's is proverbially perilous, yet the harbours of Newport, Fishguard, Tenby, and others, are secure and sheltered, and the haven of Milford one of the most secure and capacious asylums for shipping in all Europe. Through the medium of this last named harbour, and the several creeks and navigable rivers which issue from and fall into it, a brisk trade is established, consisting in the supply of the interior of the county with manufactured goods, and the export of agricultural produce. The fisheries on the extensive coast of this county form a considerable accession to the comforts, and a principal mode of employment to a large portion of the inhabitants. The famous Roman road to St. David's enters this county close to Llanddewifelfry, and passes Haverford-West and Roch-castle, adjacent to the present turnpike-road from Carmarthen, which it frequently intersects. The churches may also be deservedly placed amongst the ancient memorials of the county, although less interesting than the splendid castles scattered over the surface, nineteen of which appear to have been the palaces of princes, or strong holds of barons. The county returns one member to Parliament, and the borough of Pembroke another.

County of Pembroke.

Soil.

Manufactures.

Sea coast.

Roman road

* PEMBROKE, a borough and market-town. It stands upon the margin of a creek in Milford Haven, called Down Pool, navigable up to the town by vessels of 200 tons burden. The town consists chiefly of one

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
51	Penarth.....pa	Glamorgan..	Cardiff 10	Cowbridge...6	Llantrissant 10	170	68
54	Penarth*.....pa	Glamorgan..	Swansea....10	Cas.Llwchwr 7	Llanelly....12	216	384
52	Penbedw.....to	Denbigh	Mold.....6	Caerwys.....4	Denbigh 8	209	.....
49	Penboyr.....pa	Carmarthen.	Newc. in E. .5	Carmarthen.11	Lampeter...18	227	1444
49	Penbre.....pa	Carmarthen.	Kidwelly....5	Llanelly 5	Carmarthen.13	222	2645
51	Penbryn.....pa	Cardigan....	Cardigan 9	Aberaeron ..13	Newc.Emlyn 8	230	1733
48	Penbault ... .ham	Brecon	Builth..... 8	Brecknock..15	Llandovery .15	181	614
49	Pencader .. ..ham	Carmarthen.	Carmarthen.12	Llandyssil ...4	New.Emlyn 12	223	.....
49	Pencarreg†..... pa	Carmarthen.	Lampeter....4	Carmarthen.18	15	213	1179
48	Pencelli .....ham	Brecon	Brecon 6	Crickhowel ..9	Talgarth.....9	166	378
54	Pencoed.....ham	Glamorgan ..	Bridgend 3	Cowbridge...5	Llantrissant..8	181	401
56	Pencoed .. ..to	Montgomery	Newtown ...7	Llanidloes ..10	Llanfair 8	182	.....
17	Pencombe.....pa	Hereford....	Bromyard ...4	Leominster ..9	Hereford ...12	129	822
17	Pencoyd .. ..pa	Hereford....	Ross 7	Monmouth..10	 9	127	183
48	Pendenen .....pa	Brecon	MerthyrTyd. 8	Neath.....16	Brecon 16	179	1386
51	Pendeulwyn.....pa	Glamorgan..	Cowbridge...5	Llantrissant .4	Llandaff.....7	169	401
22	Pendlebury .. ..to	Lancaster...	Manchester..5	Bolton 6	Leigh 8	188	1556
22	Pendleton .....to	Lancaster...	Clitheroe 3	Burnley 8	Blackburn...9	219	1206
22	Pendleton ....to & cha	Lancaster...	Manchester ..3	Bolton 8	Leigh 10	186	8436
42	Pendock .....pa	Worcester ..	Upton on Sev.5	Gloucester .11	Tewkesbury .6	109	302
34	Pendomer .....pa	Somerset ...	Yeovil 5	Crewkerne ..6	Beaminster ..7	128	98
49	Pendyn .....pa	Carmarthen.	Llangharne ..5	Narberth...10	Tenby.....13	235	183
56	Penegoes..... ..pa	Montgomery	Machynlleth .4	Dinas-y-M. 11	Llanidloes ..16	204	826
35	Penford .....ham	Stafford	Wolverhamp.4	Bridgenorth 12	Brewood 6	126	278
37	Penge .....ham	Surrey.....	Streatham ...3	Croydon 4	Greenwich ..5	7	229
26	Penhow‡.....pa	Monmouth ..	Caerleon 6	Chepstow ...8	Newport 8	143	236

CITY OF PEMBROKE.

long avenue, and is adorned with three churches, St. Mary's, St. Michael's, and St. Nicholas, the last of which is in the suburbs; besides a town-hall, free-school, dissenters' chapels, and respectable inns. The municipal government consist of a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors. In conjunction with Tenby and Wiston, it sends one representative to Parliament. The chief importance of this improving place is attributable to its proximity to Pembroke Dock, or Pater, where some of the largest ships in the navy have been built, and where 500 artificers find constant occupation. A spacious fort has been lately erected adjacent to the dock, a large market-place enclosed. The trade both with Ireland and North America is prosperous and increasing daily, and there is a brisk coasting-trade with South Wales, and the ports along the Bristol Channel. Petty sessions are holden here, but no assizes. The castle of Pembroke, one of the most splendid remnants of military achitecture in Great Britain, stands upon a rock at the west end of the town; underneath it is a singular cavern, called, from its remarkable echo, the Wogan. The first castle being destroyed by fire, was rebuilt by Owen, son of Cadwgan ap Bleddyn, prince of Powys, and is remarkable for being the birthplace of Henry VII. of England, as well as for the spirited resistance made by the garrison who held the castle for the unfortunate Charles I.

Remains of Pembreke Castle.

Market, Wednesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, May 14; Trinity Monday; St. Peter's Day O. S.; and September 25.

* PENARTH, or Pennarth. The old church, and a town adjoining it, have been long since abandoned, from the great drifting of sand, whereby a large surface has been buried. The castle of Penarth, formerly a magnificent pile, upon the banks of Penarth Pill, is now encompassed by sand-hills, and the sea approaches within 200 yards of its walls. Below the castle is a group of conical rocks, called the Three Cliffs, in the centre of which is a natural archway, in their passage through which, the wind and tide, in rough weather, occasion a tremendous noise, resembling the blast of a great furnace-bellows. In the same cliffs is a curious cavern, called Bacon's Hole, not approachable, however, without danger from the land side.

† PENCARREG. *Fair*, October 11.

‡ PENHOW. Near the church are some remains of Penhow Castle,

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
38	Penhurst.....pa	Sussex.....	Battle.....4	Lewes.....18	Hastings ...11	54	102
55	Peniarth.....to	Merioneth...	Towyn 3	Llanegryn ...1	Barmouth ...8	220	263
56	Peniarth.....to	Montgomery	Welshpool...7	Meifod 2	Llanfyllin .. 4	183	....
22	Penketh .....to	Lancaster...	Warrington .3	Prescot.....7	Newton 6	187	524
35	Penkhull .....to	Stafford. ...	Newc. un L. 1	Stone 8	Drayton 15	148	5876
35	Penkridge* .....m t	Stafford	Stafford 6	Wolverham.10	Lichfield ...14	129	2991
53	Penley .....pa	Flint	Ellesmere ...5	Whitchurch 8	Wem 9	168	517
50	Penllech .....pa	Carnarvon ..	Pwllheli ...12	Nevin.....7	BardseyIsla.12	256	268
54	Penllynn .....pa	Glamorgan..	Cowbridge ..2	Bridgend 5	Llantrissant .8	175	349
50	Penmachno† .....pa	Carnarvon ..	Llanrwst 8	Bala 15	Harlech 20	209	984
50	Penmaen‡ .....ham	Carnarvon ..	Conway 7	Llanfair-Fec. 2	Bangor 8	243	....
54	Penmaen .. .. pa	Glamorgan ..	Penrice.....3	Swansea....10	Cas.Llwchwr7	216	137
55	Penmaen ..... to	Merioneth...	Bala 1	Llanfawr 1	Corwen 12	203	590

consisting of a small square embattled tower, with a few dilapidated walls. This castle, a portion of which has been converted into a farm-house, was one of six which formerly encompassed the forest of Wentwood; its situation is extremely wild and romantic. PENHOW.

* PENKRIDGE, a market-town, situated on the river Penk, from which it derives its name, and over which it has a stone bridge. The town is of very great antiquity, and is supposed to have been the Pennocrucium of the Romans. The Littleton Arms is an excellent posting-house, being on the high road from Wolverhampton to Stafford. The petty sessions for the east and west divisions of this hundred are holden here.

Market, Tuesday, now disused.—*Fairs*, April 30, for cattle; and first Monday in September, for saddle horses and colts.

† PENMACHNO, a village, situated, as the name implies, at the head of the Machno river, and in an elevated mountainous district. In the vicinity are situated two slate quarries, called Rhiw Back and Rhiw Vychno, containing metal of the best quality. The slates manufactured here, are exported from Festiniog on one side, and Trefrhiw Quay on the other. Some flannel is manufactured in the parish. Slate quarries.

Fairs, April 17; August 16; and September 21.

‡ PENMAEN is situated upon the sea coast, at the foot of Penmaen-Mawr, a remarkable mountain, forming the north-eastern termination of the Carnarvonshire chain, and attaining an elevation of 1540 feet above the level of the sea. Formerly this immense promontory afforded only a narrow zig-zag path along the shelf upon its side, for the terrified traveller to pass. In 1772, application was made to parliament, and liberal assistance granted for improving and securing this part of the road to Holyhead. Dublin bore a distinguished part in further aid by joining in a voluntary subscription; and under the judicious superintendance of John Sylvester, civil engineer, who undertook to accomplish what had been deemed impracticable, a road was produced which will be the admiration of future ages, the most sublime terrace in the British Isles. It appears from a poem by Sir Dafydd Owen, Road over Penmaen-Mawr.

("Cywydd yspeilwyr Meudwy'r Penmaen Mawr.")

that in Henry VIII.'s time, there resided in or near this rock the hermit of Penmaen, named Serriol. The poem details the robbery of the hermit by Thomas Goch and his associates, and concludes with an inventory of the good things found in this cell of mortification and penance. He retired to Ynys Seiriol, built a chapel and died there. The road is well guarded towards the sea by a strong wall, of about five feet high, and supported in many parts by deep walls below. On this ledge the traveller winds round the mountain, while the vast impending rocks above, the roaring of the waves below, and the howling of the wind, unite to fill the mind with solemnity and awe. Before the wall was built, accidents were

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
26	Penmain .....ham	Monmouth ..	Newport ...12	Pontypool .. 7	Caerphilly...9	156	2175
54	Penmarc* .....pa	Glamorgan..	Cowbridge...6	Cardiff 10	Llantrissant 10	170	436
31	Pen Mill.....ham	Somerset....	Yeovil.....0	Ilchester 5	Sherborne ...5	123	....
47	Penmon .....pa	Anglesea....	Beaumaris ...3	Bangor 6	Llaner.-y-M.16	254	249
50	Penmorfa .....pa	Carnarvon ..	Tremadoc ...2	Criccath ...4	Beddgelest ..6	228	982
47	Penmynydd .....pa	Anglesea....	Beaumaris ..6	Llangefni ...4	Llaner.-y-M.10	256	377
5	Penn .....pa	Bucks	Beaconsfield .4	Amersham...4	H.Wycombe.3	27	1103
55	Pennal .....pa	Merioneth...	Machynlleth .4	Towyn 8	Barmouth ..13	211	754
56	Pennant .....to	Montgomery	11	Llanbrynmair1	Dinas-y-Mo. 11	297	789
56	Pennant .....to	Radnor	Knighton....5	NewRadnor 12	Builth 23	170	....
56	Pennant-Melangell†.pa	Montgomery	Bala 13	Llanfyllin 10	Dinas-y-Mo. 14	199	819
55	Pennant-Mowddy ...to	Merioneth ..	Dinasmowddy6	Llanymowdy 4	Bala 10	210	....

PENMAEN.

Road over Penmaen-Mawr.

continually happening by people falling down the precipices; but since, it has been perfectly safe. At some distance, the road appears like a white line along the side of the rock, which towards the sea, is in many places so nearly perpendicular, that a stone may be thrown into it. The height of this mountain, as measured by Caswell, who was employed by Mr. Flamsteed is 1545 feet above the beach, at low water. This pass would, were it not for the wall, be truly terrible; and even yet, to the timid, who form imaginary terrors, the amazing abrupt precipice of rock, variegated with fragments and ruins, which appear ready to fall upon the traveller below, present a scene of horror. In some places, rocks of vast magnitude, which have probably fallen from the top, have lodged on projecting ledges, and appear to be in the act of taking another bound. Several masses of this description are secured by masonry from proceeding any farther. The protecting wall is nearly upright, whereas it should have been built as a butment, that it, very wide at the base and leaning inwards, following the line of the descent. Those who have been at the hill or pass of Enterkin, in Scotland, know that the danger there is much greater. Before this road was formed, the usual mode of going from Conwy to Bangor, was either in boats or to wait the departure of the tide and proceed along the sands, at low water. Upon the summit of this protruding and immense mass, are some remains of a British fortification called Briach y Dinas (the arm of the city), in the walls of which, according to Gibson's additions to Camden, were formerly at least 100 towers, all round, of equal size, and about six yards in diameter within; being large enough to contain 20,000 soldiers. Of all the remarkable mountains in the county, this is the least difficult of ascension. On the west side you may gain the fort on horseback; but on the north it is superabundantly horrid; yet is the height of Penmaen Mawr nothing in competition of several other mountains in Carnarvonshire. It is remarkable only on account of its abrupt situation over the sea. The easiest places to ascend from, are either along a rather high wall which extends from the road far up the side of the mountain on the extremity nearest to Conwy, or at the other extremity, a little beyond the sixth mile stone. The pedestrian might ascend one way and descend the other. On the west side, at the foot of the hill, is a public house, once a place of much resort. This mountain abounds with the Cratægus aria, Veronica spicato, and, some say, the non-descript plant called Afaleur pren, the fruit of which resembles a lemon. Among loose stones near the inaccessible rocks, the Sedum rupestre; in thickets, Hypericum montanum.

Numerous towers.

* PENMARC. *Fair*, April 15.

† PENNANT-MELANGELL. Melangell, or Monacella, is the tutelar saint of this place, and her legend is perpetuated in some wooden sculptures of rude workmanship, wherein she appears surrounded by a number of hares, supposed to have fled to her for protection. Her cell is shown in a rock, adjoining the church-yard, and the place was anciently esteemed a sanctuary. The legend of Monacella, written in monkish Latin, is still

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
34	Pennard, East .....pa	Somerset....	Shepton Mal. 5	Wells 7	Glastonbury .7	117	726
34	Pennard, Little ...ham	Somerset ...	 5	 8	 8	117	....
34	Pennard, West .....pa	Somerset....	 6	 6	 3	122	920
35	Penne, Lower.....to	Staffordd.....	Wolverhamp 3	Dudley.....6	Shiffoall....12	123	146
35	Penne, Over ...pa & to	Staffordd	 2	 5	13	122	845
22	Pennington .....pa	Lancaster...	Ulverstone...2	Dalton 3	Broughton ...8	274	355
22	Pennington .....to	Lancaster...	Newton 5	Leigh 1	Manchester.12	198	3165
16	Pennington .....ti	Hants	Lymington...2	Southampt .15	Christchurc.10	88	....
45	Penniston* ...m t & pa	W. R. York.	Sheffield....13	Huddersfield14	Barnesley....7	175	5201
48	Penpont ...ham & cha	Brecon	Brecon 4	Llandovery .14	Builth.....15	175	170
50	Penrhos .....pa	Carnarvon ..	Pwllheli 3	Nevin 6	BardseyIsla. 16	247	112
47	Penrhos-Llugwy† ...pa	Anglesea....	Llanerch-y-M5	Amlwch 6	Llangefni....7	267	557
57	Penrhydd .....pa	Pembroke...	Cardigan 7	Newc.Emlyn 7	Newport ...12	236	349
50	Penrhyn‡.....to	Carnarvon ..	Bangor 1	Llandegai ...1	Aber.....4	256	....
50	Penrhyn .....to	Carnarvon ..	Conway 3	Eglwys Rhos 1	Abergele ...13	236	....
54	Penrhys§.....pa	Glamorgan..	Swansea....12	Ca.Llwchwr10	Llanelly....14	218	362

extant. Jorwerth Drwyndwn, or Edward with the Broken Nose, eldest son of Prince Owen Gwynedd, took refuge in this sanctuary, upon the usurpation of the sceptre of North Wales by his younger brother, David. Edward was father of Llewellyn I., who married Joan, daughter of King John of England; and his effigy, in basso-relievo, is still shown upon his tomb, in the church-yard of Pennant-Melangell. PENNANT-MELANGELL.

* PENNISTON, a small market-town, situated in a dreary and barren country, especially to the west, where nothing presents itself to the eye but bleak and barren moors. Penniston has the advantage of a well-endowed free grammar-school. There is also a national school. The only branch of manufacture is that of linen.

Market, Thursday.—*Fairs*. Thursday before February 28; last Thursday in March; Thursday before Old May-day; May 12; Thursday after Old Michaelmas-day; and October 10, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

† PENRHOS-LLUGWY. Lewis Morris, an eminent poet and antiquary, was born in this parish, in the year 1702, and died at Penbryn, in Cardigan, the 11th of April, 1765. Some of his Welsh poetical compositions appear in the "Diddanwch Teuleuaidd." He made a chart of the Welsh coast, by direction of the Admiralty, in the year 1737, and left behind him some unfinished works of an historic character. He collated eighty volumes of ancient manuscripts, which are now deposited in the Welsh charity-school, Gray's Inn Lane. Birthplace of Lewis Morris.

‡ PENRHYN, a seaport, with a well-built quay, situated at the influx of the Ogwen river into the Menai straits, and is now considered as the harbour of Bangor city. An extensive export of slates is annually made from this place, and vessels of 300 tons may load and discharge with convenience at the pier. The slates are raised at the Dolowen quarries, and transported here upon a railway. Slates, chimney-pieces, and many trifling articles, to the manufacture of which slate is applicable, are also made here. An iron-foundry is also established, adjoining the port. The demesne of Penrhyn has lately been adorned by the erection of a stately castle, in the Saxon style, after the designs of Mr. Hopper. This spacious and costly edifice occupies the site of the palace of Roderic Molwynog, Prince of Wales, who commenced his reign, A. D. 720. Extensive export of slates.

§ PENRHYS, or Penrice, a village in an agreeable and sheltered position, on the Bay of Oxwich, in the Bristol Channel. It was anciently a market-town. Penrhys Castle, once a spacious edifice, was erected shortly after the Norman Conquest. The Penrhys family settled here in the reign of Edward I.; at last Isabel, heiress of Sir John Penrhys, marrying Sir Hugh Mansel, Knight, the lordship passed into that family, from which

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
9	Penrith*.....m t & pa	Cumberland	Carlisle 17	Keswick ...10	Alston 17	283	6[illegible]
26	Penrose .....pa	Monmouth..	Ragland.....3	Monmouth ..6	Abergavenny 8	125	[illegible]
9	Penruddock .....ham	Cumberland	Penrith.....6	Keswick ...10	H.Newmart.10	[illegible]	....

PENREYS.

the present proprietors are descended. The modern house is an elegant structure, and encompassed by a demesne very highly improved.

Fairs, May 17; July and September; and December 5.

Antiquity of the place.

* PENRITH, or New Penrith, a market-town, situated in a pleasant vale at the foot of an eminence, within the district called Inglewood Forest, which extends as far as Carlisle, and was disforested by Henry VIII., and is now a wide, dreary moor, bounded by lofty hills, and interspersed with a few stone cottages and farmhouses. Penrith is a place of considerable antiquity, and was originally claimed and continued a long time in the possession of the Scots; but it being disputed by the English, it was twice burnt in the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II., when a castle was erected to prevent the incursions of the Scots. The town consists principally of one very long street, and several others irregularly built; but it has been greatly improved within these few years, and now contains a number of good houses and commodious inns and taverns; the buildings are of red stone, and in general covered with blue slate. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, and weaving checks, ginghams, calico, and other cotton goods, and fancy waistcoats. The stations for marketable commodities are singularly disposed; the wheat, rye and potatoes, and barley markets are in three different parts of the town; and cattle, horses, and hogs have also their distinct places. New shambles were erected, and the old market cross, shamble, &c., taken away in 1807.

Markets and fairs.

The market and fairs are under the regulation of a bailiff, appointed by the Duke of Devonshire, whose steward presides at a court baron every third Monday. Its powers extend to the recovery of debts under forty shillings. The county court is held here, four fairs a year, and petty sessions every alternate Tuesday; also a quarter sessions for the county, on the Tuesday in the first week which follows October 11. The church is a spacious, handsome structure, most of which was rebuilt in 1722, at the cost of 2,253*l.*, and connected with the ancient tower. In its walls are preserved several inscriptions, found in the old fabric; and in the church-yard is a curious antique monument, called the Giant's Tomb, which consists of two large pillars, standing at the opposite ends of the grave, fifteen feet asunder, eleven feet and a half high, and nearly five feet in circumference at the bottom; at a short distance from this monument is a single stone, five feet eight inches high, called the Giant's Thumb.

Ruins of Penrith Castle.

On an inconsiderable eminence, west of the town, are the ruins of Penrith Castle, which appears to have been built in the form of a parallelogram, fortified with a very deep foss, and a walled rampart: the time it was originally built is unknown, but it is supposed that no part of it is older than the time of Edward IV. Richard III., who resided here while Duke of Gloucester, repaired and strengthened the whole fortress, and constructed several additional towers for the purpose of awing the Lancasterian party. In the time of the Commonwealth it was entirely dismantled, and the present remains are rather inconsiderable.

Market, Tuesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, April 25 and 26; Whit-Tuesday; September 27, for cattle; and November 11, for horses, horned cattle, &c.—To LONDON, *via* Manchester and Liverpool, the *Royal Mail* (from Edinbro'), calls at the Crown, every evening, at a quarter before nine; goes through Shap, Kendal, Burton, Lancaster, Preston, Blackburn, and Bolton, to Manchester; and from Preston, through Ormskirk, to Liverpool—*via* Leeds, the *Royal Mail* (from Glasgow), calls at the Crown, every evening, at nine; goes through Appleby, Brough, Greta Bridge, Catterick, Leeming Lane, Ripon, Harrowgate, Leeds, Pontefract, Doncaster, Retford, Newark, Grantham, Stamford, Stilton, Eaton, Baldock, and Barnet.—*Inns*, Crown, George, and Sun.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
8	Penryn* ..m t to & cha	Cornwall ...	Falmouth....3	Truro 7	Helstone ...10	266	3621
42	Pensax.....cha	Worcester ..	Bewdley 6	Tenbury....10	Worcester..13	135	571
7	Pensby .....to	Chester.....	Great Neston 4	Chester 14	Liverpool....7	198	21
34	Pen-Selwood† .....pa	Somerset....	Wincanton ..4	Bruton 5	Frome.....12	107	361
34	Pensford‡ ....m t & pa	Somerset....	Bristol 6	Bath 9	Wells.....12	115	350
42	Pensham.....ham	Worcester ..	Pershore 2	Worcester..10	Tewkesbury .8	104	118
13	Penshaw .....to & cha	Durham	Sunderland ..6	Gateshead ...9	Durham 9	267	2539
21	Penshurst§ .....pa	Kent	Tunbridge ...5	Tunbridge W.5	Westerham..9	30	1453
27	Pensthorpe .....pa	Norfolk.....	Fakenham ...2	Foulsham ...7	N. Walsingha 6	111	30
56	Penstrywed .....pa	Montgomery	Newtown ...3	Llanidloes ...9	Llanfair 10	178	122
26	Penterry .....pa	Monmouth ..	Chepstow ...4	Monmouth..10	Usk.....10	139	55
50	Pentir .....pa	Carnarvon ..	Bangor 4	Carnarvon ...8	Aber 7	240	....
14	Pentlow.....pa	Essex	Clare.....4	Halstead ...10	Sudbury.....5	56	340
27	Pentney.....pa	Norfolk.....	Swaffham ...3	Lynn.....8	Downham ...9	93	480
16	Penton Grafton ...ham	Hants	Andover.....3	Ludgershal ..5	Newbury...16	67	429
16	Penton Mewsey.....pa	Hants	 3	 5	17	67	254
25	Pentonville‖.....vil	Middlesex ..	Highgate 4	Hampstead ..4	Tottenham ..6	1	....

* PENRYN, a borough and market-town, pleasantly situated on the declivity of a hill at the mouth of the river, called the King's Road, which runs into Falmouth harbour. The town consists of one principal street, with several others diverging at right angles, and contains a market-house, town-hall, assembly-room, and a good custom-house. It is extremely well watered, having streams running through the streets, on which are four grist-mills and one paper-mill. Woollen-cloth, gunpowder, arsenic, and paint, are also manufactured here; but the inhabitants are principally employed in the pilchard and Newfoundland fisheries, and the town contains several good breweries which supply the shipping at Falmouth, and it is considered the granary of the south-western part of the county, having extensive warehouses, generally well stored with flour and grain from the Isle of Wight and Hampshire. Penryn was anciently defended by a castle and surrounded by a strong wall. The government of the town is vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve common-councilmen. Penryn formerly had a collegiate church for a dean and twelve prebends; some of the ruins of the college, which was castellated and had three strong towers, were lately visible, but are now hidden by modern buildings.

Trade and manufactures.

Market, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.—*Fairs*, May 12; July 7; and December 21, for cattle, &c.

† PEN-SELWOOD. In this parish, on the site of a Danish camp, Sir R. C. Hoare, Bart., has erected a tower 120 feet high, to commemorate the celebrated visit of Alfred, as a distinguished minstrel, to the camp of Guthrum, the Dane.

‡ PENSFORD, ST. THOMAS, a small ancient market-town, situated near the source of the river Chew, and separated from the village of Publow by an old stone bridge of three arches; the vale in which it stands is environed by small hills, well cultivated, and adorned with several hanging orchards, and the surrounding scenery is extremely pleasing. It formerly had a manufactory of woollen cloth which is now entirely lost, and many of the houses are in a state of decay.

Hanging orchards.

Market, Tuesday.—*Fairs*, May 6, for cattle, sheep, and horses; and November 8, for sheep and horses.

§ PENSHURST, a parish in the hundred of Somerden. Here is a beautiful residence, called Penshurst Place, in which Sir Philip Sydney was born. On the evening of the last day of the fair, the peasantry, and sometimes a few of the gentry, repair to a wooden bridge over the Medway, which is illuminated for the purpose, and dance for the greater part of the night. Penshurst gives the title of Baron to Smythe, Viscount Strangford.

Fair, June 25 and 26, for amusement.

‖ PENTONVILLE, a populous suburban village, principally in the

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
47	Pentraeth*. .....pa	Anglesea....	Beaumaris ..6	Bangor 7	Llanerch-y-MS	256	938
53	Pentre Hobyn.... ..to	Flint	Hawarden.. 3	Mold.....6	Chester 7	188	848
51	Pentre-Rhyd-Fendigad.. .....ham	Cardigan ...	Tregaron 6	Rhayadergw18	Aberystwith 15	200	.....
10	Pentrich†.....pa & to	Derby	Alfreton.....3	Derby 12	Chesterfield.12	138	2622
12	Pentridge ..... pa	Dorset.....	Cranborne ..4	Blandford 14	Salisbury 9	90	241
54	Pentyrch ....pa	Glamorgan..	Cardiff 7	Llantrissant .5	Caerphilly...6	160	926
22	Penwortham...pa & to	Lancaster...	Preston 1	Wigan.....16	Blackburn..10	216	4579
58	Pen-y-Bont .....ham	Radnor ...	New Radnor 10	Rhayadergwy9	Builth.....10	169	.....
26	Pen-y-Clawdd.....pa	Monmouth ..	Ragland 3	Monmouth...5	Usk 7	134	46
55	Penystryd .....ham	Merioneth ..	Trawsfynydd 1	Harlech 8	Beddgelert .12	225	.....
8	Penzance‡ .. m t & pa	Cornwall ...	Marazion 4	St. Ives 8	Redruth....18	281	6363
42	Peopleton .....pa	Worcester	Pershore ...3	Worcester...7	Evesham 8	105	326
7	Peover, Little ... to	Chester.....	Knutsford ...3	Northwich ..6	Middlewich . 6	173	108
7	Peover, Nether to & cha	Chester.....	 4	 5	 5	172	126
7	Peover, Over..to & cha	Chester.....	 4	 9	 8	174	561
37	Pepper-Harrow§ ... pa	Surrey	Godalming...3	Guildford ...6	Farnham 8	35	144
34	Perdham .. .. ham	Somerset....	Bridgewater .4	Taunton....10	Watchet ...12	142	.....
34	Periton.....ham	Somerset....	Minehead ...1	Dunster 3	Dulverton ..13	162	.....
33	Perlogne..... ..ham	Salop.....	Knighton . ..4	Clunn 3	BishopsCastle8	167	.....

PENTONVILLE.

parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, but extending into those of Islington and St. Pancras, connected with Islington on the east, and with Battle Bridge on the west, and divided on the south from the metropolis by the New Road. This place is almost entirely of modern origin, the buildings having in general been erected since 1780. Underneath the village of Pentonville passes a tunnel, in the course of the Regent's Canal.

* PENTRAETH. The church of Pentraeth (the head of the strand), was founded by Geraint, the grandson of Constantine, Duke of Cornwall, and successor of King Arthur. He was admiral of the British fleet, and occasionally harboured on the coast of Anglesea.

Fairs, May 5; June 24; and September 20.

† PENTRICH. *Market*, disused.—*Fairs*, Wednesday in Easter-week, and October 23.

‡ PENZANCE, a seaport and market-town. It is the most westerly town in England, being situated on the north-west side of Mount's Bay, about ten miles from the Land's End, and derives its name from its situation, which signifies, the head of the bay. The town is well-built, and consists principally of four streets, which are paved, and many of the houses are large and respectable: it is particularly distinguished for the mildness of the seasons and the fertility of the neighbouring lands; these circumstances have caused it to be frequented by invalids, for whose accommodation hot and cold baths have been erected. Penzance enjoys a considerable export trade in tin, copper, clay, china, and pilchards, to facilitate which a new pier was erected about sixty years ago, at the expense of the corporation; in 1813 it was considerably extended, and in 1816 was further improved by the erection of a lighthouse; several ships belong to the port, and besides a number of fishing vessels, always lying in the commodious bay, frigates and excise cutters are often stationed here to prevent smuggling. The petty sessions for the west division of the hundred are holden here, and a court of record is held every alternate Friday by the mayor and town-clerk, for recovering debts under 50*l.* Penzance is the principal port of departure for the Scilly Islands, for which a packet sails weekly. Sir Humphry Davy, the celebrated natural philosopher, was a native of this town.

Exports of tin, &c. &c.

Market, Thursday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, Thursday before Advent; Thursday after Trinity Sunday; and Corpus Christi, for cattle, &c.

§ PEPPER-HARROW. Viscount Middleton, has a noble mansion here, situated in a beautiful park, finely wooded and watered by the river Wey, which runs through it in its passage from Farnham to Godalming.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
25	Perivale.....pa	Middlesex ..	H. on the Hill 3	Brentford....4	Uxbridge....8	8	32
8	Perran Arworthal ..pa	Cornwall ...	Penryn 4	Truro 6	Redruth.....6	262	1504
8	Perran, St. Uthnoe .pa	Cornwall ...	Marazion 3	Helstone 8	St. Ives..... 8	278	1033
8	Perran Zabulo*.....pa	Cornwall ...	St. Michael..7	Truro 7	Redruth 9	255	2793
34	Perrot, North .....pa	Somerset....	Crewkerne ..3	Yeovil.....7	Beaminster ..6	130	454
12	Perrot, South.....pa	Dorset.....	 3	 9	 5	132	381
19	Perry, East and West .....ham	Hunts	Kimbolton...4	St. Neots... 5	Huntingdon..7	61	....
34	Perry .....ham	Somerset ...	Axbridge....6	Bridgewater 10	Glastonbury 10	130	....
37	Perry Hill.....ti	Surrey.....	Guildford....3	Godalming ..7	Farnham ...10	32	....
34	Perry Street .....ham	Somerset....	Chard 0	Crewkherne .8	Ilminster 5	139	....
35	Pershall .....to	Stafford	Stafford 9	Eccleshall...1	Drayton 10	143	100
42	Pershore† .....m t	Worcester ..	Worcester .10	Evesham 6	Upton.....8	102	2536
3	Pertenhall.....pa	Bedford	Kimbolton...2	Bedford 11	St. Neots ...8	61	373
26	Pertholey . .....cha	Monmouth ..	Usk 4	Chepstow ...8	Monmouth...9	138	....
35	Perton .....ham	Stafford.....	Wolverhamp 4	Kidderminst. 15	Penkridge ..12	125	....
41	Pertwood ....pa	Wilts	Hindon 3	Warminster .6	Mere 6	97	25
21	Pery Street .....ham	Kent.....	Lewisham ...1	Bromley.....3	Eltham.....4	8	....
14	Peter, St., on the Wall .....cha	Essex	Bradwell 2	Raleigh 18	Maldon.....13	50	....
21	Peter, St., the Apostle‡ .....pa	Kent	Ramsgate ...2	Margate 2	Broadstairs ..1	74	2311
16	Peter, St. .....pa	Hants	Winchester..0	Andover....14	Basingstoke.18	64	609
36	Peter, St. .....pa	Suffolk	Bungay.....4	Halesworth..6	Beccles.....8	106	152
28	Peterborough§ ....city	Northamp ..	Lincoln 52	Stamford ...14	Huntingdon.19	81	5553

* PERRAN ZABULO, or St. Pierran in the Sands. Here are copper, lead, and tin mines; and the western part of the parish is thickly inhabited by the miners which they employ. At Perran Porth is a fine sandy beach, much visited as a bathing-place. St. Perran's Well, formerly deemed holy, and St. Perran's Round, one of the ancient Cornish amphitheatres, are both in this parish. St. Perran's Well.

† PERSHORE, a market-town, advantageously and beautifully situated on the western bank of the Avon, which is here navigable. The town is handsome, well-built, and paved; and contains many very respectable, and some handsome residences, and formerly sent members to Parliament. It is a town of considerable thoroughfare, on the lower road from Worcester to London; and being thus beneficially situated, it enjoys a considerable share of prosperity, with a good local trade; it contains three excellent houses of accommodation. The only article to be noticed in this town under the head of manufactures, is that of watch main-springs, of which there are two establishments. The surrounding country is very productive: the views are pleasing, and interspersed with pleasant hills and fertile valleys. Pershore is said to be the birthplace of Samuel Butler, author of the celebrated satirical poem, "Hudibras." Birthplace of Butler.

Market, Tuesday.—*Fairs*, Easter-Tuesday, June 6, and last Tuesday in October, for cattle and horses.—*Inns*, Angel, Bell, and Coach and Horses.

‡ PETER, SAINT, THE APOSTLE. Here are public gardens, called Ranelagh Gardens, much frequented by visiters from Margate, being placed under the superintendence of the master of the ceremonies during the season.

§ PETERBOROUGH, an ancient city, having a separate jurisdiction. This place originally bore the name of Medeshamstede, or the dwelling in the meadow, from its site on the border of the river Nen, and under this appellation it is mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle, which records the foundation of a monastery here by Peada the first Christian king of Mercia. The cathedral church is a large and noble edifice, partly in the Norman, and partly in the Gothic or pointed style of architecture. The erection of this edifice was commenced by the abbot, John of Salisbury, in 1118, and completed for the performance of religious worship under the government of Martin de Vecti, in 1144; but various architectural improvements and additions were made to the building by William de Water- Noble cathedral.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population.
17	Peter-Church.....pa	Hereford....	Hereford ...12	Hay.....8	Kington 14		146	784
16	Petersfield*.....m t	Hants	Portsmouth 18	Guildford ..24	Winchester.18		54	1888
12	Petersham.....ham	Dorset.....	Wimborne ..0	Poole 8	Blandford ..10		100	....
37	Petersham†.....pa	Surrey.....	Kingston 3	Richmond ...2	Wandsworth 6		10	610
26	Peterston .....pa	Monmouth ..	Cardiff 6	Newport 7	Caerphilly .. 9		155	110
54	Peterstone-Super-Elay .....pa	Glamorgan..	Cowbridge ..7	Llantrissant .5	Llandaff.....5		167	122
54	Peterstone-on-the-Hill.....cha	Glamorgan..	Bridgend ...8	 5	Cowbridge ..8		176	134
17	Peterstow.....pa	Hereford....	Ross 3	Hereford ...11	Monmouth..10		123	261
13	Peth .....ham	Durham	Durham 7	Wolsingham10	Gateshead..11		265	....
21	Petham .....pa	Kent	Canterbury..5	Hythe 11	Feversham ..11		56	882
7	Petherick, Little....pa	Cornwall ...	Padstow.....2	Wadebridge .6	St.Columb M. 7		245	224
34	Petherton, North‡ .m t	Somerset....	Bridgewater .3	Taunton.....8	Langport....9		142	2886
34	Petherton, South§..m t	Somerset ...	Yeovil.....9	Crewkerne ..5	Ilminster 6		127	2294

PETER-BOROUGH.

ville and others. The public charities of this city, which are numerous, include an infirmary for the relief of the sick and maimed, and likewise a dispensary. The city, which is inconsiderable in point of size, consist of some well-planned streets, containing several handsome houses; and the buildings in general have been improved, under the sanction of an act of Parliament passed in 1790. The streets are well paved and lighted with gas. The town-hall is a neat structure, erected in 1671; and an area beneath it is used as the market-place. There is a gaol for the custody of prisoners charged with offences committed within the liberty of Peterborough, and also a house of correction; both which are small buildings. The trade of this place arises chiefly from the transit of corn and malt, large quantities of which are brought hither by means of the river Nen, from the interior; and in return, coal, grocery, and bale goods are imported. A packet-boat sails hence to Wisbeach twice a-week. Archdeacon Paley, well know for his treatise on the "Evidences of Christianity," was born at Peterborough in 1743, and died Archdeacon of Carlisle in 1805.

Public buildings.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, July 9, and October 1, each three days, for cattle, timber, and merchandise.

* PETERSFIELD, a borough, market-town, and chapelry, situated near the river Loddon, on the high road to Portsmouth, and is chiefly supported by the passage of travellers. The town is of considerable antiquity, and was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth. Here is an endowment called Churcher's College, for the education of twelve boys, to be subsequently apprenticed to masters of ships trading to the East Indies.

Churcher's College.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, March 5 and every other Wednesday, for cattle and sheep; July 10 and December 11, for sheep and horses.

† PETERSHAM, a parish in the hundred of Kingston, situated near the Thames, in the midst of a beautiful scenery. In the vicinity of this place are many elegant villas, particularly Petersham Lodge, formerly the residence of the Duke of Clarence; the pleasure grounds are spacious and beautiful, extending to Richmond Park, a portion of which is in this parish, including the mount, where, according to tradition, Henry VIII. stood to see the signal for Anne Boleyn's execution.

‡ PETHERTON, NORTH, a small market-town, consisting principally of one long street, and the houses are many of them well built, the parish is very extensive, comprising seventeen manors and hamlets. The navigable river, Parret, and the Bridgewater and Taunton Canal, pass through this parish.

Bridgewater canal.

Market, Tuesday (disused).—*Fairs*, May 1, for shoes and toys; and Monday before November 13.

§ PETHERTON, SOUTH, a small market-town, situated on the

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lon.	Population.
11	Petherwin, North...pa	Devon	Launceston . 5	Holsworthy.10	Camelford ..12		218	1050
8	Petherwin, South* ..pa	Cornwall ...	 3	15	15		216	958
11	Petrock, Stowe.....pa	Devon	Hatherleigh..4	Torrington...6	Chumleigh..13		200	581
57	Petrock, St .....pa	Pembroke...	Pembroke .. 3	Tenby.....12	MilfordHaven8		267	77
38	Pett .....pa	Sussex.....	Winchelsea..3	Hastings.....4	Rye.....5		67	297
21	Pett Street .....ham	Kent	Ashford 3	Canterbury .10	Maidstone ..19		53	....
36	Pettaugh .....pa	Suffolk	Needham ...6	Debenham ...3	Ipswich 10		79	284
9	Petterel Crooks .....to	Cumberland.	Penrith.....8	Carlisle.....10	Hesket New. 9		292	165
36	Pettistree ... .pa	Suffolk	WickhamMt. 1	Woodbridge 5	Framlingham 6		82	276
33	Petton .....pa	Salop.....	Ellesmere ...7	Shrewsbury.10	Wem 5		163	49
4	Petwick.....ham	Berks	Wantage 2	Hungerford .14	Faringdon ...8		62	....
38	Petworth†.....m t	Sussex.....	Chichester..14	Midhurst .. 6	Arundel 10		49	3114
38	Pevensey‡.....pa	Sussex.....	Hailsham 5	Hastings....12	Lewes.....15		64	343
21	Pevington .....pa	Kent	Charing 3	Ashford 7	Maidstone ..14		48	729
14	Pewet Isle .....isle	Essex	Maldon 9	Colchester..12	Witham....13		46	....
14	Pewet Isle .....isle	Essex	Harwich 5	Manningtree .9	Colchester..16		67	....
41	Pewsey§ .....m t & pa	Wilts	Marlborough 7	Devizes.....11	Ludgershall.10		82	1688
41	Pewsham .....ext p ti	Wilts	Chippenham 2	Calne 5	Melksham ...5		92	384
7	Pexall.....to	Chester	Macclesfield .4	Knutsford ...7	Stockport ..14		170	470
28	Peykirk.....pa	Northamp ..	Mt. Deeping .3	Peterborough 6	Crowland....6		87	198
11	Peyton.....cha	Devon	Bampton ... 4	Taunton....15	Exeter 22		156	....
8	Phillack‖ .....pa	Cornwall ...	Redruth 9	Marazion 7	St. Ives.....6		273	3053
8	Philleigh .....pa	Cornwall ...	Tregony 5	Truro 6	St. Austell .13		267	432
12	Phillyholme.....tl	Dorset.	Axminster...5	Chard 4	Lyme Regis.11		143	613
10	Phoside .....to	Derby	Chapel le F. 11	Sheffield....24	Mottram 4		176	663

river Parret, over which there is a good stone bridge, built by the parents of two children who were drowned in the river. PETHERTON.

Market, Thursday.—*Fairs*, July 6, for cattle, lambs, &c.

* PETHERWIN, SOUTH.—*Fair*, 2d Tuesday in May and October.

† PETWORTH, a market-town, pleasantly situated on a small branch of the Arun. The houses are in general well built, but the streets are very irregular; in the centre of the town is a very handsome market-house of stone, adorned at one end with a bust of William III. The lower part consists of piazzas, with an open space for the market, over which is the room where the quarter-sessions are held. Petworth House, the magnificent seat of the Earl of Egremont, stands close to the town; the front of freestone, adorned with statues on the top, is singularly handsome; the apartments are spacious and elegant, being decorated with paintings, antique statues and busts, many of which are of first-rate excellence; the park, which is very extensive, the wall being upwards of twelve miles in circumference, commands many picturesque, extensive, and delightful views. Petworth House.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, Holy Thursday, for horned cattle; July 29, for wool; and November 2, for sheep and hogs.

‡ PEVENSEY, a parish and member of the town and port of Hastings, situated on a small river which falls into a bay call Pevensey-harbour; it is a place of great antiquity, and owed its ancient prosperity to its favourable situation for commerce as a port, and its subsequent decline to the gradual receding of the sea, from which it now stands at a considerable distance. Pevensey is celebrated in history as the place where William the Conqueror landed with his invading army. From the circumstance of its having given name to this division of the county it may be inferred that it was formerly accounted its capital. The only relic of the ancient consequence of Pevensey is the castle on the east side of the town; when it was erected is unknown. Landing place of William the Conqueror.

Fair, July 5, for horned cattle and pedlery.

§ PEWSEY. *Fair*, September 16.

‖ PHILLACK. This parish includes the port of Hoyle, and several villages, including that of Hoyle Copper-house, which carries on a con-

Map.	Names of Places.	County	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
46	Pickburn .....to	W. R. York.	Doncaster .. 6	Rotherham .12	Wakefield..15	168	458
21	Pickenden .....ham	Kent	Maidstone ...2	Chatham 7	Ashford 19	36	....
27	Pickenham, North ..pa	Norfolk.....	Swaffham . 4	Watton 6	Stoke Ferry.12	94	245
27	Pickenham, South ..pa	Norfolk.....	 4	 5	11	92	195
43	Pickering* .....m t	N R. York	Kirby Moorsd. 7	Scarborough 18	New Malton.8	226	3346
51	Picketstown .... ham	Glamorgan..	Cowbridge. 4	Bridgend ...10	Cardiff 15	175	....
44	Pickhill .....pa & to	N. R. York..	Thirsk 6	N. Allerton..7	Bedale 6	223	388
7	Pickmere.....to	Chester.....	Northwich ..3	Knutsford ...5	Middlewich..8	177	228
7	Pickton .....to	Chester	Chester.....4	Liverpool...16	Frodsham....7	187	....
44	Pickton .....to	N. R. York..	Yarm 4	N. Allerton.10	Darlington..10	235	....
23	Pickwell.....pa	Leicester ...	Melton Mow. 6	Oakham 6	Leicester ...15	101	100
24	Pickworth .....pa	Lincoln.....	Folkingham .3	Grantham ...9	Sleaford 9	109	187
32	Pickworth .....pa	Rutland	Stamford 6	Oakham 11	Uppingham.14	95	140
38	Piddinghoe .....pa	Sussex.....	Newhaven...1	Lewes.....7	Brighton.....8	57	231
2	Piddington .....pa	Northamp ..	Northampton 5	NewportPag. 9	Stony Stratf. 10	59	98
31	Piddington .....pa	Oxford	Bicester 5	Thame 9	Oxford 12	53	422
12	Piddle, Hinton.....pa	Dorset	Dorchester...5	Cerne Abbas.5	Blandford...14	117	401
12	Piddle, North .....pa	Worcester..	Worcester...8	Droitwich ...8	Pershore.....6	108	119
12	Piddletown.....pa	Dorset	Dorchester...5	Blandford...12	Wareham...12	115	1223
12	Piddletrenthyde ....pa	Dorset	 7	14	Cerne Abbas.3	117	680
19	Pidley .....pa	Hants ...	St. Ives.....5	Ramsey 6	Huntingdon..8	67	406
26	Pierre, St.† .....pa	Monmouth	Chepstow ...3	Monmouth..16	Newport ...18	138	89

PHILLACK.

siderable trade in coal, timber, iron, and limestone, imported from Wales. Its chief export is copper-ore. Very extensive improvements have been recently made in the harbour, especially a grand causeway across an arm of the sea, 1040 feet in length. A weekly market has also been established, and a market-house erected. The south side of this parish is choked up with sand blown from the coast of St. Ives' Bay.

* PICKERING, a market-town, pleasantly situated on an eminence; it is a long and straggling place of great antiquity. In the twenty-third of Edward I., it sent two members to Parliament, but the privilege was discontinued in the same reign. The town belongs to the duchy of Lancaster, and has jurisdiction over several adjacent villages. Richard II. was confined in the castle here, after his deposition, and before his fatal removal to Pontefract: the site of the castle commands an extensive view over the fertile vale of Pickering.

Market, Monday.—*Fairs*, Monday before Old Candlemas-day, Monday before Old Midsummer-day, September 25, for cattle, sheep, and pedlery; Monday before Old Michaelmas-day, for cattle, &c.

Enchanting landscape.

† PIERRE, ST. In this parish is the ferry across the Severn into Gloucestershire, generally called the New Passage, the distance across which, at full tide, is about three miles and a quarter. The inn on this side of the water is called the Black Rock, and that on the Gloucestershire side the New Passage Inn. A most enchanting landscape is presented from the windows of this inn, which opens towards the Severn, disclosing the beautiful and diversified shores of Monmouthshire, with part of Gloucestershire. Hills and mountains compose the back ground. From a walk extending in front of the house you see Kingroad, Portshead Point, and the Isle of Denny. The times when the great boat departs from the Bristol coast is nearly on the slack of the flux and reflux of the tide. As the course of the river stretches nearly from east to west, while the tide is on the flood an east wind is most favourable, while on the ebb a west wind. But should the wind be from the north or south points, it will be necessary for the traveller to be at the Passage an hour previous to those times. The state of the tides may always be known by enquiry at Bristol or Chepstow. If the traveller be necessitated to pass over this ferry at low water into Monmouthshire, he will have to disembark at a short distance from the usual landing-place, and subjected to a very slippery walk over the surface of the rocks, covered with Confervæ, Fuci, and other marine plants. There are two shelving rocks connected with the main land. The shore of Monmouthshire rises from the edge of the water in

Interior of

PICKERING CASTLE.

Yorkshire

acclivities, richly wooded, and interspered with fields of corn and e; above, are extensive ridges of hills, which commence with the Cliff, and are succeeded by the wooded eminences of Piercefield, and 'o grey hills above Llanfair. To the west towers the Pencamawr, he eye catches a distant view of Twyn Barlwm, and the Machen terminating in the eminences beyond Newport, in the county of ›rgan. About half a mile from the Monmouthshire shore, is a rocky called Charstone Rock, on which Roman coins have been found. ›atman can pass close to these craggy rocks, if desired, and in the ır to be civil. The stone is used for building. This ferry is me- le for the escape of Charles I., who being pursued by the republican 's, crossed the Severn to Chisell-Pill, on the Gloucestershire side. the New Passage Inn may be visited Sudbrook Encampment, at the ce of one mile on the shore to the west, crowning the brow of an nce which rises in an abrupt cliff from Caldecot level. This remnant ient dissention, consisting of three ramparts and two ditches, forms icircle, the chord of which is the sea-cliff; but it is evident, that f the eminence has mouldered away; and most probably the figure fortification was once circular. East of this encampment is Sud- Chapel, a small Gothic ruin, which was formerly attached to a on of Norman foundation, of which no traces appear; its remains ›robably been swept away by the encroachment of the sea. A foot unning mostly upon an embankment leads from the New Passage, the fields to St. Pierre, an ancient seat of the Lewis family, de- d from Cadifor the Great. This mansion exhibits an incongruous 'e, in which the modern sashed window is patched upon a gothic ıre upwards of 400 years old! An embattled gateway, flanked with ;onal towers, is still more ancient In the porch of the church are pulchral stones, which have attracted the notice of antiquaries; one m bears the following inscription, and is supposed to be the tomb en de St. Pierre, who lived in the reign of Henry III.

St. Pierre

Sudbrook Encampment.

Ici git le corps v de sene pere,
preez par li en bop manere;
qu Jesu par so pasiun,
de phecez li done pardun
Amen R. P.

Iere lies the body of Urien de St. Pierre; pray devoutly for his soul, that Jesus for his sake would give him pardon for his sins.

opposite this spot is the great estuary of the Bristol Channel, con- g in width and taking the name of the Severn, from the well- story of the British Princess Sabrina. See *Milton's Comus*, be- g at "There is a gentle nymph not far from hence." Crossing the ls at St. Pierre and passing Pool Meyric, a brook falling into the , to the right stands Mathern Palace, formerly the episcopal seat of hops of Landaff. The structure, which surrounds a quadrangular raised by different bishops, is situated in a gentle hilly country, ıgly diversified with wood and pasturage. Some specimens of ated grandeur appear in the east window; and the entrance was h a lofty ornamented porch, which has been destroyed, and the ıg occupied as a mere farm-house. The farmer who inhabits this is a pleasant guide.

Mathern Palace.

"That court contains my cattle; swine are there;
here fowls and fuel; underneath is beer.
Snug, in that chamber, sir, my corn is kept;
my clover yonder, where a king has slept;
my dame, her curds, does in the chapel squeese;
in Chancel salts her chines; the font hold cheese.
There died a bishop; here his ghost walk'd since,
until our Joan did fairly scold it thence.
Oft may churchmen, here to ease resign'd,
on that great dough-trough, then a table, din'd."

›m *Nicholson's Cambrian Guide.*)

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
13	Piers Bridge*.....to	Durham	Darlington...5	B.Auckland 10	BarnardCas. 11	246	278
44	Pierseburgh .....ham	N. R. York .	Yarm 4	N. Allerton .12	Darlington..11	234	....
29	Pigdon ..... to	Northumb ..	Morpeth.....4	Rothbury...11	Alnwick ...18	298	33
6	Pigges Drove.....ham	Cambridge..	Wisbeach ...2	Ely 24	Peterboro'..18	92	....
5	Pightlesthorne.....pa	Bucks	Ivinghoe ...1	Tring.....3	Aylesbury ...9	32	578
34	Pightley.....ham	Somerset....	Bridgewater .5	Taunton 9	Watchet ...12	144	....
28	Pilesgate .....ham	Northamp ..	Stamford 3	Peterboro'..10	Mt. Deeping .6	86	140
35	Pile Eaton.....to	Stafford	Penkridge ...2	Stafford 7	Rudgeley....7	130	....
24	Pilham .....pa	Lincoln.....	Gainsborough 4	Kirton 6	Lincoln ...17	149	100
10	Pilhough .....ham	Derby	Bakewell....2	Winster 4	Wirksworth .9	150	....
22	Pilkington .....to	Lancaster...	Bury 4	Manchester ..5	Leigh 10	188	11006
8	Pillaton† .....pa	Cornwall ...	Calfington ...3	Liskeard.....8	Saltash 6	216	413
34	Pillbridge .....ham	Somerset....	Axbridge ...5	Bridgewater 11	Wells 12	132	....
57	Pille.....vil	Pembroke...	MilfordHaven2	HaverfordW. 6	Pembroke ...7	256	....
16	Pilley Street.....ham	Hants	Lymington...3	Lyndhurst ...7	Ringwood ..14	86	....
34	Pill, St. George‡...cha	Somerset	Bristol 5	Axbridge ..15	W.super M. 15	123	....
39	Pillerton, Hercy ....pa	Warwick ..	Kineton 3	Strat. onAvon 8	Ship. on Stour7	86	251
39	Pillerton, Priors ....pa	Warwick ..	 4	 8	 6	84	217
39	Pillerton, Lazer...ham	Warwick ..	 3	 9	 7	83	....
22	Pilling§.....to & cha	Lancaster...	Garstang 6	Poulton 7	Preston.....15	234	1107
58	Pillith‖ .....pa	Radnor	Knighton 4	Presteign 5	New Radnor.7	156	75
12	Pilsdon .....pa	Dorset.....	Beaminster ..5	Bridport.....6	Lyme Regis..7	142	99
10	Pilsley .....to	Derby	Bakewell....3	Sheffield....12	Tideswell....7	156	304
10	Pilsley .....ham	Derby	Chesterfield..6	Alfreton 4	Mansfield....8	145	312
22	Pilsworth .....to	Lancaster...	Bury 2	Rochdale....6	Manchester..8	191	443
11	Pilton.....pa	Devon	Barnstaple...1	Ilfracombe...9	Bideford....10	193	1819
28	Pilton.....pa	Northamp ..	Oundle 3	Thrapston ...5	Kettering...12	78	131
32	Pilton.....pa	Rutland	Uppingham..5	Oakham 6	Stamford 7	94	69
34	Pilton .....pa	Somerset....	Shepton Mal. 2	Glastonbury .6	Wells 4	118	1118
25	Pimlico¶ .....dis	Middlesex ..	Brentford....7	Camberwell .3	Fulham.....4	1	....
12	Pimperne .....pa	Dorset	Blandford....3	Salisbury...19	Wimborne..10	100	489
24	Pinchbeck .....pa	Lincoln.....	Spalding.....3	Donnington ..6	Holbeach.. 10	102	2391

* PIERS-BRIDGE, or Priest's-bridge. In the time of Charles I. the royalists and the parliamentarians fought a severe battle here, in which Colonel Howard and many other distinguished officers were slain.

† PILLATON. *Fair*, Whit-Tuesday.

‡ PILL, ST. GEORGE, situated at the mouth of the river Avon, and forming a pilot station for the port of Bristol.

Pilling Moss.

§ PILLING. Here is a large morass, called Pilling Moss, containing many thousand acres. In the year 1745 an irruption took place; and that part of the moss, near Heskam-house, was observed to rise to a surprising height; but after a short time it sank as much below the level, and moved slowly towards the south, and 100 acres of improved land were destroyed. Pilling Moss furnishes a never-failing supply of turf for fuel, which is chiefly used here from the absence of coal.

‖ PILLITH, or Pwll-llaith. On an eminence, in this parish, a battle was fought between Owen Glendwr and Sir Edmund Mortimer, on the 22d of June, 1402, in which the latter was defeated, and taken prisoner, after having lost 1100 men. This battle is noticed by Shakspeare, who alludes to the indecencies committed on the dead bodies of the men of Hereford, by the Welsh women.

¶ PIMLICO is principally within the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, in the liberty of the city of Westminster, situated westward of St. James's Park. The local appellation Pimlico appears to have been originally applied to public gardens, at Hoxton, which were the property or residence of a person named Pimlico, about the beginning of the seventeenth century. There is still a street or passage thus denominated, leading from Hoxton-town to Haberdashers'-row, near the new church; but when or for what reason the name was appropriated to the western suburb of the metropolis cannot be satisfactorily ascertained. Pimlico was constituted a distinct district in July 1830, by order of the king in council.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
43	Pinchingthorpe.....to	N. R. York .	Stokesley....6	Guisborough .3	Stockton on T10	242	57
21	Pinden .....ham	Kent	Dartford.....4	Rochester ..11	Bromley 11	19	....
11	Pinhoe .....pa	Devon	Exeter 3	Honiton 17	Tiverton....12	162	517
39	Pinley vil	Warwick ..	Henley in Ar. 4	Warwick....5	Strat.on Avon 7	95	28
23	Pinnals .....ex pa dis	Leicester ...	Atherstone ..2	Hinckley ...10	Ashby de la Z12	109	....
25	Pinner .....ham & cha	Middlesex ..	Uxbridge .. .6	Rickmanswo. 5	Watford.....5	13	1270
15	Pinnock.....pa	Gloucester .	Winchcombe 4	Stow on the W8	ChipCampden9	92	47
8	Pinnock, St. .....pa	Cornwall ...	Liskeard.....4	Bodmin.....10	Lostwithiel ..7	125	426
42	Pinvin .....pa	Worcester ..	Pershore.....2	Evesham 6	Worcester...9	102	179
10	Pinxton.....pa	Derby & Notts.....	Alfreton 4	Mansfield 7	Derby 15	141	868
34	Pipards .....ham	Somerset....	Bath 4	Bradford 4	Frome.....8	108	....
17	Pipe .....pa	Hereford....	Hereford.....3	Leominster ..9	Bromyard...12	137	131
39	Pipe .. ..ham	Warwick...	Birmingham . 4	Sutton Coldfi. 3	Walsall 6	114	....
35	Pipe Hill .....ham	Stafford	Lichfield.....3	Wolverhamp13	 8	123	111
28	Pipewell .....ham	Northamp ..	Kettering....6	Rothwell .. .4	Mt. Harboro' 8	80	....
37	Pirbright.....pa	Surrey.....	Guildford....6	Farnham ...10	Chertsey. ..11	28	519
37	Pirford.....pa	Surrey.....	 7	Ripley 2	 6	23	307
14	Pirgo.....ham	Essex	Romford.....4	Brentwood ..5	Epping 7	16	....
28	Pirho.....cha	Northamp ..	Oundle 3	Kingscliffe...4	Peterboro' ..12	81	....
27	Pirnhow.....ham	Norfolk.....	Bungay.....2	Norwich . ..13	Loddon.....5	108	....
18	Pirton.....pa	Herts.....	Hitchin.....3	Shefford 5	Luton 9	37	758
31	Pirton .....pa	Oxford	Tetsworth .. 4	Watlington..1	Thame 7	46	661
42	Pirton .....pa	Worcester ..	Pershore.....5	Worcester...6	Upton 6	107	214
34	Pisbury .....ham	Somerset....	Langport 1	Ilchester ...6	Somerton 4	127	....
28	Pisford.....pa	Northamp ..	Northampton 5	Mt. Harboro'12	Kettering...11	71	539
31	Pi-hill .....pa	Oxford	Henley 6	Watlington..4	Wallingford .8	41	170
50	Pistyll .....pa	Carnarvon ..	Nevin 2	Pwllheli.....7	Carnarvon . 19	248	528
11	Piswell.....ham	Devon	Collumpton..3	Honiton 8	Tiverton.....8	156	....
15	Pitchcombe .....pa	Gloucester..	Stroud 2	Painswick ..2	Gloucester...8	104	224
5	Pitchcott .....pa	Bucks	Aylesbury ...6	Buckingham 11	Winslow 5	46	28
33	Pitchford*.....pa	Salop	Shrewsbury..6	ChurchStret. 9	Mu.Wenlock 7	155	197
34	Pitcombe..... pa	Somerset....	Bruton 2	Castle Carey .2	Wincanton ..4	111	480
34	Pitminster .....pa	Somerset....	Taunton 4	Wellington ..6	Chard 10	145	1426
34	Pitney .....pa	Somerset....	Somerton....3	Langport 3	Bridgewater 11	126	368
14	Pitsea.....ham	Essex	Raleigh.....6	Billericay...6	Romford....15	27	276
11	Pitson.....ham	Devon	Sidmouth....4	Exeter 10	Exmouth....6	162	....
13	Pittington, North...pa	Durham	Durham 4	Hartlepool..16	Sunderland ..9	262	2205
13	Pittington, Hallgarth ..... cha	Durham	 4	15	10	262	....
41	Pitton .....ti & cha	Wilts	Salisbury 5	Amesbury ...8	Romsey 11	76	379
17	Pixley .....pa	Hereford....	Ledbury.....4	Hereford ...10	Ross 10	124	110
34	Pixton.....ti	Somerset....	Taunton 4	Milverton....4	Wellington ..4	145	....
21	Pizein Well.....ti	Kent	Maidstone ...5	Tunbridge ...8	Seven Oaks ..9	32	....
29	Plain Meller .....to	Northumb ..	Haltwhistle..1	Alston.....11	Allendale...10	283	160
34	Plainsfield .....ham	Somerset....	Bridgewater .7	Taunton 8	Watchet 9	146	....
14	Plaistow.....ham	Essex	Romford.....9	Barking 3	Woolwich ...3	5	....
41	Plaitford ..... pa	Wilts	Romsey 5	Salisbury ...11	Fordingbrid.10	78	263
29	Plashets .....to	Northumb ..	Bellingham ..9	Haltwhistle.15	Sedbergh...24	299	249
14	Plashett .....ham	Essex	Barking 2	Woolwich...4	Romford.....7	6	....
29	Plassey.....to	Northumb ..	Morpeth 6	Newcastle...9	Nor. Shields 10	284	434
13	Plawsworth .....to	Durham	Durham 4	Gateshead ..10	Sunderland .12	262	149
21	Plaxtool.....to & cha	Kent	Wrotham....4	Tunbridge ...5	Seven Oaks . 5	24	....
38	Playden ..... .pa	Sussex.....	Rye 1	Winchelsea..3	Tenterden ...7	62	297
36	Playford.....pa	Suffolk	Ipswich 4	Woodbridge .4	Debenham ..11	73	299
33	Plealey.....to	Salop.....	Shrewsbury..6	ChurchStret. 9	Welshpool..14	159	....
22	Pleasington .....to	Lancaster...	Blackburn ...3	Preston.....7	Chorley 7	215	633
10	Pleasley† .....pa	Derby.....	Mansfield....4	Chesterfield..9	Alfreton 9	141	611
7	Plemondstall .....pa	Chester.....	Chester.....4	Frodsham....7	Tarporley ...8	187	737
11	Pleshey‡ .....pa	Essex	Chelmsford ..6	Dunmow 6	Braintree 9	35	320

* PITCHFORD. Pitchford derives its name from a well, the surface of which is frequently covered with the oily substance called petroleum, from which a medicinal preparation is procured, which is deemed efficacious in burns and bruises. The petty sessions for the division are held here. **Singular well.**

† PLEASLEY. Here are considerable factories for hosiery, cotton thread, &c.; and limestone abounds. A small endowment exists for the education of seven children, and there is also a Sunday school. In the part adjoining the cotton-mills are traces of a Saxon entrenchment.

Fairs, May 6 and October 29, for sheep, cattle, and horses.

‡ PLESHEY was formerly a place of considerable importance, it having been the seat of the high constables of England, from the earliest institution of that office till nearly four centuries after the Conquest.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
21	Pinckley*.....pa	Kent	Charing 4	Maidstone ..13	Ashford 7	47	714
9	Plumbland .....pa	Cumberland	Cockermouth 6	Maryport 7	Ireby.....7	311	[illegible]
7	Plumley.....to	Chester ...	Knutsford ...3	Northwich ..5	Middlewich..6	173	[illegible]
22	Plumpton, Little....to	Lancaster...	Kirkham 4	Poulton 5	Garstang ...12	239	....
22	Plumpton, Great..ham	Lancaster...	 3	 5	11	239	....
22	Plumpton, Wood..to & cha	Lancaster...	 5	Preston.....5	 7	229	1719
22	Plumpton .....ham	Northamp ..	Towcester ...3	Brackley ...10	Stony Stratf. .7	69	....
22	Plumpton .....pa	Northamp ..	 7	 8	Daventry ...11	67	95
22	Plumpton .....pa	Sussex.....	Lewes.....4	Brighton.....6	Cuckfield....8	46	225
45	Plumpton .....to	W. R. York	Knaresboro' .3	Ripley 7	Wetherby ...5	199	221
9	Plumpton Street ....to	Cumberland	Penrith.....7	Carlisle.....11	Kirk Oswald 5	290	210
9	Plumpton Wall ...to & cha	Cumberland	 6	12	 5	289	297
21	Plumstead .....pa	Kent	Woolwich...1	Dartford 7	Greenwich ..5	10	2746
27	Plumstead.....pa	Norfolk.....	Holt 5	Aylsham 7	Cromer.....8	125	220
27	Plumstead, Great...pa	Norfolk.....	Norwich 5	Yarmouth ..20	Loddon.....9	113	305
27	Plumstead, Little...pa	Norfolk	 5	21	10	113	312
30	Plumtree .....ham	Notts	Bawtry.....3	Tickhill 2	Blyth 4	155	....
30	Plumtree .....pa	Notts	Nottingham 5	Bingham 7	Newark 18	119	605
22	Plungar .....pa	Leicester ...	MeltonMow.10	Grantham ..10	Nottingham.14	115	244
12	Plush .....ham	Dorset.....	Dorchester...9	Sturminster..9	Sherborne ..12	115	183
11	Plymouth† .....m t	Devon	Exeter 42	Launceston .22	Falmouth...66	216	75534
11	Plymouth Dock .....to	Devon	Devonport ...1	Plymouth....1	Saltash 4	217	....

* PLUCKLEY. *Fair*, November 4, for pedlery.

Origin of the place.

† PLYMOUTH, a seaport borough and market-town. It is situated at the mouth of the Plym, which here falls into a bay of the English Channel, called Plymouth Sound, and is a place of considerably antiquity, and now one of the largest maritime towns in England, though until the reign of Henry II. it was principally inhabited by fishermen and was dependent on the Abbey of Plympton. Since that period, owing to the goodness of the haven which is formed by the conflux of the rivers Tamar and Plym with the sea, it has attained its present eminence. The town has of late years been greatly improved, and lighted with gas; though the streets in general are ill constructed, narrow, irregular, and badly paved. It is defended by several strong batteries and a citadel, erected by Charles II. about the year 1670. The prospect from the fortress is extensive and comprises a great variety of interesting objects. From the summit of an avenue near the town, called the Hoo, may be seen to the south the spacious sound, containing four square miles within the Breakwater, and affording safe anchorage for ships of the largest burden. Plymouth carries on a considerable trade in timber with North America and the Baltic, as also a highly beneficial direct one with the West Indies. The coasting-trade is extensive with London, Newcastle, Newport in Wales, and Bristol, and great quantities of manganese are shipped to Scotland. The pilchard and other fisheries are likewise considerable, and the quarries in the vicinity of granite and slate. The principal imports are coal, culm, corn, wine, and timber. Merchant-vessels generally take in and deposit their cargoes at Sutton Pool, where they are more secure from the violence of storms than in the Sound or in Catwater. On the west side of the Pool, a convenient pier was erected in the year 1790, at the expense of government. The corporation consists of a mayor and twelve aldermen, assisted by thirty-six common-councilmen. It sends two members to Parliament, and is termed an admiralty borough. This town gives the title of Earl to the Windsor family. Plymouth gave birth to the distinguished and brave Admiral Sir John Hawkins, who commanded the rear of the fleet which defeated the Spanish Armada. Joseph Glanville, a celebrated divine, was likewise born here in 1636. That part of Plymouth, called the Dock, situated at the mouth of the Tamar, about a mile and a half from the town, is now called Devonport, which article see, page 627.

Exports and imports.

Birthplace of Admiral Hawkins.

Market, Monday and Thursday.—*Fairs*, February 5 and October 2, for horned cattle and woollen cloth. The latter is called the great market, and very little cattle brought.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
11	Plympstock .....pa	Devon	Plympton E. 3	Plymouth ...3	Modbury ...10	215	3088
11	Plympton, St. Mary .pa	Devon	 1	 4	10	212	2183
11	Plympton, Earl's* ... m t & pa	Devon	Totness.....17	 4	 9	212	804
11	Plymtree .....pa	Devon	Cullumpton..4	Honiton 8	Exeter 11	156	439
7	Plymyard.....ham	Chester	Gt. Neston ..5	Liverpool ..7	Chester.....10	193	....
43	Pockley .....to	N. R. York.	Helmsley....2	Kir.Moorside 4	Easingwold 13	124	....
46	Pocklington†..m t & pa	E. R. York .	York 13	Mt. Weighton 7	Gt. Driffield.16	212	2265
43	Pockthorpe.....ham	E. R York .	Bridlington ..9	Beverley....17	 4	200	....
42	Poden ....man	Worcester ..	Evesham 6	Alcester....10	Campden 4	96	....
35	Podmore .....to	Stafford.....	Stafford 7	Eccleshall ...1	Newport 8	143	69
34	Pointington.....pa	Somerset....	Sherborne ...3	MilbornePort 2	Wincanton ..7	116	165
24	Pointon .....pa	Lincoln	Folkingham..3	Bourne 8	Donnington ..9	106	409
35	Pole Bassets .....ham	Stafford. ...	Tamworth ...6	Lichfield 7	Walsall 9	116	....
28	Polebrook .....pa	Northamp ..	Oundle 3	Peterboro'..11	Thrapston ..10	81	417
3	Polehanger .....ham	Bedford	Silsoe 5	Shefford 1	Bedford 10	41	..
39	Polesworth.....pa	Warwick...	Tamworth ...4	Atherstone...5	Birmingham 16	112	1870
38	Poling .....pa	Sussex	Littlehampt. 2	Arundel 3	Worthing....7	58	202
12	Pollington.....pa	Dorset.....	Dorchester...3	Cerne Abbas.6	Bridport....13	120	....
16	Pollack .....ti	Hants	Southampton 3	Winchester..9	Romsey 7	73	....
16	Pollhampton.....ham	Hants	Overton 1	Whitchurch .4	Basingstoke ..8	54	....
5	Pollicott.....ham	Bucks	Thame 5	Aylesbury ...8	Bicester 10	48	....
45	Pollington .....to	W. R. York	Snaith.....3	Pontefract...9	Doncaster . 11	173	482
8	Polmere .....ham	Cornwall ...	St. Austel ...2	Lostwithiel ..7	Grampound..7	253	....
8	Polperro‡.....ham	Cornwall ...	West Looe ..4	Liskeard....10	Fowey 7	131	....
34	Polsham.....ham	Somerset....	Wells 3	Glastonbury .3	Shepton Mal. 7	123	...
11	Polsloe .....nun	Devon	Exeter 1	Honiton 15	Tiverton....13	163	...
36	Polsted . .....pa	Suffolk	Stoke 2	Neyland.....3	Hadleigh 4	60	9[illegible]0
11	Poltimore .....pa	Devon	Exeter 4	Collumpton..7	Tiverton....11	161	29[illegible]
21	Polton .....pa	Kent	Dover 3	Folkestone ..5	Canterbury .13	68	2[illegible]
25	Ponder's End .....ham	Middlesex ..	Edmonton ...2	WalthamAb. 4	Enfield 2	9	..
11	Ponsford .....ham	Devon	Collumpton..1	Tiverton.....6	Honiton 11	161	...
9	Ponsonby§ ... .pa	Cumberland	Egremont ...5	Ravenglass . 7	Whitehaven 10	286	16[illegible]

* PLYMPTON MAURICE, or Earl's Plympton, a market-town situated in a pleasant valley near the river Plym. The town consists principally of two streets, built in the form of a Roman T; it has a guild-hall, an ancient building, supported on stone pillars; beneath which the corn-market is held. This is one of the stannary towns for stamping tin. On the north side of the town are the ruins of a once magnificent castle, which included nearly two acres. It was encompassed by a high rampart and a very deep ditch, which still remain; but the walls of the castle are almost wholly destroyed. Some of the fragments are of great thickness. Plympton is rendered interesting in the annals of literature, from having been the birthplace of that illustrious artist, Sir Joshua Reynolds, who was born here on July 16, 1723, and educated at the grammar-school, of which his father was the master. Magnificent castle.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, February 26, April 5, August 12, and October 28, for horned cattle and woollen cloth.

† POCKLINGTON, a market-town, situated in a level country, about two miles from the front of the Wolds. Since the completion of a canal, from the Derwent, near Cottingwith, it has become a place of considerable trade.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, March 7, but if leap-year, March 6, May 6, August 5, November 28, for horses, cattle, sheep, cloth, and leather ware; December 17 and 18, show of horses; seven days before St. Matthias, February 24, show of horses; and seven days before Christmas-day, show of horses.—*Inns*, Feathers, Grapes, and New Inn.

‡ POLPERRO, a small fishing-town, romantically situated in the parish of Llansalloes. Here is a harbour for vessels of 150 tons burden, which chiefly bring coal, culm, and limestone, and carry away grain. The pilchard and hook and line fishing is extensive.

Market, Friday.—*Fair*, July 10.

§ PONSONBY. Ponsonby-hall stands in a large park, and is remarkable for the elegance and convenience of its apartments; it commands extensive prospects both of sea and land, and the gardens and walks on the woody banks of the Calder are beautifully romantic. Ponsonby-hall

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
45	Pontefract* ..m t & pa	W. R. York	Leeds 11	Doncaster ..14	Wakefield ..9	177	9354
45	Pontefract Park .ex } ..... pa dis }	W. R York.	Pontefract...2	16	11	179	49
29	Ponteland† ....pa & to	Northumb .	Newcastle...8	Morpeth.....9	Blythe.....11	283	1796
33	Pontesbury.....pa	Salop	Shrewsbury..7	ChurchStret. 9	Montgomery 14	160	2936
33	Pontesford.....ham	Salop	 7	 8	15	161	....
57	Pontfaen ....pa	Pembroke...	Fishguard ...5	Newport 5	HaverfordW14	253	78
48	Pont - neath - Fau- } ghan‡ ....ham }	Brecon	MerthyrTyd.10	Neath.....12	Bridgend ...20	181	....
24	Ponton, Great .....pa	Lincoln	Colsterworth.4	Grantham ...4	Folkingham.10	106	446
24	Ponton, Little .....pa	Lincoln	Grantham ...3	Colsterworth 5	10	107	200
13	Pontop .....to	Durham	Durham 11	Gatesbead ..10	Wolsingham 11	267	....
26	Pontypool§ ...m t & to	Monmouth ..	Abergavenny10	Caerleon.... 8	Usk..... 7	149	10280

Extensive gardens and nurseries.

* PONTEFRACT, or Pomfret, a borough, market-town, parish, and township, pleasantly situated on a fine eminence, approached on all sides by a considerable ascent; its ancient name was Kirkby, but the origin of the town, and the etymology of its present name are alike unknown. The streets are open, spacious, and clean, the houses handsome, chiefly built of brick, and the air is particularly pure and salubrious. The town is famed for its gardens and nurseries, which are very extensive, and their produce have an excellent sale. The local trade is also considerable, owing to the populousness and wealth of the surrounding vicinity. The general quarter-sessions for the West Riding are held annually in Easter week, at which a return of the quantity of woollen cloths, milled in the clothing districts during the preceding year, is promulgated for the benefit of the country. Pomfret Castle, from it vast strength and grandeur, long remained the terror and ornament of the surrounding district; it is perhaps, more distinguished by tragical events than any fortress in England, except the Tower of London. Thomas Earl of Lancaster was here beheaded for conspiring with other barons, against his nephew Edward II., and here Richard II. was imprisoned, and according to the most credible accounts inhumanly put to death. In the succeeding reign Richard Scrope, Archbishop of York, was condemned to death in this castle; and here also Earl Rivers, Sir Thomas Vaughan, and Lord Grey were most cruelly beheaded, by order of that reckless tyrant Richard III. In the reign of Charles I., during the civil wars, this castle was garrisoned for the king, and after undergoing various sieges, at length surrendered on the 25th of March, 1649, when it was entirely dismantled by order of Parliament, and reduced to a heap of ruins. This immense castle occupied a space of more than six acres, and was considered the largest in England; few remains of it are now to be seen.

Pomfret castle.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, St. Andrew's fair on the first Saturday in December; Twenty-days' fair, the first Saturday after the 20th day from Christmas; Candlemas fair, the first Saturday after February 13; St. Giles's fair, the first Saturday after September 12, April 8, and May 4, for cattle and sheep, &c., and all the other moveable fairs, viz., Palm-Sunday, Low-Sunday, May 4, and Trinity-Sunday, to be held on the Saturday before each of those days respectively. The fortnight fairs will always be held on the Saturday next after York fortnight fairs, as usual. The show for horses, formerly called Palm-Sunday show, will always for the future begin February 5.—*Inns*, New Elephant, Red Lion, and Star.

† PONTELAND. A peace between England and Scotland was negotiated at this place in 1244, and the town and castle were burnt by the Scotch army, previous to the battle of Otterburn.

‡ PONT-NEATH-FAUGHAN. *Fairs*, first Saturday after March 12, Saturday before May 12, Saturday before July 5, Saturday before August 26, September 21, and November 14.

§ PONTYPOOL, or Pont-y-pool, a market-town singularly situated on a steep cliff, overhanging the Avon Llwyd, usually a small stream, but which in time of heavy rains is swelled into a rapid torrent. The town appears to have risen out of the small village of Trevethin, the church of which parish is about a mile distant from the town. The increase of

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
40	Pooley Bridge vil	Westmorlnd	Appleby....16	Penrith.....5	Shap 9	286	....
7	Pool, Nether.....to	Chester.....	Chester.....8	Gt. Neston ..6	Liverpool...10	191	19
7	Pool, Over.....to	Chester.....	 8	 6	10	191	93
11	Pool, South .....pa	Devon	Kingsbridge..4	Dartmouth..10	Modbury ...11	212	567
34	Pooltown.....ham	Somerset....	Dunster 4	Minehead....5	Dalverton ...8	163	....
7	Poole.....to	Chester.....	Chester.....19	Nantwich ...2	Middlewich. 9	166	188
12	Poole* .....m t	Dorset	Dorchester..30	Weymouth .32	Southampto.33	106	6459
45	Poole .....to & cha	W. R. York	Otley.....3	Leeds 8	Ripley 10	203	315
45	Poole.....to	W. R. York	Pontefract ...5	Tadcaster ..10	Selby.....9	181	67
41	Poole Keynes.....pa	Wilts	Malmesbury .7	Cricklade....7	Cirencester ..5	90	169
12	Poorstock .....pa	Dorset	Bridport.....5	Beaminster ..5	Dorchester..13	133	1024
12	Poorton, North .....pa	Dorset	 6	 4	13	133	89
12	Poorton, South .....ti	Dorset	 5	 4	13	133	....
16	Popham.....pa	Hants	Winchester.10	Basingstoke..7	Whitchurch .7	53	104
25	Poplar† .....pa	Middlesex ...	Greenwich ..3	Bow 2	Deptford 2	2	16849
43	Poppleton, Nether..pa	W. R. York	York 4	Tadcaster ..10	Boroughbrid.14	203	259

Pontypool may be attributed to the iron-works that were established in the neighbourhood; but its chief celebrity is derived from the japan manufacture called Pontypool ware, which is still carried on here, though on a much smaller scale than formerly, owing to the improvements made therein at Birmingham and other places. The town is large and straggling, with two principal streets, containing many neat houses and numerous shops. The petty sessions for this division of the hundred are holden here. Pontypool Park is situated on a perpendicular cliff above the Avon Llwyd, which rushes through its rocky channel accompanied by delightful scenery: the prospects here are truly romantic.

PONTYPOOL.

Pontypool Park.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, April 22, July 5, and October 16, for horses, lean cattle, and pedlery; and last Monday in the month, ditto.

* POOLE, a borough, seaport, market-town, and county of itself. It stands on a peninsula, connected by a narrow isthmus with the main land, and being on the borders of a wide desolate heath, has a dreary and black appearance. The town is about three quarters of a mile long, and half a mile broad, and consists of three or four considerable streets, running nearly from north-east to south-west, besides a cross street parallel with the quay, and several intersecting lanes. The harbour, upon the improvement of which £3,000 has lately been expended, is reckoned the safest and best in the channel, as the ground is every where soft, with water sufficient for vessels of fourteen feet draught to come up to the quay. The trade consists chiefly in the Newfoundland fishery, which proves an excellent nursery for the navy. The exports are provision, nets, cordage, sail-cloth, and all sorts of wearing apparel, with a variety of commodities for plantation consumption. The imports are cod, salmon, oil, seal-skins, furs, &c. This trade constantly employed about 230 sail of shipping belonging to this port, with 1,500 hands. The imports and exports of corn are also very considerable, the central situation of Poole from the northern foreign ports, as well as from Holland, being extremely convenient for this trade. This ancient borough is governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors. Poole returns two members to Parliament.

Imports and exports.

Market, Monday and Thursday.—*Fairs*, May 1 and November 2, a free mart for toys.

† POPLAR. This place, which was formerly a chapelry belonging to the parish of Stepney, was in 1817, together with the adjoining hamlet of Blackwall, constituted by act of Parliament a distinct parish. Its name is said to have originated from the spot having been occupied by a grove of poplar trees, before the erection of the buildings, the earliest of which may, with probability, be ascribed to the early part of the seventeenth century, exclusive of such as may have stood on Poplar Marsh, or the Isle of Dogs. A town-hall of some antiquity, which was placed in the highway or principal street, was pulled down in 1769, and another

Origin of the place.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
43	Poppleton, Over....pa	W. R. York	York..... 4	Tadcaster ...9	Boroughbrid.14	203	319
30	Porney.....ham	Notts	Blyth 0	Bawtry.....5	Worksop .. .6	151	....
27	Poringland, Great ..pa	Norfolk.....	Norwich 6	Bungay.....9	Loddon.....6	111	543
27	Poringland, Little...pa	Norfolk.....	 6	 9	 6	111	....
34	Porlock* ....m t & pa	Somerset....	Minehead....6	Dunster 7	Dulverton ..13	169	630
34	Porlock, West ....ham	Somerset....	 7	 8	Porlock 1	169	....
34	Portbury†.....pa	Somerset....	Bristol 7	Axbridge...16	W.sup.Marel6	125	621
26	Portcasegg.....ham	Monmouth ..	Chepstow ...3	Monmouth..10	TinternAbbey2	128	21
16	Portchester‡.....pa	Hants	Portsmouth . 7	Fareham 3	Wickham ...6	71	738
29	Portgate.....to	Northumb ..	Hexham.....4	Newcastle..18	Haltwhistle.18	281	29
54	Porth-ceri.....pa	Glamorgan..	Cardiff 10	Cowbridge ..9	Llantrissant 12	170	107
54	Porth-Einion§ .....pa	Glamorgan..	Penrice.....3	Ca.Llwchwr12	Swansea....15	221	388
9	Portingscale .....to	Cumberland.	Keswick 1	Cockermout 10	Ambleside..14	292	328

POPLAR. was erected in the following year. Here are situated the West India Docks and City Canal, which completely insulate the Isle of Dogs, and consist of three channels, extending from east to west, and communicating at each end with the Thames. The canal was originally designed for the passage of vessels by this short cut to avoid the navigation round the southern extremity of the Isle of Dogs, but the speculation proving unprofitable, the canal was sold to the corporation of London, and it is now used only for the reception of ships laid up or under repair. George Stevens, the distinguished editor of Shakspeare, was a native of Poplar, and on his death, in 1800, he was here interred.

Birthplace of George Stevens.

* PORLOCK, a small seaport and market-town, situated in the Bristol Channel, which here forms a most delightful bay, extending about three miles along the shore, with a decoy in the centre for catching wild fowl. This town was formerly a place of considerable note; in the time of the Saxons, it was the residence of royalty, and had an extensive chase; it now consists only of a few straggling and ill-built houses. The scenery around Porlock is very beautiful and picturesque; towards the shore, it is even grand and magnificent; it is defended on all sides by steep and lofty hills, covered with wood, and intersected by hollow glens and delightful valleys. Nature is here arrayed in her wildest and most romantic garb; the bold projecting rocks, which assume a thousand different forms, are finely shaded and relieved by the verdant foliage which twines around them.

Picturesque scenery.

Market, Thursday.—*Fairs*, Thursday before May 12, Thursday before October 10, and Thursday before November 12, for cattle.

† PORTBURY. This was a place of some note in the time of the Romans, and long the principal town in this part of the country. Here was formerly a cell of Augustine monks belonging to the priory of Bromere, in Hampshire. The shell of this building is still standing, "venerably clothed with ivy."

Fair, Whit-Monday, for cattle and sheep.

‡ PORTCHESTER, or Porchester, The publicans of Portchester and Southwick enjoy the peculiar privilege, under charter, from Elizabeth, of being exempted from having any soldiers billeted on them, or quartered in their houses. Portchester Castle is a very ancient fortress, having been possessed successively by the Britons, the Romans, the Saxons, and the Normans: in its present state, it is a noble pile of a quadrangular form, surrounding an area of between four and five acres, and still in sufficient preservation to serve as a place of confinement for prisoners of war, for which purpose it was used during the last war, when about 5,000 persons were secured here at one time.

Portchester Castle.

§ PORTH-EINION. There is a considerable fishery of oysters at this place, and from this little port much limestone is annually exported.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
46	Portington.....to	E. R. York .	Howden 3	Mt. Weighton 9	North Cave ..7	183	160
12	Portisham .....pa	Dorset	Dorchester...7	Weymouth ..7	Bridport ...12	127	663
34	Portishead .....pa	Somerset....	Bristol.....9	W.sup.Mare 16	Crockern Pill 4	127	800
12	Portland Isle*.....pa	Dorset	Dorchester..14	Weymouth ..5	Bridport....22	134	2670
11	Portlemouth, East ..pa	Devon	Kingsbridge .6	Dartmouth..13	Modbury ...11	214	427
41	Porton.....ti & cha	Wilts	Salisbury 5	Amesbury ...4	Stockbridge 13	77	185
16	Portsea Island† ....isle	Hants	.....	.....	.....	68	....
16	Portsea‡.....m t	Hants	Portsmouth..1	Gosport 1	Winchester.27	72	42206
16	Portsea Guildable ..pa	Hants	 1	 1	27	72	4107

Porth-Einion-Point is a remarkable sea-mark, and, on its western side, in an inaccessible situation, stands an old building, called the Pigeon-house. PORTH-EINION.

* PORTLAND ISLE. Portland Isle is about four miles and a half long, and two broad, and is literally one continued bed or rock of free-stone; it is not however a barren spot, for the herbage is fine, and the arable lands produce wheat, oats, peas, and barley. Near Portland Bill, on the south, and almost the highest part of the Isle, stand the light-houses; one erected in the year 1716, and the other in 1789. The new lighthouse is built of Portland stone, is of a conical form, sixty-three feet high, with a geometrical staircase to the top. Portland Race is a very perilous surf, occasioned by the conflux of the tides from the French and English shores. Near the lighthouses is a remarkable cavern, about fifty feet square, and twenty-one deep, through which a large column of sea-water is frequently forced up to the height of several feet. Portland Castle was erected by Henry VIII., about the same period, and for the same purpose, as Weymouth Castle on the opposite coast, and it was one of the last fortresses in the west that held out for the unfortunate Charles I. The Portland stone-quarries, particularly at the west end of the isle, afford excellent stone, which has been used in most of the modern magnificent buildings of the kingdom; in was first brought into repute in the reign of James I. The custom of gavel kind prevails here, and a curious custom of passing land by what is called church gift, is customary; the conveyance taking place by a ceremony in the church.

The light-houses.

Stone quarries.

† PORTSEA, ISLAND OF. A tract of land comprising the borough and seaport town of Portsmouth, the town of Portsea, and several villages. This island is bounded on the east by an inlet of the sea, called Langston Harbour; on the south by the road of Spithead; on the west by Portsmouth Harbour; and on the north by a narrow channel, over which there is a bridge, formerly defended by fortifications. In the tenth century Portsea Island was part of the royal demesnes, and it was alienated by Elfleda, the wife of King Edgar, who gave it to a monastery at Winchester. It was subsequently transferred to Winchester College, the warden and fellows of which still hold much of the land, as well as the advowsons of the livings of Portsea and Portsmouth. The parish church is situated nearly in the centre of the island, between the villages of Kingston and Fratton. It is a handsome and commodious edifice, surrounded by a very extensive cemetry, at the south-eastern angle of which is a large grave containing the bodies of several men taken up from the wreck of the Royal George, a man-of-war carrying 110 guns, which accidently foundered at Spithead in 1782; and near the grave a monument has been erected commemorating this melancholy event. The wild-duck, widgeon, teal, and curlew, are found here in abundance in the winter season, as also are sometimes the cropbill, snowfleck, and other rare birds of passage; the insect tribes are numerous; and on the beach shells may be collected in great variety.

Handsome church.

‡ PORTSEA, TOWN OF. Portsea is so intimately connected with the town of Portsmouth, that we refer the reader to that article.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
26	Portskewett.....pa	Monmouth ..	Chepstow ..5	Usk.....11	BlackRock I. 1	133	190
38	Portslade .....pa	Sussex	Brighton.....3	Shoreham....4	Worthing....9	50	615
16	Portsmouth*.....m t	Hants	Chichester..18	Southampto.21	Winchester.27	72	8083
16	Portswood .....ti	Hants	Romsey 7	 2	10	74	654
17	Portway.....ham	Hereford....	Hereford 4	Leominster .10	Weobley 7	138	....
33	Posenall .....ex pa dis	Salop.....	Mu.Wenlock 3	Broseley.....1	CoalbrookeD. 3	147	28
36	Poslingford.....pa	Suffolk	Clare.....3	Sudbury.....8	BurySt.Edm.12	59	316
31	Postcombe.....to	Oxford	Tetsworth ...2	Watlington..4	Thame 4	40	....
10	Postern .....to	Derby	Derby 4	Belper 4	Chesterfield.20	130	....
21	Postling.....pa	Kent	Hythe 3	Canterbury .11	Folkestone...6	62	192
15	Postlip .....ham	Gloucester..	Winchcombe 2	Cheltenham..6	Tewkesbury .8	97	....
27	Postwich.....pa	Norfolk.....	Norwich 4	Loddon.....8	Yarmouth ..21	112	270
3	Potsgrove .....pa	Bedford.....	Woburn.....2	Leighton Buz.4	Dunstable ...8	41	282
14	Potten Island.....isle	Essex	Rochford ...5	South End...6	LittWakering2	42	....
7	Pott Shrigley ...ham & cha	Chester.....	Macclesfield .5	Chapel le Fr. 9	Stockport...10	172	334
24	Potter Hanworth ...pa	Lincoln.....	Lincoln.....7	Sleaford 13	Navenby ...10	128	402
41	Potterne .....pa	Wilts	Devizes.....2	Mt.Lavington 4	Westbury ..10	91	1647
25	Potters Bar .....ham	Middlesex ..	Barnet 3	Enfield 5	Hatfield.. ...5	14	....

* PORTSMOUTH, or Portesmouth. Portsmouth and Portsea, though separated in the more minute regulations of local polity, can hardly be considered as forming more than one town; they are indeed both included within the limits of the borough of Portsmouth, both governed by the same magistrates, and both admitted to a participation in the same immunities. Portsmouth, as the more ancient town, has preserved its dignity and precedence, in still being the seat of the civil and military establishments; it is also the residence of the Port-Admiral; its streets are likewise more spacious; and, in general, its houses and buildings are superior. Portsea, however, is by far the largest and most populous town, and has the advantage in having both the dock-yard and gun-wharf within its precincts. These towns have, however, derived their principal celebrity from containing the grand naval and military depot of the kingdom. The dock-yard, with all its necessary appendages, is on an immense scale. Where such immense structures as first-rate ships of war are constructed, and refitted in whole fleets, with a degree of expedition truly astonishing, machines, workshops and magazines, must necessarily be of respective size and consequence. Every thing here is, indeed, upon a weighty scale: and, abstractedly considered, the efforts of human industry seem too weak and impotent to achieve the important works which are here displayed. The commercial character of these towns has been greatly improved within the last century, and, even in the time of peace, the trade is now very considerable. The annual fair or free mart is holden in the High-street, and lasts fifteen days; no person can be arrested within the precincts of Portsmouth during its continuance. In Broad-street, forming part of the west suburb, or Portsmouth Point, is the custom-house, a large and convenient structure, with an extensive establishment, including several fast-sailing cutters for the prevention of smuggling. This part of the town is admirably situated for commerce, the inhabitants on the north side having generally an immediate communication with the water. The place where the merchant ships lie is a large bay between the Gun Wharf and the Point, having the advantage of an excellent quay, and all its appropriate appendages. The capaciousness and safety of Portsmouth Harbour are decidedly superior to most others in the kingdom. Secure from every storm, the greatest first-rates may ride here at the lowest ebbs, without touching ground; and its extent is almost sufficient for the whole navy of England, great and multitudinous as it is. Even when the sea at Spithead is so agitated by the fury of the winds, that the largest ships are sometimes driven from their anchors, those within the harbour remain in perfect security. Every where the bottom affords good anchorage, and is so completely free from bars or impediments, that even a first-rate can make sail at any time of the tide, and quit the harbour in the deep water beneath Southsea Castle.

The dock-yard.

The harbour.

As the ebb is much stronger than the flood, all accumulation of sand is prevented, and the entrance of the port is perfectly free and open. Besides these advantages, this harbour possesses almost complete security from assault by sea, by reason of the various forts or batteries that defend the approach, and are almost level with the water's edge. One material convenience, with respect to this harbour, and which greatly adds to its importance, is, the spacious and famous Reach of Spithead immediately off the harbour, and between it and the Isle of Wight. Here the royal navy commonly rendezvous in war, and it may be justly considered as the great national and central station of the navy. Spithead is defended from all winds that blow from the west to the south-east by the high lands of the Isle of Wight, and from all the winds of the opposite quarter by the main land of Hampshire. In the reign of Charles I. Portsmouth was appointed as the rendezvous for the armament destined to relieve the Protestants in Rochelle, at which time the Duke of Buckingham, the great favourite of the sovereign, was assassinated by Felton. During the civil wars it was garrisoned for the Parliament. Charles II. was married in this town to Catharine, the Infanta of Portugal. This place probably owed its origin to the decay of the ancient town of Portchester, on the northern border of Portsmouth Harbour, which appears to have been a maritime station of the Romans, called by Richard of Cirencester, Portus Magnus. The gradual retreat of the sea having diminished or destroyed the advantages of Portchester as a naval station, a new town was founded at the entrance or mouth of the harbour, and hence, probably, its appellation, Portsmouth, which some antiquaries, however, suppose was derived from Porta, a Saxon chief, who settled on this part of the coast at the beginning of the sixth century. Alfred the Great defeated the Danes in a naval engagement near this place, and having captured two of their vessels, he caused the crews to be hanged as pirates on the beach. Harold II. stationed a fleet off the coast, during the impending invasion of the kingdom, by William, Duke of Normandy; and here Robert Curthouse landed an army to support his claim to the crown, after the death of William Rufus. Henry III. assembled a large body of forces at this place for the invasion of France; and in the reign of that king a convent or hospital, called God's House, *Domus Dei*, was founded by Peter des Roches, Bishop of Winchester. In 1377 the town was taken and burnt by the French, in consequence of which the government under Richard II. remitted a considerable sum of money due to the crown, and desisted from levying taxes on the inhabitants for the ensuing ten years, so that they speedily recovered their prosperity. Being invaded a second time they not only repulsed the enemy, but becoming assailants in turn, they entered the river Seine, sunk several French vessels, and brought off a large booty. Edward IV. erected fortifications for the defence of this port; Richard III. made additions to them; and Henry VII., according to Leland, erected breweries here for the supply of the fleet in time of war. In 1545, Francis I., of France, sent a large armament against Portsmouth, which was defeated by an English squadron of only six ships, commanded by Viscount Lisle; but the Mary Rose, one of the largest vessels in the English navy, unfortunately foundered during the action, and the captain and most of the crew were lost. Edward VI. improved the fortifications of this port, and for the defence of the harbour erected a tower on each side of the entrance, from which might be extended a vast iron chain, which was raised on the appearance of a French fleet in the channel during the American war. The town of Portsea covers a tract of ground formerly named Portsmouth Common, and though the houses were originally erected with the understanding that they should be pulled down in case of an invasion of the country, yet they rapidly accumulated, especially during the war with our American Colonies, and there are now numerous regularly built streets, crescents, squares, terraces, public and private

PORTSMOUTH.

Spithead.

Origin of the place.

The town of Portsea.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population.
28	Potters Pury .....pa	Northamp ..	StonyStratfd. 2	Towcester ...6	Buckingham .9		54	1544
45	Potterton.....ham	W. R. York	Leeds 8	Tadcaster ...6	Wetherby ...6		198	....
44	Pottoe.....to	N R. York.	Stokesley... 5	Yarm.....7	N. Allerton 11		233	187
3	Potton* .....m t & pa	Bedford.....	Biggleswade .4	St. Neots....9	Bedford 12		49	1768
44	Potts.....to	N. R. York.	Bedale 12	Ripon 13	Middleham . 8		225	....
8	Poughill.....pa	Cornwall ...	Stratton 1	Holsworthy.10	Launceston .16		224	360
11	Poughill .....pa	Devon	Crediton 7	Tiverton 9	Exeter 11		174	331
4	Poughley ....ham	Berks	Hungerford ..4	Lambourn ...4	Newbury....9		65	....
41	Poulshot .....pa	Wilts	Devizes.....4	Melksham ...6	Mt.Lavington 6		93	348
23	Poultney .....ham	Leicester ...	Lutterworth .3	Mt.Harboro' 11	Leicester ...13		91	....
7	Poulton .....to	Chester	Chester.....6	Wrexham ..8	Malpas 11		179	128
7	Poulton .....to	Chester	Gt. Neston .10	Liverpool... 4	Birkenhead ..3		204	1212
22	Poulton†...m t pa & to	Lancaster...	Preston.....17	Garstang ...12	Kirkham 9		234	4068
22	Poulton .....to & cha	Lancaster ..	Lancaster ...3	15	Burton 12		243	540
22	Poulton .....to	Lancaster...	Warrington..2	Newton 5	Leigh 7		186	709
41	Poulton .....pa	Wilts	Fairford 3	Cricklade....5	Cirencester ..5		83	368
7	Poulton Launcelot ..to	Chester.....	Gt. Neston ..4	Birkenhead ..5	Liverpool....6		198	120
34	Poundisford.....ham	Somerset ...	Taunton.....4	Wellington ..6	Ilminster ...11		145	....
5	Poundon.....ham	Bucks	Bicester 5	Buckingham .7	Aylesbury ..15		54	100
8	Poundstock .....pa	Cornwall ...	Stratton 6	Launceston .13	Holsworthy.11		225	727
12	Povington .....ham	Dorset.....	Corfe Castle .7	Wareham ...6	Dorchester..14		221	....
11	Powderham‡.....pa	Devon	Exeter 7	Dawlish 6	Chudleigh ...8		171	275
42	Powick .....pa	Worcester ..	Worcester...3	Upton on Sev.7	Gt. Malvern .5		114	1598
28	Powkesley.....ham	Northamp ..	Stony Stratf. .2	Buckingham .7	Towcester ...7		54	....
7	Pownehall, Fee .....to	Chester.....	Stockport ...4	Macclesfield .9	Knutsford ..12		176	1747
7	Powsey.....ham	Chester	Northwich ..3	Warrington.10	 5		177	....
12	Poxwell.. .....pa	Dorset	Dorchester...6	Weymouth ..6	Wareham ...2		126	99
25	Poyle .....ham	Middlesex ..	Colnbrook ...1	Staines 3	Hounslow ...7		17	....
38	Poynings .....pa	Sussex.....	Brighton.....6	Hurst 3	Shoreham....5		48	268
7	Poynton.....cha & to	Chester	Stockport....5	Macclesfield .7	Chapel le Fr.11		174	747
5	Prebend End .....ham	Bucks	Buckingham 0	Brackley 8	StonyStratf. .8		55	....
33	Preen Church .... pa	Salop.....	M. Wenlock.6	ChurchStret. 7	Shrewsbury.10		152	75
33	Prees§ .....pa & to	Salop.....	Wem 4	Whitchurch .5	Mt. Drayton .9		162	3355
22	Preesall .....to	Lancaster...	Poulton 6	Lancaster...14	Garstang 9		290	745
22	Preese.....to	Lancaster...	Kirkham 5	Poulton 3	10		230	....

PORTSMOUTH. buildings, far more extensive and populous than the old town of Portsmouth. The foreign commerce of Portsmouth is principally confined to timber from the Baltic, and eggs imported from France. An extensive coasting trade is carried on, and during war this port is the great resort of merchant vessels, which meet here to sail under convoy. Packet-boats sail hence every day for Southampton and the Isle of Wight, and steam-vessels pass regularly between this port and Plymouth and Havre de Grace. The Portsmouth and Arundel Canal affords the means of inland navigation to London.

Packet-boats.

Market, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.—*Fairs*, July 10, and fourteen days following; July 26 (the latter held on Portsdown).

* POTTON, a flourishing market-town of considerably extent, and pleasantly situated. The buildings are modern, as the town was destroyed by fire in the year 1783, and the inhabitants remained under tents, erected in the neighbourhood, until better residences could be prepared by them.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, third Tuesday in January, O. S., a large horse fair; last Tuesday in April, first Tuesday in July, and Tuesday before October 29, for cattle in general.

† POULTON, a market-town, standing on a healthy and elevated site, near the estuary of the Wyre, and is conveniently situated for trade, having a canal navigation to most of the principal rivers in the county. The sea-bathing here is reckoned very little inferior to that of Scarborough.

Market, Monday.—*Fairs*, February 6, April 13, and November 3, for horned cattle and small ware.

Powderham castle.

‡ POWDERHAM. Powderham Castle is an ancient structure, originally built for the protection of the coast; it contains some very spacious apartments, furnished in a most splendid manner, and decorated with paintings of considerable merit. The park and plantations are about ten miles in circumference; the Belvedere tower, occupying an elevated site above the castle, commands several extensive and extremely beautiful views.

§ PREES. *Fairs*, second Monday in April, and second Monday in October.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
57	Prendergast* .....pa	Pembroke...	Haverford W. 1	Narberth ...10	Fishguard ..14	152	1150
29	Prendick .....to	Northumb ..	Alnwick....13	Wooler.....11	Rothbury....8	312	61
7	Prenton .....to	Chester	Gt. Neston ..6	Liverpool....4	Chester.....15	198	104
15	Prescot .....ex pa dis	Gloucester..	Cheltenham..3	Tewkesbury .6	Winchcombe 5	101	51
22	Prescot† .....m t pa to	Lancaster...	Liverpool....8	Warrington.10	Manchester .26	198	28084
31	Prescott.....ham	Oxford	Banbury 6	Croperdy 1	Chipping Wa. 2	77	18
41	Preshute .....pa	Wilts	Marlborough.3	Calne 11	Swindon....10	77	760
53	Prestatyn.....to	Flint.	St. Asaph ...6	Caerwys 8	Holywell ...10	222	....
7	Prestbury .....pa & to	Chester	Macclesfield .3	Stockport....9	Nether Knut.11	170	47267
15	Prestbury .....pa	Gloucester..	Cheltenham..2	Winchcombe 6	Tewkesbury .9	100	12031
58	Presteigne‡...m t & pa	Radnor	Hereford....22	Leominster .13	Builth.....21	151	3262
34	Prestleigh.....cha	Somerset ...	Shepton Mal. 2	Bruton 5	Castle Cary..5	114	....
3	Prestley .....ham	Bedford....	Ampthill 4	Flitwick 1	Woburn.....5	42	....
9	Preston.....to	Cumberland	Whitehaven .2	Egremont ...5	Cockermout.14	296	4322
12	Preston .....pa	Dorset.....	Melcombe R. 3	Dorchester ..6	Wareham .. 17	126	586
12	Preston.....ham	Dorset.....	Shaftesbury..5	Mere 3	Wincanton ..8	108	....
11	Preston.....ham	Devon.....	Crediton 2	Tiverton....12	Chumleigh..12	182	....
15	Preston .....pa	Gloucester..	Cirencester ..2	Cricklade....7	Fairford 8	88	198
15	Preston .....pa	Gloucester..	Ledbury 4	Newent 8	Michel Dean 12	121	79
18	Preston.... .....ham	Herts.....	Hitchin 3	Stevenage ...4	Luton 7	33	....
21	Preston .....pa	Kent	Feversham...1	Canterbury..9	Chatham ...17	47	673
21	Preston .....pa	Kent	Wingham ...2	 7	Sandwich....6	62	576
22	Preston§ .....m t & pa	Lancaster ..	Lancaster ..23	Liverpool...29	Manchester .30	217	36836
25	Preston.....ham	Middlesex ..	H on the Hill 3	Edgeware ...3	Watford.....8	8	....

* PRENDERGAST. *Fair*, May 1.

† PRESCOT, a moderate sized market-town, is pleasantly situated on high ground, on the great road between Liverpool and Manchester; and, like Whitehaven, is built over coal mines; many being worked in every direction round it, and some of them at the very edge of the town: this article of fuel is of course very cheap, benefitting essentially the manufactories in the neighbourhood by the abundant supply. Prescot has long been noted for the manufacture of watch tools and movements, as also parts of the watch called motion work: the small files made here are said to be the best in the world, and great numbers are annually exported. Several manufactories of coarse earthenware are established here. The cotton business, though not conducted here to any great extent, forms part of the employment of the labouring classes. Petty sessions are held once a month; a court leet annually, on *Corpus Christi*, when a coroner for the manor and liberty is appointed; and a court baron is held six times a year. The inhabitants of Prescot have always claimed to be exempt from serving on all juries, except within their own manor, since Henry VII.; as also from the the payment of tolls to all public markets; besides other privileges nearly forgotten, or not made available. The Liverpool and Manchester rail-way passes through the township of Whiston, about one mile south of Prescot.

Manufacture of watch tools and movements.

Market, Tuesday. Fortnight market.—*Fairs*, June 12, August 24 and 25, All Saints, and November 1, for cattle, horses, and toys.

‡ PRESTEIGNE, a market-town and parish in the hundred of Radnor, a small portion extending into the neighbouring county of Hereford. It is most agreeably situated in a fertile country, on the banks of the river Lug, and is the handsomest and best-built town in the county. There is but little trade in this town. Here, however, the assizes of the county, quarter-sessions, and county meetings, &c. are held.

Market, Saturday.—*Fair*, June 25.

§ PRESTON is pleasantly situated on an eminence rising from the north bank of the river Ribble, over which a new bridge was erected in 1781. This town is considered the most fashionable place in the county, and both within its boundaries, and immediate vicinity, are many large and elegant mansions. The streets are broad and regular, and the houses handsome and well built. Cottons and other manufactured articles are made here in prodigious quantities, and exported by means of its river,

Cotton manufacture.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Land.	Population.
29	Preston.....to	Northumb ..	Alnwick.....7	Belford 8	Ellingham ...1		315	86
29	Preston.....to	Northumb ..	N. Shields...1	Blyth 10	Morpeth....15		278	765
32	Preston .....pa	Rutland	Uppingham ..2	Oakham 5	Stamford ...12		91	352
34	Preston .....pa	Somerset ...	Yeovil.....1	Crewkherne .9	Ilchester 5		124	347
35	Preston .....to	Stafford.....	Penkridge ...0	Stafford 6	Wolverhamp10		129	....
36	Preston .....pa	Suffolk	Sudbury 8	Hadleigh 8	Stowmarket .9		62	321
38	Preston .....pa	Sussex.....	Brighton.....2	Cuckfield .. 12	Hurst Pierpo. 7		50	235
46	Preston.....pa & to	E. R. York .	Hull 6	Patrington..11	Beverley ...13		183	957
39	Preston, Bagot's ....pa	Warwick ..	Henley in A. 2	Strat. on Avon8	Warwick....8		104	221
5	Preston, Bisset .....pa	Bucks	Buckingham .4	Bicester 7	Brackley 7		56	502
33	Preston, Brockhurst .to	Salop.....	Wem 4	Shrewsbury..8	Whitchurch 10		161	....
16	Preston, Candover ..pa	Hants	Basingstoke..7	Alresford 6	Winchester.12		53	442
28	Preston, Capes.....pa	Northamp ..	Daventry 6	Towcester..10	Banbury....14		70	378
28	Preston, Deanry ....pa	Northamp ..	Northampton 5	 9	NewportPag10		60	64
38	Preston, East.....pa	Sussex.....	Littlehampt. 2	Arundel 4	Worthing ...6		59	242
45	Preston, Great .....to	W. R. York.	Ferrybridge..7	Leeds 7	Wakefield ...8		183	398
33	Preston, Gubbals ...pa	Salop.....	Shrewsbury..5	Wem 7	Ellesmere ..13		158	385
7	Preston on the Hill..to	Chester.....	Frodsham....4	Warrington..6	Runcorn.....5		182	461
28	Preston, Little....ham	Northamp ..	Daventry 6	PrestonCapes 1	Towcester ...8		68	....
45	Preston, Little .....to	W. R. York	Ferrybridge..7	Leeds 7	Wakefield ...8		183	....

PRESTON.

which is navigable to the town for vessels of considerable burthen; and for barges and boats ten miles higher: here also are some foreign and coasting trades. The town is supplied with coals by the Douglas Navigation, which joins the river below Walton Bridge. Preston has the advantage of being the seat of various law courts; amongst these the Duchy of Lancaster has a court of chancery; and the county court sits every Tuesday, from which writs for debts above 40s. are issued: other courts are also holden here, and a court of quarter sessions, on Thursday in the week after the Epiphany. We must not pass over the charter granted to the burgesses of this town in 1172, by Henry II. without noticing the Guild-merchant within the borough then established, which has been confirmed by many succeeding kings and queens. It is a sort of public carnival or Jubilee, and is holden every 20 years, as appears by the records of the corporation. It begins about the latter end of August; and by the charter (which obliges the corporation to celebrate it at the end of every 20 years, on pain of forfeiting their elective franchises, and their rights as burgesses), 28 days of grace are allowed to all who are disposed to renew their freedom. By public proclamation it is declared, that on failure of doing so, they are ever after to be debarred of the same on any future occasion. Preston, from its commanding situation, has always been considered a military post of the utmost importance; in the reign of Edward II. it was partly burnt by an irruption from Scotland, made by Robert Bruce. In the time of the civil wars it declared for the king, but was besieged and taken by Sir Thomas Fairfax. It was not again disturbed till the year 1715, when it was taken possession of by the friends of the Pretender, the streets barricadoed, and the town put in a complete posture of defence; but being attacked by General Willes, the whole party were compelled to surrender themselves prisoners of war. In 1745 another rebellion broke out, when the young Pretender marched through Preston at the head of 6,000 men, but soon returned, making a precipitate retreat, with the Duke of Cumberland in full pursuit. The mischief done to the town by the rebels in 1715 was the cause of its being rebuilt in a more commodious manner, and it is now a handsome well-built town, with broad regular streets, lighted with gas, and it contains many good houses, a handsome and convenient town-hall, an exchange, or market-house, a theatre, assembly-rooms, warm and cold baths, and all the luxuries and conveniences which characterize a large and opulent town.

Extraordinary charter.

Commanding military position.

Market, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.—*Fairs*, first Saturday after Epiphany, January 6, for horses chiefly; March 27, for horses and cattle; August 11, September 7, November 7, for coarse cloths and small wares. Besides the foregoing fairs, every twentieth year is held a Guild or Jubilee, which begins the last week in August, and continues a month, whereto resort persons of the first rank, from all parts, even from London.—*Inns*, The Bull, Castle, Dog, Fleece, George, Mitre, New Red Lion, Old Red Lion, Shelly Arms, and White Horse.

PROBUS TOWER,
CORNWALL.

Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
Preston, Long*.to & pa	W. R. York.	Settle 4	Skipton.....11	Clitheroe ...14	216	1501
Preston, Montford.ham	Salop.....	Shrewsbury..4	Montford 1	Wem 12	158	....
Preston, Patrick ..to & cha	Westmorlnd	Kir. Lonsdale 6	Milnthorpe ..4	Kir. Kendal .6	258	437
Preston, Richard....to	Westmorlnd	 5	 4	 7	257	395
Preston under-Scar .to	N. R. York .	Middleham ..5	Reeth 6	Askrigg 8	238	362
Preston-le-Skerne ...to	Durham	Darlington...7	BishopsAuck.8	Durham 14	248	176
Preston-upon-Stour .pa	Gloucester..	Chi.Campden 9	Strat. on Avon5	Alcester.....9	90	355
Preston, Tarant .....ti	Dorset	Blandford ...4	Wimborne...6	Cranborne ..11	107	....
Preston-upon-Tees ..to	Durham	Stockton 2	Yarm.....3	Darlington..10	240	76
Preston - upon - the - Wild Moors ....pa	Salop	Wellington ..3	Newport 6	Shiffnall 8	145	218
Preston-upon-Wye..pa	Hereford....	Hereford 9	Pembridge..11	Weobley 6	143	251
Preston, Wynne ....pa	Hereford....	 6	Bromyard ...9	Leominster .10	136	139
Prestwich-cum-Oldham.....pa	Lancaster...	Oldham 8	Manchester ..4	Bury 5	187	2941
Prestwick .....to	Northumb ..	Newcastle...6	Morpeth.....9	Blyth.....10	281	168
Prestwold.....pa	Leicester ...	Loughborough3	Nottingham.12	Mount Sorrel 5	110	62
Prestwood.....to	Stafford.....	Uttoxeter ...6	Ashborne 6	Cheadle 7	141	....
Priddy..... ....pa	Somerset....	Wells 4	Axbridge....7	Bristol 14	124	202
Priest Thorpe .....ham	W. R. York.	Leeds 14	Bingley.....1	Bradford.....6	202	....
Prime-Thorpe.....ham	Leicester ...	Lutterworth .6	Hinckley 6	Leicester 9	95	290
Prince Thorpe ....ham	Warwick...	Southam.....7	Coventry 7	Rugby.....9	89	....
Prinknash Park ..ex .....pa dis	Gloucester..	Painswick...3	Gloucester ..5	Cheltenham 10	102	9
Prior's Dale .....ham	Cumberland	Aldston Moor 1	Haltwhistle.13	KirkOswald 12	272	....
Prior's Leigh..to & cha	Salop	Shiffnall.....3	Newport 7	Wellington ..4	138	2130
Priston.....pa	Somerset....	Bath 5	Pensford.....6	Keynsham ...6	111	308
Prittlewell† . .....pa	Essex	Chelmsford .19	Rochford 3	Raleigh.....5	37	2266
Privett.....pa	Hants	Petersfield...5	Alton 9	Alresford 8	56	225
Probus, St.‡.....pa	Cornwall ...	Grampound..3	Truro 5	Tregony 3	163	1350
Prudhoe .....to	Northumb ..	Newcastle..11	Hexham....11	H.on the Wall 4	276	341
Prudhoe Castle.....to	Northumb ..	11	11	 4	276	71
Publow .....pa	Somerset....	Pensford.....1	Bath 8	Bristol 6	114	839
Puckeridge .....ham	Herts..... ..	Ware 6	Buntingford..4	Bishop Stortf. 7	26	....
Puckington .....pa	Somerset....	Ilminster .. .3	Langport 6	Taunton....10	134	182
Puckle Church .....pa	Gloucester..	Sodbury 4	Bath 9	Bristol 9	112	796
Puddington§ .....pa	Bedford.....	Higham Fer. .4	Wellingboro' 5	Harrold 4	63	563
Puddington .....to	Chester.....	Chester.....7	Great Neston 4	Liverpool. .13	190	145
Puddington.....pa	Devon	Crediton.....7	Tiverton.....8	Chulmleigh .10	173	184
Puddle Bridge ....ham	Devon	Colyton 3	Honiton 4	Sidmouth 7	152	...
Puddleston.....pa	Hereford....	Leominster ..5	Tenbury 6	Bromyard....7	132	268

* PRESTON, LONG. *Fairs*, Leap Year, March 1, or February 28, and September 23, for attle.

† PRITTLEWELL. This parish includes Southend, now an established bathing-place; a little above which is a new stone, marking the astern jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor of London, as conservator of the Thames. Here was a Cluniac priory, founded by Robert Fitzwarner, in he reign of Henry II., and subordinate to the abbey of Lewes, in Sussex. Cluniac priory.

Fair, July 15, for toys.

‡ PROBUS, ST. The church, which was formerly collegiate, is situated on the brow of a hill, and consists of two long aisles and a short ne, with a tower at the west end, which is extremely elegant, and generally esteemed the first architectural ornament in the county; it is built ntirely of black granite, and its height to the battlements is 108 feet; he top is ornamented with embrasures, and no less than forty pinnacles, isposed in eight clusters.

Horse Fairs, April 5 and 23, July 5, and September 23.

§ PUDDINGTON, or Poddington. In the reign of Henry VIII. the icar of this parish was hung at Woburn, with the Abbot of that monasery, for withstanding the measures of the imperious monarch. Here are wo large mansions; one of them called Hinwick Hall, was built by eneral Livesay; the other belongs to the Orlebar family, and was built bout 1710. Here is a manufacture of thread lace. This parish contains spring, and wild Canary birds are found in the vicinity. Vicar and Abbot hanged.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
31	Pudlicott .....ti	Oxford	Chip. Norton 4	Charlbury ...4	Burford 7	73	....
45	Pudsey.....to & cha	W. R. York	Bradford 5	Leeds 5	Dewsbury ...8	194	7[illegible]
38	Pulborough .....pa	Sussex.....	Arundel 8	Chichester..15	Petworth....5	46	1[illegible]
7	Pulford.....pa & to	Chester.....	Chester.....5	Wrexham ...7	Mold 9	186	[illegible]
27	Pulham, St. Mary Magdalen .....pa	Norfolk.....	Harleston....4	NewBucken. 5	Diss 7	93	1[illegible]
27	Pulham, St. Mary the Virgin .....pa	Norfolk.....	 3	 9	 8	94	[illegible]
12	Pulham, East.....pa	Dorset.....	Sherborne ...8	Dorchester..13	Sturminster..7	116	[illegible]
12	Pulham, West....man	Dorset.....	 9	12	 7	116	....
33	Pulley.....to	Salop	Shrewsbury .3	ChurchStret.10	M. Wenlock 12	156	....
3	Pullox Hill .....pa	Bedford.....	Silsoe 2	Ampthill 4	Luton 10	41	[illegible]
33	Pulverbach Church .pa	Salop	Shrewsbury..8	ChurchStret. 6	Bishops Cas. 12	161	[illegible]
57	Puncheston .....pa	Pembroke...	Fishguard ...6	Newport 8	Haverford W10	258	[illegible]
12	Puncknowle.. .....pa	Dorset.....	Bridport 6	Weymouth ,12	Dorchester..11	131	[illegible]
12	Purbeck, Isle of....isle	Dorset.....	PortlandBill 18	Needles 18	Poole 2	108	....
14	Purfleet .....to	Essex	W. Thurrock 3	Romford.....7	Barking 8	15	....
14	Puriton .....pa	Somerset ...	Bridgewater .4	Glastonbury 12	Axbridge...12	135	[illegible]
14	Purleigh .....pa	Essex	Maldon.....4	Chelmsford ..9	Billericay ..13	36	1[illegible]
28	Purston, Great....ham	Northamp ..	Brackley 5	King'sSutton 3	Banbury.....5	68	....
28	Purston, Little....ham	Northamp ..	 6	 2	 4	69	....
15	Purston, Jaglin.....to	W. R. York	Pontefract...2	Featherstone.1	Wakefield...7	179	[illegible]
14	Purtington.....ham	Somerset....	Chard 3	Winsham....2	Axminster...5	138	....
15	Purton .....ham	Gloucester .	Blakeney 2	Lidney 2	Berkeley 4	118	....
11	Purton* ... .pa	Wilts	Wootton Bas. 4	Swindon.....5	Cricklade ...5	85	17[illegible]
4	Pusey†.....pa	Berks	Faringdon ...5	Abingdon....9	Wantage 7	65	[illegible]
14	Putesey .....ham	Essex	Rochford 3	Canwedon...2	Raleigh 6	38	....
11	Putford, East.....pa	Devon	Torrington...9	Hartland 9	Holsworthy..9	203	[illegible]
11	Putford, West.....pa	Devon	10	 9	 9	204	[illegible]
17	Putley .....pa	Hereford....	Ledbury.....5	Hereford ...10	Ross 10	123	[illegible]
15	Putloe .....ti	Gloucester..	Stroud 6	Standish.... 1	Gloucester...7	108	....
17	Putney‡.....pa	Surrey.....	Kingston 6	Croydon.....9	Richmond ...4	4	38[illegible]
34	Putsham .....ham	Somerset....	Bridgewater 11	Kiloe 1	Watchet 6	150	....
18	Puttenham .....pa	Herts.....	Tring.....4	Ivinghoe.....5	Berkhampst. 8	35	130
17	Puttenham .....pa	Surrey.....	Guildford ...5	Godalming...4	Farnham 7	34	372
3	Puttenhoe .. ..ham	Bedford.....	Bedford 2	Goldington ..1	St. Neots...10	52	....
12	Putton.....ti	Dorset.....	Weymouth ..4	Chicherel....2	Dorchester ..6	126	....
14	Puxton .....pa	Somerset....	Axbridge 6	W.superMare6	Bristol 15	130	145
54	Pwllelech .....ham	Glamorgan..	Cowbridge ..5	Llantrissent .5	Bridgend 6	178	....
50	Pwllheli§ .....m t	Carnarvon ..	Nevin 7	Chester.....93	Carnarvon ..21	236	2012

* PURTON. *Fairs*, Tuesday before May 6, and Friday after September 19, for cattle.

Remarkable charter.

† PUSEY is a village only remarkable for having belonged to one family ever since the reign of Canute, who gave it to their ancestor, by the medium of a horn, which is now in the possession of the owner of the estate. The horn is of an ox, or buffalo, mounted at each end with rings of silver, and a third round the middle, on which is an inscription; two feet are fixed to the middle ring, and the stopper is shaped like a dog's head. The manor was recovered in the reign of James II. by the production of this horn.

Birthplace of West, Bishop of Ely, Thomas Cromwell, and Gibbon.

‡ PUTNEY, a parish and village in the western division of the hundred of Brixton, anciently called Puttenheath, of which the present name appears to be a contradition. The village stands on the southern bank of the Thames. In the civil war under Charles I., when the Royalists, after the battle of Brentford, had taken up their quarters at Kingston-upon-Thames, a bridge of boats defended by forts on either side of the river, was constructed at Putney by command of the Earl of Essex; and here the parliamentary army was stationed in 1647, while the King was in captivity at Hampton Court. Putney was the birthplace of Nicholas West, Bishop of Ely, a statesman and diplomatist of some note in the reign of Henry VIII. and of his unfortunate contemporary Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, who was the son of a blacksmith, and after having been raised almost to the summit of power was executed as a traitor in July, 1540. Here also was born Edward Gibbon, the distinguished historian of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

§ PWLLHELI, a seaport-town agreeably situated upon a small bay in

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
57	Pwll-y-Crochan ....pa	Pembroke...	Pembroke ...5	Milford.....3	Tenby.....15	269	....
48	Pwll-y-Wrach . . .ham	Brecon	Hay 8	Talgarth 1	Brecon 8	158	187
28	Pycheley .. ..pa	Northamp ..	Kettering....3	Wellingboro' 5	Northampt. 11	77	601
38	Pycombe.....pa	Sussex.....	HurstPierpo. 3	Brighton.....6	Cuckfield....7	45	239
13	Pyktree .....ham	Durham	Chester le St. 1	Durham 7	Gateshead ...7	265	....
54	Pyle .....pa	Glamorgan..	Bridgend 5	Aberafon 6	Neath.....12	185	475
34	Pylle .....pa	Somerset....	Shepton Mal. 4	Castle Cary..4	Glastonbury .7	117	205
34	Pyleigh.....ham	Somerset....	Taunton 8	Lydiard St.L. 1	Milverton....4	149	....
11	Pyworthy.....pa	Devon	Holsworthy..2	Stratton 6	Launceston .12	216	700

PWLLHELI.

the Irish Sea. The harbour is safe and sheltered, and the coasting-trade gives occupation to many bottoms of sixty tons and upwards, belonging to this improving little port. The beach here is admirably adapted for bathing, consisting of a fine hard sand, and the respectability of the neighbourhood augments the attraction to bathers. Further sea-encroachments have been interrupted by embankments raised on each side of the town, and the harbour is scoured by two small rivers which fall into it, after passing through the town. Both river and sea fishing are productive here. Petty sessions for the hundred are held in this town. The intercourse between this place and Carnarvon is now perfectly easy, stage-coaches passing and repassing daily, along a beautiful line of road skirting the base of the Rifal Mountains, and passing through scenery of the sublimest description.

Beautiful line of road

Market, Wednesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, March 5, May 13, June 30, August 19, September 24. and November 11.

RIVERS.

Name.	Rises.	Falls.	Name.	Rises.	Falls.
Pant	Essex	Blackwater.	Piddle.....	Worcestersh	Avon.
Pescotter.....	Cardigansh..	Tivy.	Plym*.....	Devonshire..	Tamar.
Petterell	Cumberland	Eden.	Pont	Northumber.	Blith's Newk.
Pever	Cheshire....	Weaver.	Pottrose	Cumberland	Irthing.
Pickmere	Cheshire ...	Pever.	Priddle†.....	Dorsetshire .	Poole Haven.
Piddle	Dorsetshire .	Poole Harbour.			

* PLYM, a river in Devonshire, rising in Dartmoor, about three miles above Walkhampton, and passing Meavy and Shaw Prior, reaches Plympton, between which and the old town of Plymouth it spreads into an extensive basin, and soon after unites with the Tamar in forming Plymouth Sound.

† PRIDDLE, or Piddle, a river in Dorsetshire, rises at the foot of a large ridge of hills near Alton, directing its course almost due south about five miles; when it makes a serpentine bend, and flows to the east to a small village called Hyde, a little above which it receives a considerable brook, rising near Middleton. From thence it continues its course about six miles farther, and falls into Poole haven near the mouth of the Frome.

Q.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
24	Quadring.....pa	Lincoln	Spalding.....5	Swineshead..5	Folkingham.11	105	[illegible]
5	Quainton.....pa	Bucks	Aylesbury ...7	Winslow 6	Buckingham 10	46	1[illegible]
34	Quantockshead, East ..... pa	Somerset....	Bridgewater 13	Watchet 5	Taunton....15	152	277
34	Quantockshead, West..... pa	Somerset....	14	 3	14	1[illegible]	222
5	Quarendon .....pa	Bucks	Aylesbury ...2	Winslow 9	Thame 10	41	60
27	Quarles.....ex pa dis	Norfolk.....	N. Walsingh. 4	Wells.....4	Burnham 5	117	33
16	Quarley.....pa	Hants	Andover 7	Ludgershall..5	Stockbridge .9	71	201
22	Quarlton .....to	Lancaster...	Bury 5	Bolton le M. .5	Haslingden ..5	200	376
45	Quarmby .....to	W. R. York	Huddersfield.3	Halifax.....6	Oldham 14	192	2240
22	Quarmoor .....to	Lancaster...	Lancaster....4	Garstang 9	KirbyLonsd. 15	240	605
10	Quarndon ....to & cha	Derby.....	Derby 3	Duffield 3	Worksworth10	129	457
36	Quarnford.....cha	Stafford.....	Leek 6	Bakewell...15	Newcastle..16	160	763
16	Quarr .....dis	Hants	Newport 5	Ryde.....2	Brading 5	79	....
12	Quarrelston, Winterborne vil	Dorset	Blandford....6	Sturminster..6	Dorchester..13	109	....
13	Quarrington .....to	Durham	Durham 5	Kelloe.....2	BishopsAuc.10	257	173
24	Quarrington .....pa	Lincoln.....	Sleaford 2	Grantham ..11	Folkingham..8	114	184
33	Quatford .....pa	Salop.....	Bridgenorth..2	Kiddermins. 10	Broseley.....8	136	492
33	Quatt Malvern .....pa	Salop	 4	 9	Cleobury...10	135	328
15	Quedgeley.....pa	Gloucester..	Gloucester...4	Stroud 7	Michel Dean 9	109	297
21	Queenborough ...m t ..... & pa	Kent	Sheerness....2	Chatham ...15	Maidstone ..16	45	766
42	Queenhill...ham & cha	Worcester ..	Upton on S. .3	Tewkesbury.3	Pershore 9	106	107
26	Queen's Elms.....ham	Middlesex ..	Fulham 2	Hammersmith2	Chelsea 1	2	....

Ruins of St. Peter's Chapel.

Birthplace of St. Osyth.

* QUARENDON is a small village lying in the vale of Aylesbury. At the time of the Doomsday Survey it was held by one Geoffrey, and taxed for 10 hydes of land, and supplied pannage or feeding for 300 hogs. In the fertile pastures, in the neighbourhood, are fatted great numbers of oxen, which are annually exhibited at the Smithfield cattle show. In one of Quarendon pastures are the ruins of the chapel, a building of some note, which is said to have been founded by John Farnham, and dedicated to Saint Peter, about the year 1392. The original building becoming ruinous, it was rebuilt, in Queen Elizabeth's time, by Sir Henry Lee, who lies buried beneath its decaying fragments. A handsome marble monument was erected to his memory; and a black tablet, fixed on one of the walls, bore a long inscription detailing Sir Henry's virtues and his services to the queen—it stated that he was sworn into the service of Henry the VIIIth at the age of fourteen, and was knighted at the age of twenty. In the reign of Elizabeth he established jousts and tournaments for her amusement, and gained the credit of being the fairest man at arms, and the most complete courtier of his time, and received the Order of the Garter at the queen's hands. It would appear that after retiring from public life, he resided here until his death, which took place in 1611. An old man now residing in the village states, that the chapel was closed about seventy years since. Within the last few years it has been gradually ruined from the hand of Time and the mischievous mutilation of numerous visitors, nothing now remains of the roof, the pulpit, the seats, or the altar-piece. Nettles and thistles are growing between the fragments of stone, and the pillars that formerly supported the roof, are now used by the fatting oxen as rubbing-posts—it is, indeed, a picture of desolation. Quarendon is noted as the birthplace of Saint Osyth, who was beheaded in Essex, in the year 600; her relics were brought to Aylesbury Church, where it is said they "wrought many miracles."

† QUEENBOROUGH is situated on the western branch of the river Swale, where it falls into the estuary of the Medway, at which spot the

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
15	Queinton .. ..pa	Gloucester..	Chi.Campden 7	Strat. onAvon7	Evesham ...11	97	609
23	Quenby .....ham	Leicester ...	Leicester 9	Melton Mow. 9	Uppingham.12	101	17
14	Quendon .....pa	Essex	StanstedMou. 4	Saff. Walden 6	Dunmow ...10	36	211
23	Queniborough .....pa	Leicester ...	Leicester 7	MeltonMow.10	Mount Sorrel 6	106	518
15	Quenington.....pa	Gloucester..	Fairford 2	Burford 10	Northleach .10	82	365
8	Quethiock.....pa	Cornwall ...	Liskeard 4	St. Germains.6	Callington ..5	218	692
6	Qui.....pa	Cambridge..	Cambridge...5	Newmarket .9	Linton 10	54	415
27	Quidenham.....pa	Norfolk.....	Harling 2	Kenninghall .1	N.Buckenha. 4	91	84
16	Quidhampton .....ham	Hants	Whitchurch .4	Overton 1	Basingstoke. 9	55	....
41	Quidhampton .....ti	Wilts	Wilton.....1	Fuggleston ..0	Salisbury. ..2	83	....
18	Quinbury.....ham	Herts.....	Puckeridge..2	Lit. Hormead 2	Buntingford..3	28	....
28	Quinton.....pa	Northamp ..	Northampton 5	NewportPagl1	Towcester .. 8	61	126
7	Quoisley.....to	Chester	Whitchurch .3	Marbury.....1	Malpas.....4	166	434
23	Quordon.....to & cha	Leicester ...	Mount Sorrel 2	Barrow on S. 1	Loughboro' ..3	107	1762

Saxon kings had a fortress called Cyningburg, afterwards named the Castle of Sheppy. William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, the architect of Windsor Castle, having rebuilt this fortress on a grand scale, King Edward III. on visiting it, gave to the neighbouring town the name of Queenborough, in honour of his queen Philippa. Henry VIII., in 1536, repaired the castle, which subsequently becoming decayed, was dismantled and destroyed by command of the Parliament in 1650. The town consists of one principal street, the buildings of which are chiefly modern; and near the centre of the town is a guildhall. Here is a manufactory of copperas; but the inhabitants are in general employed in fishing and in dredging for oysters, or in the lobster trade, large quantities of lobsters being imported from Sweden and Norway, and sent for sale to the metropolis.

QUEENBOROUGH.

Copperas manufactory.

Market, disused.—*Fair*, August 5.

R.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
7	Raby .....to	Chester.....	Great Neston 3	Liverpool....8	Chester 11	194	165
13	Raby*.....to	Durham	Durham 19	Staindrop....1	Barnard Cas. 6	247	247
11	Rackenford .....pa	Devon	Tiverton.....8	SouthMolton10	Dulverton ...8	173	472
38	Rackham.....ham	Sussex.....	Arundel.....5	Amberley....2	Petworth ..8	57	....
27	Rackheath .....pa	Norfolk.....	Norwich 5	Acle 10	N.Walsham 10	113	262
38	Racton.....pa	Sussex.....	Chichester...6	Petersfield 10	Midhurst ...10	60	88
10	Radbourn .....pa	Derby	Derby 5	Burton on T. 9	Ashborne...10	131	253
39	Radbourn, Lower ... .ex pa pl	Warwick ..	Southam 4	Daventry ...10	Banbury....11	82	14
39	Radbourn, Upper...pa	Warwick ..	 4	10	12	82	8
5	Radcliffe.....pa	Bucks	Buckingham .2	Bicester 10	StonyStratfo. 9	57	334
22	Radcliffe.....pa	Lancaster...	Bury 4	Bolton 4	Manchester ..7	190	3904

* RABY. Raby Castle, the magnificent seat of the Earl of Darlington, is situated on the east side of an extensive park; it is a massive Gothic structure, and its extent, grandeur, and preservation give the most perfect idea of the magnificence of feudal ages; the south front is very beautiful, and the style and proportion of its windows are truly elegant. The interior is disposed into numerous apartments, furnished in the most elegant manner, and containing many good paintings, and are more modern in their proportions than could have been supposed in so ancient a building. The park, plantations, and pleasure-grounds are very extensive, and disposed with great taste; many parts of them command very beautiful and extensive prospects.

Raby Castle.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from *			Dist. Lond.	Population.
4	Radcot Bridge*...ham	Berks.....	Faringdon ...3	Lechlade 5	Witney 9	71	....
31	Radcott .....ham	Oxford	Lechlade 5	Langford 3	Bampton 4	71	55
11	Raddon, East .....ham	Devon	Crediton 6	Thorverton ..1	Tiverton.....6	171	....
11	Raddon, West....ham	Devon	 5	Shobrooke ...2	 8	173	....
21	Radfield .....cha	Kent.	Sittingbourne 2	Bapchild 1	Feversham...5	41	..
30	Radford.....pa	Notts	Nottingham .2	Mansfield...13	Bingham....11	126	9806
31	Radford .....ham	Oxford	Chip. Norton 5	Church Enst. 2	Deddington..6	76	81
39	Radford Simeley ...pa	Warwick ..	Warwick ...3	Leamington..1	Southam 7	90	475
34	Radington.....pa	Somerset....	Wiveliscomb 4	Bampton 4	Watchet ...12	157	105
12	Radipole.....pa	Dorset	Melcombe R. 2	Dorchester...6	Abbotsbury..7	126	382
34	Radlet .....ham	Somerset....	Bridgewater .5	Spaxton 1	Taunton 9	144	...
4	Radley.....pa	Berks	Abingdon....3	Oxford 5	Wallingford .9	55	615
5	Radnage .....pa	Bucks	H. Wycombe 6	PrincesRisbo. 4	Marlow.....8	35	339
58	Radnor†.....co	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	24851
58	Radnor, New‡....bo .....& to	Radnor	Hereford....26	Leominster .19	Builth.....13	159	473

Memorable battle.

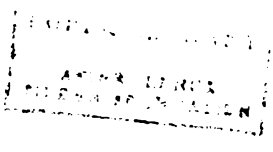
* RADCOT BRIDGE is of great antiquity and venerable appearance; but more particularly interesting from the relation it bears to history. On this spot a memorable battle was fought in 1387, between Robert de Vere, the highly honoured favourite of Richard II. and the discontented barons: the troops of the favourite were routed, and he himself only escaped, by plunging on horseback into the Thames, and swimming across the stream.

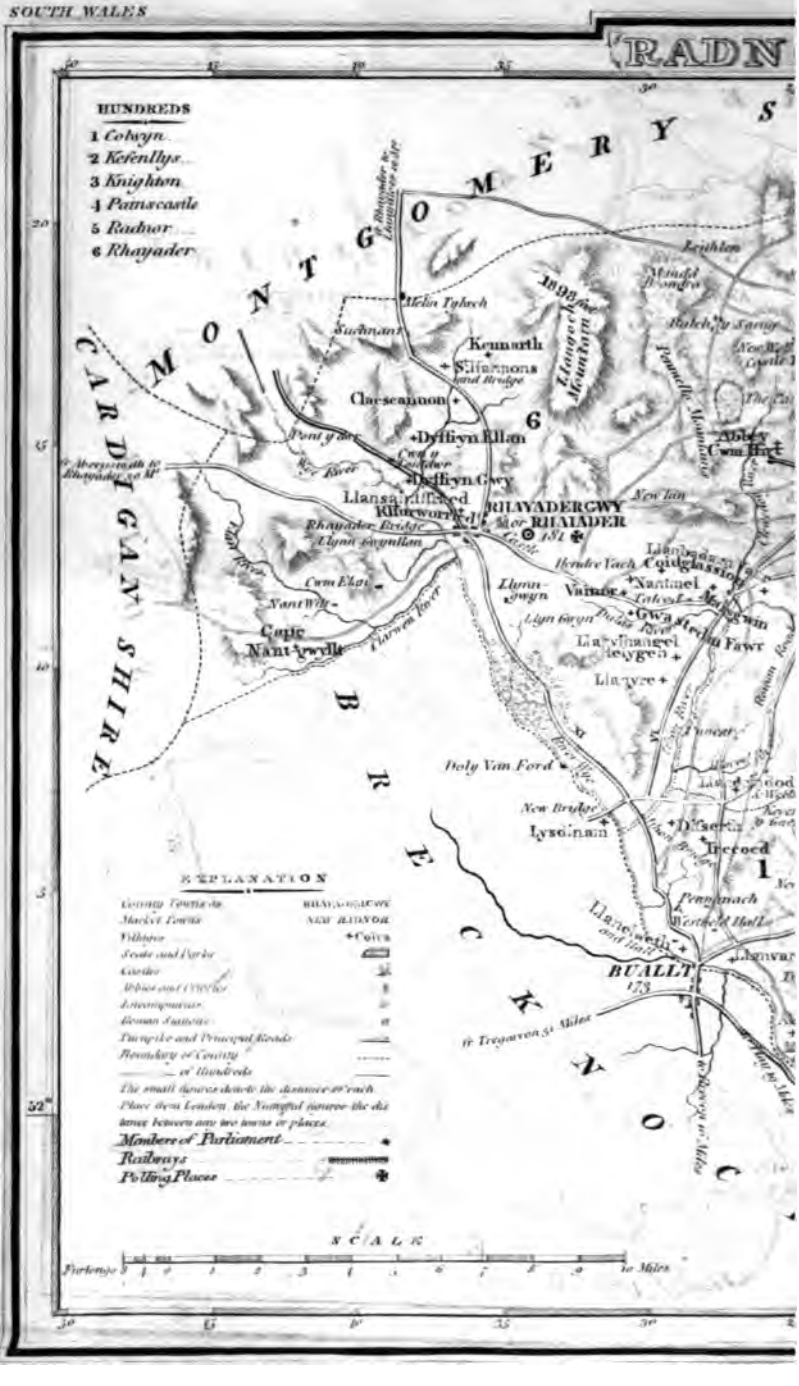
† RADNORSHIRE is bounded on the north by Montgomeryshire, on the east by Shropshire and Herefordshire, on the south and south-west by Brecknockshire, and on the north-west by Cardiganshire. Its greatest length is 26 miles; its greatest breath 31; and its circumference 86 miles. It is in the province of Canterbury, the dioceses of Hereford and St. David's; is in the south-east circuit, and pays half a part of the land-tax. The air of this county is mostly cold and piercing; the soil of the northern and western parts is but indifferent, abounding in rocks and mountains, which however afford tolerable pasture for sheep. The south and east parts are more level, and being under some degree of cultivation, produce good corn. The woods and hills throughout the county are celebrated for game. The principal rivers of Radnorshire are, the Wye, Teithon, Teme, and Lugg. The Wye, rising in Plinlimmon mountain in Montgomeryshire, runs nearly south-east past the towns of Rhayader and Buallt, and at Llangaed, turning east, leaves this county near Hay; having previously served as a boundary between it and Brecknockshire, nearly during its whole course. The Teithon rises a few miles north-north-east fron Llanbadern-Vynydd, and, flowing south, passes Llanbadarn-Yawr, where turning to the south-west it continues the same course till its junction with the Wye near Llysdinam. The Teme, rising near Clay Hill, in Montgomeryshire, runs south-east, forming the north-east boundary of the county, and flows on to Herefordshire, a few miles east from Knighton. The Lugg rises near Heyop Church, and flowing south-east past the town of Presteign, enters Herefordshire. The principal towns in this county are Knighton, Presteign, Rhayader, and New Radnor. Much wheat, barley, and oats, are grown in the eastern part of the county; and the appearance of the corn districts is comfortable and happy: but it is upon the care and breeding of sheep that the agriculturists' attention is principally bestowed, and the wool of Radnor has earned a deserved preference in the English market. The mineral springs of Llandrindod have established a very extensive reputation, by the efficacy of their powers, and are visited annually by invalids. At the period of the Roman invasion, the Silures, a bold and martial people, dwelt here: and it was in the inaccessible regions in the north-west of the county, that Vortigern found a retreat, after his imprudent act of introducing the Saxon into his own dominions.

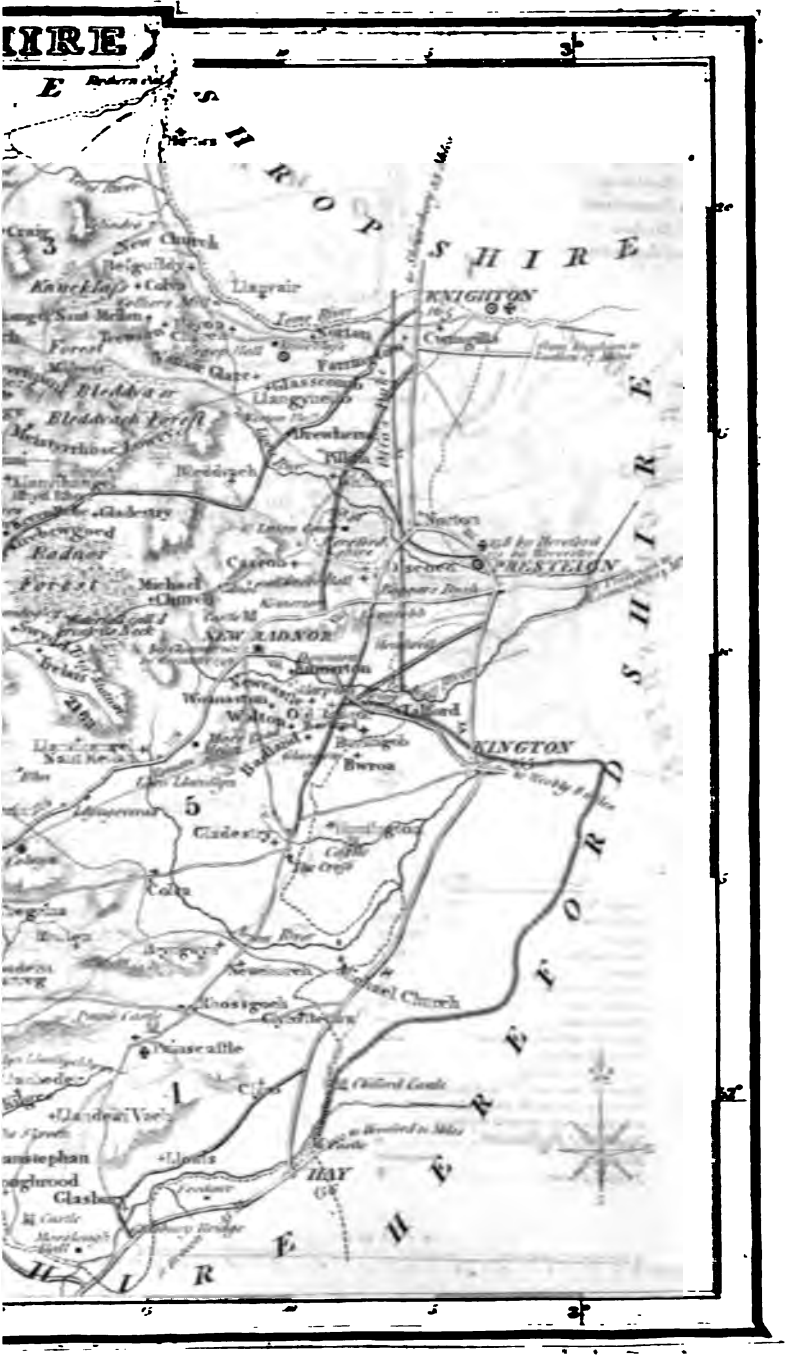
Principal rivers.

Mineral springs.

‡ RADNOR, NEW, or Maes-Yfed, consists of a few ill-built houses




RADN
HUNDREDS
1 Colwyn
2 Kefenllys
3 Knighton
4 Painscastle
5 Radnor
6 Rhayader
M O N T G O M E R Y S
C A R D I G A N S H I R E
B R E C K N O C
Melin Tyhech
Kennarth
St. Harmons
Claeseannon
Dyffryn Ellan
Dyffryn Gwy
Llansaintffraed
Rhayader Bridge
RHAYADERGWY
or RHAIADER
181
Llyn Gwyllan
Cwm Elan
Nant Will
Cape Nant-ywyllt
Llangoch Mountain
1898 fee
Abbey Cwm Hir
Llanbadarn fawr
Nantmel
Llanyre
Doly Van Ford
New Bridge
Lysdinam
Diserth
Trecoed
Llanelweth and Hall
BUALLT
173
Penmynach
to Tregaron 31 Miles
EXPLANATION
County Towns &c.
Market Towns
Villages
Seats and Parks
Castles
Abbies and Churches
Encampments
Roman Stations
Turnpike and Principal Roads
Boundary of County
of Hundreds
The small figures denote the distance of each Place from London, the Nonpareil figures the distance between any two towns or places.
Members of Parliament
Railways
Polling Places
SCALE
Furlongs
10 Miles
52°


IIRE
SHROPSHIRE
HEREFORDSHIRE
KNIGHTON
PRESTEIGN
NEW RADNOR
KINGTON
HAY
New Church
Llanfair
Knucklas
Norton
Bleddfa or Bleddvach Forest
Radnor Forest
Michael Church
Gladestry
Colva
Old Radnor
Walton
Llanfihangel Nant Melan
Cascob
Evenjobb
Brilley
Michael Church
Clyro
Painscastle
Newchurch
Glasbury
Llandewi Vach
Llanstephan
Huntington Castle
Titley
Ackerley
5
3
1

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] WAY [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] WALL, Delineated

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
58	Radnor, Old*.....pa	Radnor	New Radnor.3	Kington 4	Presteign 5	156	1989
7	Radnor .....to	Chester	Congleton ...2	Astbury 2	Macclesfield .8	164	2
7	Radnor, Summerford.to	Chester	 3	 3	 9	164	117
34	Radstock.....pa	Somerset....	Frome.....7	Bath 8	Wells.....11	114	1165
28	Radston .....pa	Northamp..	Brackley 3	Banbury.....9	Towcester..10	66	203
39	Radway.....pa	Warwick...	Kineton 3	 8	Shipston on S 9	79	315
34	Radway Fitzpaine.ham	Somerset....	Bridgewater .3	Cannington ..0	Watchet ...14	142	....
3	Radwell.....ham	Bedford.....	Bedford 6	Felmersham .1	Harrold 4	56	166
18	Radwell .....pa	Herts.....	Baldock 2	Shefford 6	Hitchin 6	39	103
14	Radwinter .....pa	Essex	Thaxted 4	Saffron Wald. 4	Haverhill....7	45	812
23	Ragdale ..... pa	Leicester ..	Melton 6	Leicester ...12	Loughboro' ..9	108	108
26	Ragland† .....pa	Monmouth ..	Monmouth...8	Abergavenny 8	Usk 6	137	681
39	Ragley .....ham	Warwick...	Alcester.....2	Evesham 8	Strat. on Avon 9	103	....
30	Ragnall ....ham & cha	Notts.....	Tuxford 5	East Retford.8	Newark 13	137	160
25	Rails Head .....ham	Middlesex ..	Isleworth....1	Hounslow ...2	Twickenham 1	9	....
14	Raine, Little .....pa	Essex	Braintree 2	Dunmow 7	Chelmsford .11	40	377
22	Rainford .....to & cha	Lancaster...	Prescot.....6	St. Helens ..5	Wigan 7	201	1642
21	Rainham .....pa	Kent	Chatham....4	Maidstone ...8	Feversham..13	34	671
27	Rainham, East .....pa	Norfolk.....	Fakenham ...4	Litcham.... 6	Burnham ...12	107	115
27	Rainham, South ....pa	Norfolk.....	 5	 5	13	106	122
27	Rainham, West.....pa	Norfolk.....	 4	 6	12	107	335
22	Rainhill .....to	Lancaster...	Prescot.....3	St. Helens....4	Warrington. 8	195	679
7	Rainow .....to & cha	Chester.....	Macclesfield .3	Prestbury ...4	Stockport ..11	170	1807
35	Rainscliffe..... .to	Stafford	Newcastle...4	Wolstanton..3	Leek 8	153	835
27	Rainsthorpe .....ham	Norfolk.....	St. Mary Strat. 2	Norwich ...9	N. Buckenha. 9	102	....
44	Rainton ..... to	N. R. York .	Boroughbrid. 6	Topcliffe ...2	Ripon 6	212	411
13	Rainton, East .... .to	Durham	Durham 6	Houghton le Sl	Sunderland ..8	264	1600
13	Rainton, West ...to & cha	Durham	 4	 3	10	262	1184
40	Raisbeck .....to	Westmorlnd	Orton 2	Ravenstoned. 6	Appleby ...10	277	....
44	Raisgill .....ham	W. R. York.	Settle 13	Arncliffe 4	Kettlewell ..4	236	....
43	Raisthorpe .....to	E. R. York..	New Malton.9	Wharram Per.2	Gt. Driffield 12	220	45
24	Raithby.....pa	Lincoln	Spilsby.....2	Horncastle..6	Louth 14	135	203
24	Raithby.....pa	Lincoln.....	Louth 3	... .11	Wragby ... 13	145	147
59	Rake.....to	Flint	Hawarden ...2	Chester.....5	Mold 7	187	77
35	Rake End .....ham	Stafford ..	Rudgeley....3	Lichfield 6	Ab. Bromley.6	126	....
8	Rame .....pa	Cornwall ...	Devonport ...5	Saltash 8	St. Germains.8	223	806
12	Rampisham .....pa	Dorset	Beaminster ..7	Cerne Abbas.8	Crewkherne 10	130	416
6	Rampton.....pa	Cambridge .	Cambridge...7	St. Ives 9	Ely 13	58	191
30	Rampton.....pa	Notts.....	East Retford.7	Tuxford 7	Gainsborough 8	144	411
41	Ramsbury‡ .....pa	Wilts	Hungerford ..5	Marlborough.6	Swindon....12	69	2290
16	Ramslean .....ti	Hants	Petersfield...4	East Meon... 2	Hambledon ..6	58	....
31	Ramsden .....ham	Oxford	Witney 4	Charlbury ...3	Woodstock ..7	69	423
14	Ramsden Belhouse..pa	Essex	Billericay....3	Rayleigh 7	Chelmsford ..9	26	438

forming one irregular street; and its public buildings are, a small church standing on an eminence above the town, and a town-hall, resembling a barn, in which the election for the member, the county courts, and a court of pleas for all actions without limitation, are holden. As a place of antiquity it ranks high, having been walled round most probably by the Romans, and having had a strong castle, which was destroyed by Owen Glendwr. NEW RADNOR.

Fairs, October 28, Tuesday before Holy Thursday, Trinity Tuesday, August 14, and October 28.

* RADNOR, OLD, or Pen-y-Craig, a parish, comprehending fourteen townships, in the liberties of the town of New Radnor, situated upon the southern bank of the Somergill river. The church, a venerable edifice, stands upon the summit of a rock, and is ornamented with a lofty tower, containing six clear-toned bells. Venerable church.

† RAGLAND. Ragland Castle is one of the most modern structures of the kind in this part of the country, the earliest style not being older than the time of Henry V., and some parts erected as late as the reign of Charles I.; this castle was almost entirely destroyed during the civil wars, when it was garrisoned for the royal cause, and sustained a siege of ten weeks. The stately hall, which appears to have been erected in the reign of Elizabeth, is deserving of notice for the curious fretwork of its walls, windows, &c. Stately hall.

‡ RAMSBURY was formerly a market-town: it was anciently the see

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
14	Ramsden Cray's ....pa	Essex	Billericay ...2	Rayleigh 7	Chelmsford .10	26	272
14	Ramsey ..... pa	Essex	Harwich 4	Manningtree .7	Colchester ..16	67	700
19	Ramsey* ... .m t & pa	Hunts	St. Ives.....10	Huntingdon.11	Whittlesea ..9	69	3008
14	Ramsey Island ....ham	Essex	Brad by Sea.4	Maldon ... 7	Burnham 7	44	....
57	Ramsey Isle .....isle	Pembroke...	St. Davids ...4	Haverford W18	Fishguard ..19	269	....
21	Ramsgate† ...m t & pa	Kent . . .	Margate 4	Canterbury .17	Dover 18	72	7985
44	Ramsgill.....ham	W. R York.	Ripon 13	Ki. Malzeard10	Kettlewell .10	229	....
22	Ramsgrave.....to	Lancaster...	Blackburn ..3	Clitheroe 9	Preston.....10	215	515
38	Ramsholt.. .....pa	Suffolk ...	Woodbridge .6	Orford 11	Ipswich 11	80	215
29	Ramshope....ex pa dis	Northumb .	Jedburgh ...12	Hawick 15	New on Tyne44	320	9
35	Ramshorn .....to	Stafford.....	Cheadle 6	Ashborne....7	Uttoxeter ...9	144	139
22	Ramsyde ...ham & cha	Lancaster...	Ulverstone .10	Dalton 6	Broughton ..18	282	....
30	Ranby .....to	Notts	East Retford.4	Blyth 3	Worksop 6	148	....

RAMSBURY. of a bishop, united to Sherborne, and afterwards translated to Old Sarum. The church, which is a spacious edifice, consists of a nave, two aisles, and a chancel, with a massive tower, supported by bold buttresses; the building contains several ancient monuments. It was once the cathedral of a diocese.

Fairs, May 14. and October 10, for horses, cows, sheep, and toys

Magnificent Abbey.

* RAMSEY, a market-town situated in the midst of the fen-lands, and consisting principally of one long street; the houses are chiefly built of brick. This town was visited by the plague in 1665-6, and was partly consumed by fire in 1731. It formerly contained a magnificent abbey, famous for its school and library: all that remains of this monastic edifice is a ruined gateway, a very fine fragment of beautiful architecture, of the more florid kind, but in a lamentable state of decay. After the dissolution of the abbey, the market grew nearly into disuse, but is now in tolerable repute. In the neighbourhood of Ramsey are several lakes and fenny meres, which produce a variety of fish and water-fowl; one of them, called Ramsey Mere, excels all the others in beauty and fertility, and affords a most delightful prospect.

Market, Saturday.—*Fair*, July 22, for small pedlery.

Ramsgate harbour.

† RAMSGATE is situated in the south-east angle of the isle of Thanet, in a small bay or cove of the chalk cliff, extending between the North and South Forelands. The general disposition of the principal streets of this town, is similar to the Roman ⊢, the chief street forming the body of the letter. The great influx of visitors to it of late years has occasioned the erection of several new rows of large and respectable houses, besides various detached buildings. Other improvements have also been made within the last twenty or thirty years; the streets have been paved, watched, and lighted, and a market has been established. It is an ancient member of the town and port of Sandwich, and within the jurisdiction of the justices of that place. The mayor of Sandwich appoints a deputy or constable here, and the inhabitants are allotted what proportion they shall pay towards the land-tax raised by that port. A small annual sum is also paid out of the duties collected at Ramsgate harbour, towards the support of Sandwich Haven. The principal augmentation, and consequent importance of this town, has arisen, however, from the improvements made in the harbour since the middle of the last century; for although a pier for shipping existed here at least from the time of Henry VIII., yet it was by no means adequate to afford security to the numerous vessels that were driven on this coast in tempestuous weather; and the public attention being excited to the subject, by the dreadful storm in 1748, it was determined by Parliament that a sufficient harbour should be made here for the reception of ships of, and under, 300 tons burthen. In 1750 it was commenced under the sanction of an act of Parliament passed the preceding year, the works being carried on first by Mr. Smeaton, the celebrated engineer, and after his death by the late Mr. Rennie, and com

RAMSGATE HARBOUR.

WEST QUAY, RAMSGATE.

[illegible]

Drawn & Engraved by [illegible] ALMS ENGLAND & WALES (Limited)

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
24	Rand .....pa	Lincoln.....	Wragby 2	Lincoln.....10	Mt Rasen ...7	143	109
24	Randby .....pa	Lincoln.....	7	Horncastle ..7	Louth 9	141	116
9	Randilinton .....ham	Cumberland.	Longtown ...3	Arthuret 2	Carlisle.....6	307	....
44	Rands Grange .....con	N. R. York .	Bedale 0	N. Allerton..8	Masham 6	223	....
15	Randwick.....pa	Gloucester..	Stroud 2	Gloucester. 10	Newnham ..11	104	1031
27	Randworth.....pa	Norfolk.....	Acle 4	Norwich ...10	N. Walsham 12	118	400
15	Rangeworthy ...ham & cha	Gloucester..	Wickwar....3	Thornbury...6	Sodbury 4	112	331
30	Ranskill .....to	Notts	Bawtry 4	Blyth 2	East Retford 5	149	348
12	Ranston .....ti	Dorset .....:.	Blandford ...5	IwerneCourt. 1	Shaftesbury..8	105	....
35	Ranston.....pa	Stafford.....	Stafford 5	Eccleshall...4	Newport 9	149	273
35	Ranton Abbey....ex pa lib	Stafford.....	Eccleshall...3	Stafford 5	 9	149	17
16	Ranvills .....ti	Hants	Southampton 1	Winchester.12	Romsey 8	75	....
34	Rapps.....ham	Somerset ...	Ilminster 2	Ilton 1	Chard 6	138	....
24	Rasen, Market*..m t & pa	Lincoln	Lincoln.....15	Louth 15	Gainsboro'..20	148	1428
24	Rasen, Middle.....pa	Lincoln	Mt. Rasen ...2	Lincoln.....15	Caistor 9	148	685
24	Rasen, West .....pa	Lincoln	 3	14	10	147	252
44	Raskelf .....to & cha	N. R. York..	Easingwold..3	Boroughbrid. 8	Thirsk.....9	215	459
45	Rastrick .....to & cha	W. R. York.	Hudderafield.4	Halifax.....5	Bradford 8	193	3021
23	Ratby .....pa	Leicester ...	Leicester 5	Mt.Bosworth 8	Loughboro' .10	100	996
29	Ratchwood.....to	Northumb ..	Belford.... .5	Bambrough ..6	Alnwick ...10	318	20
28	Ratcliffe, Culey.ham & cha	Leicester ...	Atherstone ..2	SheepyMagna2	Mt. Bosworth 6	108	212
30	Ratcliffe-upon-Soar.pa	Notts.....	Nottingham . 9	Kegworth ...2	Derby 11	117	177
30	Ratcliffe-upon-Trent pa	Notts.....	Nottingham .6	Bingham 4	Southwell ..12	124	1125
23	Ratcliffe-upon-the-Wreke.....pa	Leicester ...	Leicester 8	Loughboro' ..8	Mount Sorrel.4	104	144
44	Rathmill .....to	W. R. York.	Settle 4	Giggleswick .4	Clitheroe ...14	231	347
39	Ratley† .....pa	Warwick...	Kineton 5	Banbury.....7	Shipston onS11	78	376
33	Ratlinghope .....pa	Salop.....	Bish. Castle..8	Church Stret. 5	Shrewsbury.12	163	252

pleted by the son of the latter. Vessels can now ride at ease during the most dreadful storm. It may be entered at all tides by ships of 300 tons burden, and at spring tides by those of a much larger size. Ramsgate derives its principal importance from the great resort of persons hither for sea-bathing, for which purpose the beach is particularly suited, in consequence of the smoothness of the sands, the limpid clearness of the water, and the salubrity of the air and beauty of the prospects. The coasting-trade is considerable, much coal being imported; and off the coast the fishery is extensively prosecuted by large vessels from the western ports, and by some small-craft belonging to Ramsgate.

RAMSGATE.

Considerable coasting-trade.

Market, Wednesday and Saturday, and every day during the season.

* RASEN, MARKET, a small market-town situated on the Rasen, a stream which flows into the river Ancholme, and from which it derives its name. The town has an air of neatness and cleanness about it, that immediately prepossesses the stranger in its favour; and the surrounding country, though generally flat, is entremely fertile and beautiful. There is no trade carried on here, except retail trade; and there is nothing remarkable in the town, except the peculiar form of the upper windows, in the embattled tower of the church, which have a pointed arch divided into two pointed lights, and a quatrefoil head; up the centre goes a strong mullion, crossed by a transom, terminating at the imposts; on the south side of the tower is a representation of our first parent on the branches of a fruit tree, on the trunk of which is the dart of death; in allusion to the effects of eating the forbidden fruit. In the endowment of this living, the vicar is entitled to the unusual tithe of ale.

Curious church windows.

Market, Tuesday.—*Fairs*, every other Tuesday after Palm-Sunday, for sheep, &c.; September 25, for horned cattle.—*Inns*, The Dolphin and White Hart.

† RATLEY. At Edge-hill in this parish was fought one of the most signal battles during the whole contest between Charles I. and the Parliament, on September 2, 1642; in which, according to some, 5 or 6,000 were killed; but according to a survey taken by the Rev. Mr. Fisher,

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population
11	Rattery.....pa	Devon	Totness.....5	Ashburton .. 6	Modbury 9	195	506
36	Rattlesden .....pa	Suffolk	Stowmarket .6	Bury St.Edm. 9	Sudbury....15	69	1113
24	Rauceby, North ....pa	Lincoln	Sleaford 4	Grantham ..11	Newark 16	119	262
24	Rauceby, South ....to	Lincoln	 3	11	16	118	255
9	Raughton... .....to	Cumberland	Carlisle 7	Dalston 2	Hesket New. 8	297	330
9	Raughton Head....cha	Cumberland	 8	CastleSower. 7	 6	298	....
28	Raunds .....pa	Northamp ..	Higham Fer. 5	Kimbolton...9	Thrapston ...5	70	1370
19	Raveley, Great .....pa	Hunts	Ramsey 4	Warboys 4	Huntingdon . 7	66	275
19	Raveley, Little .....pa	Hunts	 5	 4	 6	65	54
24	Ravendale, East....pa	Lincoln	Gt. Grimsby .7	Caistor 9	Louth 11	159	104
24	Ravendale, West ...pa	Lincoln	 7	 8	12	160	26
9	Ravenglass* ..m t & to	Cumberland	Egremont...12	Ambleside..21	Keswick ...23	290	....
27	Raveningham.....pa	Norfolk	Becles 5	Loddon.....3	Yarmouth ..13	113	215
7	Ravenscroft ....to	Chester.....	Middlewich .1	Northwich ..6	Knutsford ...9	168	16
10	Ravensdale Park ...lib	Derby	Derby 7	Muggington..1	Ashborne....8	133	65
3	Ravensden .....pa	Bedford.....	Bedford 4	St. Neots 9	Kimbolton..10	54	258
45	Ravensfield .....pa	W. R. York.	Rotherham ..5	Tickhill 8	Doncaster ...8	164	229
28	Ravensthorpe .....pa	Northamp ..	Northampton 9	Daventry....9	Rugby 13	75	612
5	Ravenstone.....pa	Bucks	Olney 3	NewportPag.5	Stony Stratf. 9	55	430
23	Ravenstone.....pa	Derby & Leicester .	Ashby de la Z.4	Mt. Bosworth 7	Loughboro' .11	113	348
40	Ravenstonedale.....pa	Westmorlnd	Kirk. Stephen5	Orton 8	Sedbergh 9	273	1036
13	Ravensworth .....to	Durham	Gateshead ...4	Newcastle...5	Durham 11	269	187
14	Ravensworth .....to	N. R. York..	Richmond ...5	Reeth 10	BernardCas. 10	238	300
29	Raw .....to	Northumb ..	Morpeth....14	Rothbury....1	Alnwick ...14	303	49
43	Rawcliffe.....to	N. R. York.	York.....3	Easingwold.10	Wetherby ..13	202	54
46	Rawcliffe ....to & cha	W. R. York	Snaith.....3	Howden.....7	Thorne 8	174	1450
22	Rawcliffe, Nether...to	Lancaster...	Poulton 6	Garstang 7	Preston.....13	230	575
22	Rawcliffe, Upper ...to	Lancaster...	 7	 4	12	229	695
45	Rawden.....to & cha	W. R. York	Bradford 6	Otley 5	Leeds 7	196	2057
45	Rawmarsh .....pa	W. R. York	Rotherham ..3	Barnesley ..10	Doncaster ..11	162	1538
14	Rawreth .....pa	Essex	Rayleigh 3	Billericay....7	Chelmsford .11	30	321
12	Rawston, Tarrant ...pa	Dorset.....	Blandford ...5	Wimborne...8	Cranborne ..10	103	63
22	Rawtonstall Booth ..to	Lancaster...	Burnley 6	Haslingden ..3	Blackburn .. 9	207	....
14	Rayleigh† .....pa	Essex	Chelmsford .14	Rochford 5	Southend....9	32	1339

RATLEY. vicar of Kineton, not more than 1,300, and amongst the rest several of the nobility; night prevented greater slaughter, and both armies kept the field.

* RAVENGLASS, a market-town, situated at the confluence of the rivers Eske, Mite, and Irt, which here form a large sandy harbour, with a narrow entrance to the sea: notwithstanding this advantageous situation its trade is very insignificant. The town consists of one good street, with a commodious inn for travellers, and a small endowed freeschool. About a mile and a half eastward of Muncaster may be traced the ruins of an ancient city called Barnscar, founded according to tradition by the Danes. It is walled round except at the east end, and including the suburbs, is nearly three miles in circumference: there is an ancient road through the city leading from Ulpha to Ravenglass. The country surrounding this place is greatly indebted to the patriotism of Lord Muncaster, who has introduced an improved system of agriculture, and by his exertions covered the bleak hills in the neighbourhood with forest trees, and introduced the most improved breeds of farming stock, and implements of the best construction.

Ancient road.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, May 6, June 8, and August 5, for horses, horned cattle, and yarn.

† RAYLEIGH, a parish, and formerly a market-town. Here was anciently a castle, of which some important earth-works still remain, consisting of a mount, with an oval-shaped base, surrounded by a ditch, and this also by a rampart and a second ditch, defended by other embankments. At King's-hill is held what is called the Lawless Court, where, on Wednesday morning after Michaelmas-day, the tenants are bound to appear at the first cockcrowing, and kneeling, offer them homage of suit and sued. All this business is transacted in whispers, and the use of pen and ink not being allowed a coal is substituted. The penalties attached to neglect are supposed to have been inflicted in consequence of some commotion, or conspiracy, on the part of the tenantry in ancient times.

Lawless Court.

Fair, Trinity-Monday, for horses and toys.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
14	Raynham .....pa	Essex	Purfleet 3	Romford.....5	Barking 6	18	630
60	Rayside .....ham	Westmorlnd	Orton 7	Shap 1	Penrith 12	277	....
3	Reach .....jo cha	Bedford	LeightonBuz. 3	Woburn.....4	Fenny Stratf. 5	43	798
22	Read.....to	Lancaster ..	Clitheroe 6	Burnley 5	Blackburn...8	212	510
4	Reading*..co t m t & bo	Berks	Oxford 28	Newbury...17	Maidenhead 13	39	15695
21	Reading.....ham	Kent	Tenterden ..4	Appledore...3	Rye 7	59	....
40	Reagill .. ..ham	Westmorlnd	Appleby.....6	Shap 3	Penrith 11	276	....
23	Rearsby.....pa	Leicester ...	Leicester 8	Melton Mow. 8	Loughboro'. 9	104	503
29	Reaveley .....to	Northumb ..	Wooler.....8	Rothbury .. 11	Alnwick ...12	315	67

* READING, a market, borough, and county town. It is situated on the banks of the river Kennet near its confluence with the Thames, and on the line of the great western road from London to Bath. Elfrida, the widow of King Edgar, having murdered her step-son, Edward the Martyr, as an expiation for her crime, founded here a nunnery, which, together with the town, was burnt in 1006 by Sweyn, King of Denmark, in revenge for the massacre of his countrymen by order of King Ethelred II. The town was probably soon rebuilt; and in 1121, Henry I. erected on the site of the ruined nunnery a noble monastery for Benedictine monks, which establishment was richly endowed and made one of the mitred abbeys. In the conventual church were interred the royal founder, his second wife Queen Adeliza, and several other persons of high rank. King Stephen built a castle at Reading, which was demolished by order of his successor Henry II., who, in 1163, visited this place to preside at a judicial combat between his standard-bearer, Henry De Essex and Robert De Montfort, who accused Essex of having, through treachery or cowardice, thrown away the royal standard in a battle with the Welsh near Chester. Essex having been vanquished in the duel, confessed his guilt, and his life was spared on condition of his entering a monastery, in consequence of which Reading abbey became the place of his retreat, or rather imprisonment. In 1213 a council was held here before the papal legate, Pandulphus, the object of which was to effect a reconciliation between King John and the prelates and nobles who opposed his tyranny; in 1348 a grand tournament took place here, before Edward III. A grand national council was held at Reading in 1385, and Parliament sat here in 1439, 1452, 1453, and in 1467; on which last occasion it was removed from Westminster by prorogation, on account of the plague. This town was repeatedly visited by Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth; but in the reign of Henry it must have suffered considerably from the suppression of the rich and splendid monastery. Hugh Farringdon, the last abbot, having resisted the measures of government, was, together with two of his monks, attainted of high treason and hanged, drawn, and quartered at Reading, in November, 1539. Immense quantities of plate, jewellery, and other valuable articles, were found by the parliamentary commissioners; and the revenues of the monastery amounted to £1938 14*s.* 6*d.* A considerable part of the conventual buildings, which covered a space nearly half a mile in circumference, were standing till the civil war under Charles I., when Reading having been alternately occupied as a garrison by the Royalists and Parliamentarians, the abbey was almost reduced by the latter to a heap of ruins. In 1688, on the invasion of the country by the Prince of Orange, a slight skirmish took place here between the Dutch and a party of Scots and Irish in the service of James II., and this engagement, which was long commemorated under the appellation of Reading Fight, though of trifling importance, spread a temporary panic through the neighbouring towns, where it was reported that the victorious Irish were burning, plundering, and cutting the throats of the people wherever they came; and this groundless alarm, which was very extensively propagated was called "the Irish Cry." From Doomsday-book it appears that Reading was an ancient demesne of the crown before the Norman Conquest, and in the reign of William I. there were twenty-eight houses

Noble Benedictine monastery.

Abbot and monks hanged, drawn, and quartere

READING.

here belonging to the king. The earliest charter extant was granted by Henry III., and several others were bestowed by succeeding monarchs previously to that of Charles I. Since the Municipal Corporation Reform Act it has been governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors. The Lent assizes for the county are held here in the guildhall. Reading has returned members to Parliament ever since the twenty-third of Edward I. A free grammar-school was founded by one of the abbots in the reign of Henry VII., and endowed with property belonging to the decayed hospital of St. John, from which, after the suppression of monasteries, £10 a-year was assigned for the support of this seminary, since paid by the corporation; it was further endowed by Archbishop Laud; and there are two fellowships at St. John's College, Oxford, for pupils from this school, supported by the benefactions of Sir Thomas White. This school has long been highly celebrated as a classical seminary. The bluecoat-school was founded in 1646, by Richard Aldworth, Esq.; and its endowments, arising from the benefactions of the founder, of Sir Thomas Rich, Bart., John West, Esq., William Malthus, Esq., and others, produces an income of more than £1,000 a-year, for which forty-seven boys are educated and apprenticed, the master, who is appointed by the corporation, having a salary of £50 a-year. Among the charitable institutions, which are very numerous, may be noticed the benefactions of Mr. John Kendrick, an eminent clothier of Reading, who, in 1624, gave £7,500 in trust to the mayor and burgesses, for the erection of a house for the employment of the poor, which purpose was carried into effect at the expense of £2,000; and in this establishment, which, for some unknown reason, received the singular appellation of The Oracle, the woollen manufacture was for some time prosecuted with considerable success. During the civil war, the building was made a depot for military stores, and the endowment was lost, except £500, which had been directed by the donor to be lent on security without interest. The town is of a triangular form, consisting of four principal streets, intersected by others of less importance. Some of the houses are partly constructed of timber-work, with high gables, in the style of the sixteenth century; but the buildings in general are of brick, and are spacious and convenient. The town is well paved; it is lighted with gas by a joint stock company, established by act of Parliament in 1825; and there is an ample supply of water, furnished by a company established in 1694. There is a handsome stone bridge of one arch, over the main stream of the Kennet, in Duke-street, erected at the expense of the corporation; north-east of the town is a bridge, called Blake's-bridge; and there are others over branches of the river. This part of the kingdom seems to have been at an early period the seat of the woollen manufacture, which is said to have been introduced here in the reign of Edward I., in whose time lived Thomas Cole, a clothier of Reading, as famous in legendary history, under the name of Thomas of Reading, as his countryman, Jack of Newbury. But the making of woollens has been transferred to other places, and the principal manufactures carried on here at present are those of coarse linen, silks, ribbons, and galloons, floor-cloth and sail-cloth, hats, pins, ropes, twine, and sacking; besides which, there are breweries, iron-foundries, and yards for boat-building. The commerce of Reading, however, chiefly depends on the transit of goods, especially by water, to the metropolis. In 1828 a wharf and a dock were constructed on the bank of the Kennet; and in 1830 an iron bridge was erected over that river on the line of the great western road. The trade thus carried on is chiefly in flour, malt, corn, seeds, coal, timber, oak-bark, hoops, wool, cheese, and beer. William of Reading, Archbishop of Bordeaux in the reign of Henry III., was a native of this town; as likewise was that most arbitrary and imprudent statesman, Archbishop Laud.

Free grammar-school.

Charitable institutions.

Manufactures and commerce.

Market, Wednesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, February 2, May 1, July 25, and September 21.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
21	Reculver*.....pa	Kent	Canterbury .10	Margate 9	Ramsgate ..11	65	297
57	Redbert.....pa	Pembroke...	Tenby.....4	Pembroke ...7	Narberth....8	243	134
18	Redbourn† .....pa	Herts.....	St. Albans...5	Luton 7	Dunstable ...8	25	2047
24	Redbourne .....pa	Lincoln	Glanford Br. 6	Kirton 3	Lincoln 18	150	300
16	Redbridge .....ham	Hants	Southampton 4	Lyndhurst ...6	Romsey 5	78	...
26	Redbrook.....ham	Gloucester & Monmo.	Monmouth...4	Chepstow ..12	Usk 12	132	....
43	Redcar .....to	N. R. York.	Guisborough 7	Stockton ...13	Whitby 23	262	729
7	Reddish .....ham	Chester	Knutsford ...9	Limme 1	Warrington..5	181	....
22	Reddish .....to	Lancaster...	Manchester . 5	Stockport ...2	Ashton un. L. 5	178	860
42	Redditch‡....to & cha	Worcester..	Bromsgrove..5	Birmingham 12	Worcester..19	111	....
27	Redenhall.....pa	Norfolk.....	Harleston ...2	Bungay 6	Norwich ...18	101	1784
8	Redgate .....ham	Cornwall ...	Liskeard.....4	St. Cleer 1	Callington...7	220	....
38	Redgrave.....pa	Suffolk	Diss.....5	Kenninghall .6	Eye 7	87	712
14	Redgwell .....pa	Essex	Hedingham . 5	Haverhill....5	Clare.....4	52	713
54	Redgwern .....ham	Glamorgan..	Caerphilly...1	Machen 4	Cardiff.....8	160	190
36	Redisham, Great....pa	Suffolk	Halesworth..5	Beccles.....4	Bungay.....5	105	179
36	Redisham, Little...rec	Suffolk	Beccles.....4	Halesworth..7	 5	107	....
15	Redland.....ham	Gloucester .	Bristol 2	N.PassageH.10	Sodbury....14	120	....
34	Redlinch .....pa	Somerset....	Bruton 2	Wincanton ..4	Castle Cary 5	108	64
38	Redlingfield .....pa	Suffolk	Eye 4	Debenham...5	Framlingha. 10	88	235
9	Redmane .....to	Cumberland	Cockermouth 3	Maryport....8	Ireby.....8	309	342
13	Redmarshall ...pa & to	Durham	Stockton on T. 4	Darlington...9	Sedgefield ...6	250	335
23	Redmile.....pa	Leicester ...	MeltonMow.13	Grantham ...8	Bingham 8	118	461
44	Redmire.....to & cha	N. R. York.	Middleham ..6	Reeth 6	Askrigg 7	238	344
46	Redness .....to	W. R. York	Howden.....5	Goole 4	Crowle.....8	178	644
8	Redruth§ ....m t & pa	Cornwall ...	Truro 9	Falmouth ..10	Helstone ...10	26	8191

* RECULVER. It is said to have been the Regulbium of the Romans; and on the subjugation of Kent by the Saxons, it became the principal seat of the Saxon kings, under the name of Raculf. The church is a spacious and handsome structure, consisting of a nave, aisles, and a chancel, with two high towers, surmounted by spires at the angles of the west front. The church contains many ancient and curious monuments; and, according to tradition, the body of Ethelbert, the first Christian king of Kent, lies here; and Ethelbert II., who died in the year 760, was also buried here, as appears from the annals of Canterbury.

Ancient and curious monuments.

† REDBOURN. *Fairs*, first Wednesday after January 1, Wednesday in Easter-week, and Wednesday in Whit-week, for sheep.

‡ REDDITCH, a hamlet in the parish of Tardebigg, delightfully seated on an eminence, commanding a short but pleasing view of its environs, and immediately on the western borders of Warwickshire. The manufactures of this place consist of needles and fish-hooks, which are carried on with great spirit and to an astonishing extent: the perfection of the former article alone, employs, in this place, the adjacent hamlets, and immediate neighbourhood, about 3,000 persons. The seat and mansion of the Earl of Plymouth is situated about a mile and a half from this place; the building is much admired for its simple elegance, and the park with which it is surrounded is finely wooded and laid out with rustic taste. This nobleman is lord of the manor, and holds a court leet annually in October, when a constable is appointed.

Seat of the Earl of Plymouth.

Fairs, first Monday in August, for all sorts of cattle; and third Monday in September.

§ REDRUTH, a considerable market-town, situated in the midst of the mining district, and appears to be a place of great antiquity. In the neighbourhood are rock-basins, stone pillars and circles, cromlechs, cairns, and other ancient monuments, supposed to have been connected with the Druidical superstitions of the Britons. About a mile from the town is a lofty hill, called Carnbre; and one of the adjacent heights is denominated the Sacrificing Rock, where human victims are said to have been immolated by the Druids. The town consists chiefly of one street of considerable length, situated on the brow of a hill. It has been much improved of late years, and it is now tolerably well paved and lighted with gas. This town derives its commercial importance principally from the

Druidical monuments.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
15	Redwick.....ti	Gloucester..	Thornbury...6	N.Passage H. 2	Bristol 12	130	285
26	Redwick.....cha	Monmouth ..	Monmouth..24	Newport 8	Chepstow ..12	140	252
13	Redworth.....to	Durham	Darlington...7	Bis.Auckland5	Staindrop ...8	248	370
18	Reed .....pa	Herts.....	Barkway 2	Royston 3	Buntingford .4	35	232
36	Reede .....pa	Suffolk	Bury St. Edm.7	Clare 9	Newmarket 13	65	231
27	Reedham .....pa	Norfolk.....	Acle 6	Loddon.....6	Yarmouth ..10	118	536
22	Reedley Hallows....to	Lancaster...	Burnley 2	Colne 5	Clitheroe 9	213	464
24	Reepham.....pa	Lincoln	Lincoln 4	Bardney 7	Wragby 7	137	296
27	Reepham*....m t & pa	Norfolk.....	Foulsham....6	Aylsham 7	Norwich ...14	111	452
44	Reeth†.....m t & to	N. R. York .	Askrigg 9	Leyburn.....9	Richmond .. 9	242	1496
37	Reigate‡ ..bo m t & pa	Surrey	Dorking 6	Croydon....11	Brighton....31	20	3397
43	Reighton .....pa	E. R. York .	Bridlington ..6	Gt. Driffield 15	NewMalton 23	212	394
4	Remenham .....pa	Berks.....	Henley 2	Gt. Marlow 17	Maidenhead .9	35	463
12	Rempston .....ham	Dorset.....	Corfe Castle .0	Wareham ...5	Poole 8	116	....
30	Rempston .....pa	Notts.....	Nottingham 10	Loughboro' ..5	Kegworth ...7	114	398
15	Rendcombe.....pa	Gloucester..	Cirencester ..5	Northleach ..8	Cheltenham 11	94	218
36	Rendham.....pa	Suffolk	Saxmundham 3	Framlingham 5	WickhamMt.7	88	449
36	Rendlesham§.....pa	Suffolk	WickhamMt. 3	Woodbridge .5	Orford 8	82	261
3	Renhold.....pa	Bedford.....	Bedford 4	St. Neots....9	Kimbolton .11	54	370
10	Renishaw .....to	Derby	Chesterfield . 7	Dronfield 5	Eckington...1	157	606
29	Rennington ...to & cha	Northumb ..	Alnwick 4	Alnmouth .. 6	Belford.....13	312	273
9	Renwick .....pa	Cumberland	Penrith 11	Alstone 9	Carlisle 18	294	400
27	Repps .....pa	Norfolk... .	Acle 5	Yarmouth ..12	Norwich ...15	123	255
27	Repps, North .....pa	Norfolk.....	Cromer.....3	N. Walsham 7	Aylsham ...10	129	581
27	Repps, South. .....pa	Norfolk.....	N. Walsham 5	Cromer.....5	 9	128	721

REDRUTH.

numerous copper and tin mines in its vicinity; the working of which is said to have occasioned an increase of the population more than six-fold in the course of the last century; and the estimated annual value of the produce of the mines has been reckoned at nearly one million sterling. About two miles from the town is Tehiddy-park, the beautiful seat of Lord de Dunstanville.

Tehiddy Park.

Market, Tuesday and Friday.—*Fairs*, Easter-Tuesday, May 2, August 3, and October 12, chiefly for cattle.

* REEPHAM, a small market-town, remarkable for three churches erected in one cemetery; viz., its own church, Whitwell, and Hackford. Two of these still remain, but that of Hackford was long since burnt. The principal trade of this town is in malt.

Market, Saturday.—*Fair*, June 29, for ordinary horses and petty chapmen.

† REETH, a market-town, irregularly built upon an eminence, and commands many picturesque and beautiful views. Here are lead-mines in operation, and the knitting of stockings is carried on extensively.

Picturesque views.

Market, Friday.—*Fairs*, Friday before Palm-Sunday, Friday week before Old May-day, May 12, Friday before St. Bartholomew, August 24, Friday week before Old Martinmas, and November 22, for pewter, brass, hawkers, and pedlery.

‡ REIGATE, or Ryegate, a borough and market-town, situated at the foot of a ridge of chalky downs which crosses the country and consists principally of two streets, High-street, running nearly east and west, and Bell-street, from north to south. This borough has sent members to Parliament ever since the 23d of Edward I. This town confers the title of Baron on the Earl of Peterborough. On the north side of the town, behind the principal street, formerly stood the castle, no remains of which are now visible. The vicinity of the town abounds with fuller's-earth and medicinal springs.

Market, Tuesday.—*Fairs*, Whit-Monday, for bullocks and horses; December 9, first Wednesday in every month, a market for cattle; and September 14.

Rendlesham House.

§ RENDLESHAM, a parish, and formerly a market-town. Rendlesham-house is a princely residence, surpassed by few in the kingdom, and is said to occupy the site of the palace of Redwald, King of the East Angles, who kept his court here. It give the title of an Irish baron to the family of Thelluson.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
10	Repton* .....pa	Derby	Burton on Tr.5	Derby 7	Ashby de laZ.8	124	2083
54	Resolvend .....ham	Glamorgan..	Neath.....1	Aberafon 7	MerthyrTyd.20	199	261
8	Resprin .....ham	Cornwall ...	Bodmin.....2	Lostwithiel..5	St. Austle ..10	236	....
40	Reston .....ham	Westmorlnd	Kendal.....6	Ambleside...6	Orton 14	268	....
24	Reston, North .....pa	Lincoln	Louth 5	Alford.....8	Horncastle .13	146	39
24	Reston, South .....pa	Lincoln	Alford.....6	Louth 6	14	147	139
8	Restormel .....ham	Cornwall ...	Lostwithiel . 2	Bodmin 5	Liskeard....11	233	....
30	Retford, East†...m t ..... & pa	Notts.....	Newark 20	Bawtry.....9	Gainsboro'..10	144	2491
30	Retford, West .....pa	Notts.....	E. Retford .. 1	 8	Blyth 6	145	593
14	Rettendon .....pa	Essex	Rayleigh 5	Billericay....7	Chelmsford ..9	30	671

* REPTON, or Repington, is supposed to have been the Roman station Repandunum, situated on the declivity of a hill, near a trout-stream, which flows into the Trent; it consists principally of one street of scattered houses, about a mile in length. Before the year 600 here was a nunnery, in which Ethelbert, and many other Mercian kings were interred. After the conquest a priory of black canons was established here, the remains of the conventual buildings of which are now employed as the Repton freeschool, a very rich endowment which originated in the bounty of Sir John Port, who in 1566 devised all his estates in Lancashire for the support of this school, and a hospital at Etwall, the master of which, with the schoolmaster of Repton, the poor men, and the poor scholars, were in 1612, made a body corporate. The improved rental of the estates is now £2,500 per annum. The celebrated Hebraist, John Lightfoot, was the first usher in this establishment.

Freeschool and hospital.

† RETFORD, EAST. In Domesday-book this place is called Redeford, whence it has been inferred that the name originated from a ford over the river Idle, on the eastern bank of which the town is situated, where the soil consists of red earth, or ferruginous clay. This place was an ancient demesne of the crown; and in 1279 Edward I. granted the manor to the burgesses, at a fee-farm rent of £10 a-year, permitting them to appoint a bailiff from among their own number. These privileges were confirmed by Edward III. in 1336, and again in 1424, by Henry VI., who empowered the bailiff to hold courts of record for the borough, and to act as escheator and clerk of the market. The last charter, previous to the Municipal Corporation Reform Act, was granted by James I. Sessions of the peace for the borough are held quarterly; and here likewise are held those for the northern division of the county. Retford first returned members to Parliament the 9th of Edward II., and afterwards intermitted making returns till the 13th of Elizabeth, after which they were regularly continued until 1826, the right of election being vested in the freemen, and the bailiffs the returning officers. In consequence of the charges of bribery and corruption in the election in 1826, proved before a committee of the House of Commons, the borough was disfranchised in 1829, and the right of voting transferred to the inhabitants of East Retford and the freeholders of the hundred of Bassetlaw. This place derives considerable advantage from its situation on the great north road. Malt was formerly a principal article of commerce here, and the trade in it is still continued, though it is said to be declining. The most extensive manufactures are those of hats and shoes, to which may be added bobbin-net, yarn, check, sacking, sail-cloth, ropes, and twine; and on the river Idle are corn and paper-mills. In the neighbourhood are several hop-plantations. South-westward of the town passes the Chester-canal, which is carried by an aqueduct over the Idle. The surrounding country is picturesque and beautiful, the land, which is hilly, being appropriated to grazing cattle; on the west it is more level, including a part of the ancient royal forest of Sherwood.

Ancient privileges.

Manufactures.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, March 23 and October 2, for horses, cattle, and cheese.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.
11	Revelstock .....pa	Devon	E. Plympton .7	Modbury 8	Kingsbridge 15	216
24	Revesby .....pa	Lincoln	Horncastle ..7	Spilsby 8	Tattershall ..6	128
11	Rewe.....pa	Devon	Exeter 5	Tiverton ...8	Crediton 9	168
36	Reydon .....pa	Suffolk	Southwold ..2	Halesworth..7	Lowestoft ..12	103
27	Reymerston .....pa	Norfolk.....	E. Dereham..6	Hingham 3	Norwich ...15	102
54	Reynoldston.....pa	Glamorgan..	Swansea....12	Llanelly....13	Penrice.....2	218
57	Reynoldston.....pa	Pembroke...	Tenby.....5	Pembroke ...6	Narberth .. 11	249
54	Rhayadar .....pa	Glamorgan..	Llandaff 2	Caerphilly .. 6	Llantrissant .8	164
58	Rhayadar* ..m t & cha	Radnor	Builth.....12	Tregaron ...22	NewRadnor 18	181
54	Rhigby .....ham	Glamorgan ..	Llantrissant .9	MerthyrTyd.12	Aberafon ...15	180
50	Rhiw .....pa	Carnarvon ..	Pwllheli....12	Nevin 10	Bardsey Isle 10	256
52	Rhiwabon†.....pa	Denbigh	Wrexham ...6	Llangollen .. 6	Chirk 5	182
47	Rhodwyddgeidio....pa	Anglesea....	Llanerch-y-M2	Amlwch.....6	Llangefni....9	269
54	Rhos.....ham & cha	Glamorgan..	Cowbridge...6	Llandaff . ..10	Cardiff 11	171
47	Rhos-Colyn .....pa	Anglesea....	Holyhead....5	Llan.-y-Med.12	Llangefni...15	273
51	Rhos-Du .....pa	Cardigan....	Aberystwith.8	Tregaron 9	Llampeter ..15	230
48	Rhos-Ferreg .....ham	Brecon	Builth.....6	Rhayadar....8	Llandovery .20	179
57	Rhos-Gylyddwr ....pa	Pembroke...	Pembroke ...6	Milford.....3	HaverfordW10	261
57	Rhos-Market‡ .....pa	Pembroke...	Milford.....4	Pembroke ...6	 6	257
47	Rhos-Peirio .....pa	Anglesea....	Amlwch 4	Llan.-y-Medd6	Holyhead...15	275
54	Rhos-Sili .....pa	Glamorgan..	Swansea....17	Penrice 6	Llanelly....18	223
54	Rhudd-Dre.....pa	Glamorgan..	Cardiff 7	Caerphilly...3	Newport 8	156
53	Rhuddlan§.....pa	Flint	St. Asaph....3	Holywell ...12	Caerwys 8	224

Flannel manufactures.

* RHAYADAR, or Rhaiadar, a market and borough-town, situ upon the banks of the river Wye. This is one of the contribu boroughs which return a burgess to Parliament for New Radnor. king is lord of the manor. Here are two flannel-manufactories, and is a great thoroughfare between Aberystwyth and the counties of V cester and Hereford. The intercourse through the medium of Rhay has been much facilitated by the construction of a new line of road, tending from the bridge over the Wye, in this town, to Llangerigg and Shrewsbury road.

Market, Wednesday.—*Fairs*, August 6 and 27, September 26, October 14, and Decem

Offa's Dyke

† RHIWABON (RUABON), is situated upon a rivulet which charges itself into the Dee, about a mile below the town. There i plan observed in the erection of this town, the extension having been r in correspondence with the irregular and rapid increase in the popula of this mining district. Petty sessions for the division are held here. population are wholly occupied in the collieries and iron-works, w encompass this place. Here is the extensive demesne and stately ha Wynnstay, the seat of Sir Watkins Williams Wynne, Bart. The C ddin, an ancient settlement in this parish, occupies about four acr ground, and is still encumbered with vestiges of ancient dwellings. O Dyke appears close to this latter remains of antiquity. A fierce and bl battle was fought here between the English invaders and Owain Cyfei Prince of Powys, in which the latter was victorious. This engagen occasioned the beautiful poem of "The Hirlas Horn," composed by prince himself.

Market, Monday.—*Fairs*, last Friday in February, May 22, and November 20.

‡ RHOS-MARKET. In this parish was born Lucy Walter, mist to King Charles II., and mother of the ill-fated Duke of Monmouth.

Rhuddlan Castle.

§ RHUDDLAN is a place of great antiquity, though now but in siderable, and stands on the banks of the river Clwyd, which is crossed by a good stone bridge, and which is navigable by flats of sev tons burden up to the town. The noble castle of Rhuddlan is still t ably perfect. Rhuddlan was made a free borough by Edward I., and now contributary to Flint in returning a representative to Parliam A Parliament, assembled here in the year 1283, enacted the fam statute of Rhuddlan; and in the parliament-house, or council-hall, ward I. is said to have delivered his artful address to the Welsh gen

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
58	Rhulen.....pa	Radnor	Builth.....7	Hay 9	NewRadnor 10	163	119
62	Rhuthyn* .....m t	Denbigh	Denbigh 8	Chester 21	Llangollen..14	206	3376
56	Rhydfaes..... ham	Montgomery	Llanidloes ...3	Newtown ...9	Montgomery 16	178	....
48	Rhyd-y-Briw.....pa	Brecon	Brecon 10	Llandovery ..9	Builth.....18	181	....
54	Rhyd-y-Byddyn...ham	Glamorgan..	Cardiff 10	Caerphilly...4	Llantrissant .6	164	806
53	Rhyl .....ham	Flint	St. Asaph's..5	Holywell...12	Caerwys.....9	226	....
42	Ribbesford ..... pa	Worcester ..	Bewdley.....1	Kidderminst. 4	Worcester..13	124	4003
22	Ribbey.....to & cha	Lancaster...	Kirkham 2	Poulton 6	Blackpool ...7	227	482
22	Ribbleton.....to	Lancaster...	Preston 2	Blackburn ..9	Clitheroe ...16	219	170
22	Ribchester† ...pa & to	Lancaster...	Blackburn...6	Clitheroe 8	Preston 10	218	4283
46	Ribston, Great‡.....to	W. R. York	Knaresboro' .6	Wetherby ...3	Boroughbri. 10	197	152

promising to give them a prince, born amongst themselves, one who never spoke a word of English, and whose life and conversation were free from human censure. The monarch concealed the birth of Prince Edward in Carnarvon castle, an event which had but then occurred. The Marsh, or Morfa Rhuddla, is celebrated in history as having been the field of a bloody conflict between the Saxons and the Welsh, A.D. 795, when Caradoc, King of Wales, was slain. There is a beautiful plaintive melody, which borrows its name from the occasion, preserved in "Jones's Musical Reliques." RHUDDLAN.

Fairs, February 2, March 25, and September 8.

* RHUTHYN. It stands upon an eminence in the noble Vale of Clwyd, on the banks of the little river of that name. The town-hall, or market-house, is an old and tasteless building; the church is architectural and handsome, and adorned with a fine tower, containing a set of silver-toned bells. This is a contributary borough with Holt and Denbigh, in returning a representative to Parliament. The corporation consists of four aldermen and twelve councillors. Here are held the assizes for the county; quarter-sessions alternately with Denbigh; courts-leet twice in each year; and a court for the recovery of small debts and the trial of real personal actions once a fortnight. It is probable that a fortress or castle stood here at an early period. Camden asserts that the castle was founded by Roger Grey, but Edward I. erected a spacious and magnificent edifice on the site. Owen Glendwr besieged the castle, but thought it prudent to discontinue the attempt very soon; and during the civil wars it was reduced by General Mytton, not, however, until after a siege of two months. After being almost wholly ruined, it has been rebuilt with the best imaginable taste, the ground-plan of the ancient castle being followed, as far as was practicable, in the restoration. Upon removing the ruined heaps of the ancient pile, a spring well was discovered in the rock, lying at a depth of 100 feet, which is now drawn with a bucket and chain. The proprietor was led to seek for this necessary appendage to a place of defence, from an inspection of an old plan of Rhuthyn Castle preserved in the British Museum, upon which the position of the castle well is distinctly marked. In the vicinity of Rhuthyn are many demesnes beautifully situated, and highly improved, amongst which none is more conspicuous for correctness of taste displayed in the embellishments than Pool Park, the seat of the Right Hon. Lord Bagot. Handsome church. Pool Park.

Market, Monday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, March 19, Friday before Whit-Sunday, August 8, September 30, and November 10.—*Inns*, Wynnstay Arms and White Lion.

† RIBCHESTER, celebrated as being the site of a Roman station of considerable magnitude, said to have been the Rigodunum of the Romans; from the great number of antiquities which have been discovered, it appears to have been a town of great wealth and elegance; two remains of military ways may still be traced, one leading to York, and the other to the north over the forest of Bowland.

‡ RIBSTON, GREAT, celebrated from giving name to the delicious

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.
45	Ribston, Little.....to	W. R. York	Wetherby ...4	Knaresboro' .4	Boroughbrl. 10	198
9	Ribton .....to	Cumberland	Cockermouth 5	Workington .4	Maryport . ..4	310
24	Riby .....pa	Lincoln.....	Gt. Grimsby.6	Caistor 7	Barton 14	160
46	Riccall* .....pa	E. R. York .	Selby 4	Howden....11	York 11	185
17	Richard's Castle....pa	Hereford & Salop	Ludlow 4	Leominster ..7	Tenbury 8	141
21	Richborough.....ham	Kent	Sandwich ...2	Ramsgate . ..6	Canterbury .12	67
37	Richmond†.....pa	Surrey.....	Twickenham 1	Brentford....3	Kingston 4	12
44	Richmond‡...m t & pa	N. R. York .	Darlington..13	BernardCas. 14	N. Allerton 15	233
9	Rickerby ..... to	Cumberland	Carlisle 2	Brampton ...8	Longtown ...8	303

RIBSTON. apple, called the Ribston Pippin, which was originally brought France, and first cultivated here.

* RICCALL. This place is celebrated as being the landing pla Harfager, King of Norway, who in 1066 sailed up here with a fl 600 ships, and immediately surprised York, which he took by storm soon after perished at Stamford-bridge, in a battle against King Har

Manor of Richmond.

† RICHMOND, a village in the first division of the hundred of K ton. The lordship, or manor of Richmond, which includes als parish of Kew, has belonged to the crown since the reign of Edwa It was, in October, 1770, granted for life to Queen Charlotte, the w George III. There were two parks here in the reign of Henry V both near the palace. These were afterwards united, under the ap tion of the Old Park, by way of contra-distinction from the Great or Park, formed by order of Charles I. The lodge in the Old Park, onc residence of the great Duke of Ormond, was the favourite retireme Caroline, queen of George II., and the king himself was a fre visitant. The Old Park extends from Kew along the border of the Th to Richmond, including the royal gardens and a dairy-farm. George made some preparations for the erection of a palace, but after lavin foundation the idea was abandoned. Thomson, the poet of the "Seas who passed the latter part of his life at a house in Kewfoot-lane, whe died in 1748, was interred in the church of Richmond, and a brass t with an inscription by David, Earl of Buchan, was erected to his me in 1792. Here also was buried the learned critic, Gilbert Wake Few places in the kingdom have been more generally or more deser admired than Richmond, which, from its site on the declivity of a overlooking the Thames in its course through a fertile and rich-wo country, interspersed with farms, villages, and mansions, with hills fa in the distance, exhibits a scene, the picturesque beauty of which, as it has been celebrated and described, both in poetry and prose, scarcely fail alike to surprise and delight the spectator. The villa Richmond, which in size and general aspect resembles a town, has a g area in the centre, three sides of which are bordered by buildings, three by a line of trees, the north-west side having an avenue with a between; the main street extends parallel to the western side of the g Dr. Moore, author of "Zeluco," and Viscount Fitzwilliam, founde the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge, are buried here; as is also Yates, the celebrated actress. The beautiful but unhappy Stella, wife of Swift, was born here March 13, 1681. The pine-apple was cultivated at Richmond.

Picturesque scenery.

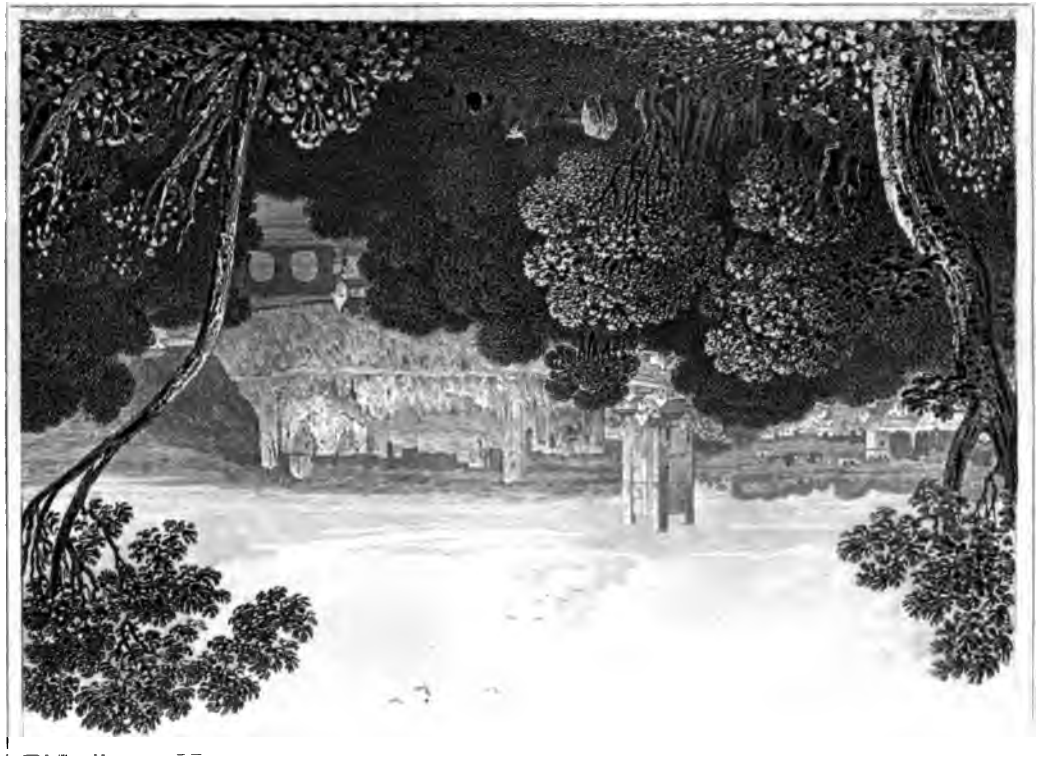
‡ RICHMOND. A borough and market-town. It stands on eastern declivity of a steep hill, at the foot of which runs the river Sv encircling one-half of the town. This river was regarded with pec veneration by the Anglo-Saxons, from the circumstance of 10,000 sons having been baptised in it by Paulinus, a missionary, who in seventh century converted the Northumbrians to Christianity. The t

SCENE FROM RICHMOND HILL.

SURREY

RICHMOND, YORKSHIRE,

TOWN AND CASTLE



Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
35	Rickerscote.....to	Stafford.....	Stafford 2	Penkridge ...4	Rudgeley...10	143	....
34	Rickford.....ham	Somerset ...	Axbridge....6	Wrington ...2	Bristol 12	130	....
36	Rickinghall Inferior.pa	Suffolk	Bury St. Ed. 14	Eye 8	Kenninghall .8	85	465
36	Rickinghall Superior ..... pa	Suffolk	Eye 8	Bury St. Ed. 14	 8	85	774
14	Rickling .....pa	Essex	Stansted.....6	Saffron Wald. 6	Thaxted.....8	38	447
18	Rickmansworth* ..... m t & pa	Herts.... ..	Watford.....3	H.on the Hill 8	Amersham...8	18	4574
7	Riddings .....ham	Chester.....	Knutsford ...6	Altrincham..3	Stockport ...9	177	....
45	Riddlesden, East..ham	W. R. York	Keighley 2	Skipton 9	Otley 9	207	....
45	Riddlesden, West.ham	W. R. York.	 1	 8	 9	207	....
16	Ride† .....cha	Hants	Newport 7	Portsmouth..5	Southampt. 17	77	....
7	Ridge .....ham	Chester	Macclesfield .3	Stockport....9	Manchester .16	170	...
18	Ridge.....pa	Herts.....	Barnet 3	St. Albans ...6	South Mims .1	14	347
33	Ridgeacre .....ham	Salop	Hales Owen .0	Oldbury 5	Dudley 5	119	....
46	Ridgemond .....to	E. R. York..	Hull 10	Hedon.....4	Patrington...7	186	..

consists of several streets, lighted with gas; the houses are neatly built of stone, and in the market-place are many handsome shops, and in the centre a column, beneath which is a reservoir filled with water for the supply of the town, brought by pipes from a spring at Aislebeck, where there is another reservoir. The principal trade carried on here is in corn and lead from the mines of Lancashire. There is a paper-mill; and ropes, twine, hair-cloth, and oil-cloth are manufactured here. The remains of the castle, overhanging the river, consist of part of the walls and the donjon tower, or keep, which is in tolerable preservation, having been repaired in 1761, by the Duke of Richmond. North of the town are the ruins of a convent of Franciscans, or Grey Friars, including a tower richly decorated, in the later pointed style of architecture. St. Nicholas's Hospital, founded as early as the reign of Henry II. still exists, having been rebuilt after the Reformation. The country around Richmond is extremely romantic, consisting of hills and mountains, intersected by valleys, watered by various streams abounding with fish, especially trout, and hence angling forms a favourite amusement of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood. This place gives the title of Duke to the family of Lennox.

RICHMOND.

Remains of the castle.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, Saturday before Palm-Sunday, Saturday before Feast of St. Thomas à Becket, and feast of Holy Rood.

* RICKMANSWORTH, or Rickmeresworth, a market-town, situated on the river Colne, has recently been much improved by the formation of the Grand Junction Canal. The church is a spacious edifice, consisting of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a handsome embattled tower, and containing several ancient monuments. In the middle of the nave is a stone, formerly inlaid with brasses, of a man standing between his two wives; but one of the latter was stolen during some repairs: beneath is an inscription as follows:—

Here lyeth byried vnder this stone
The body of THOMAS DAY
And his two wives, Alice and Joane;
The times here see you may.

Alice, Joane, Thomas — Deceased — the 10th of July, 1585. the 6th of Avgvst, 1598. the 10th of July, 1613.

These three, no doubt, had faith in Christ, their sins for to forgive,
And they can tell, that knew them well, ye poore they did relieve.

Curious monumental inscription.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, July 20, November 24, for black cattle, sheep, and hogs; Saturday before the third Monday in September for hiring servants.

† RIDE, or Ryde, a chapelry in the parish of Newchurch, in the Isle of Wight, consisting of two divisions, called Upper and Lower Ride; it is a busy and flourishing place, being the principal thoroughfare between the Isle of Wight and Portsmouth. The accommodations at Ride have been much improved recently, and several good lodging-houses opened; and during the summer season it is much frequented. Ride, particularly the upper division, affords a variety of extremely pleasant prospects.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
3	Ridgemont .....pa	Bedford.....	Woburn.....3	Ampthill 4	Bedford 12	43	992
33	Ridgewardine.....ham	Salop	Drayton 3	Nantwich ...8	Woore 5	156	....
10	Ridgeway .....ham	Derby	Chesterfield .7	Sheffield.....5	Eckington ...3	157	....
29	Riding .....to	Northumb ..	Hexham.....6	Corbridge....3	Ebchester ...8	279	151
10	Ridings.....to & cha	Derby	Alfreton.....3	Chesterfield.14	Derby 13	139	....
29	Riddles.....to	Northumb ..	Morpeth.....7	Rothbury....7	Alnwick....14	296	....
27	Riddlesworth .. ....pa	Norfolk.....	East Harling 5	Thetford.....7	Botesdale....8	85	90
7	Ridley.....to	Chester.....	Nantwich ...6	Tarporley ...6	Whitchurch .9	170	100
29	Ridley .....to	Northumb ..	Hexham....10	Haltwhistle..6	Allendale....6	285	233
27	Ridlington .....pa	Norfolk.....	N. Walsham 4	Cromer.....12	Yarmouth ..21	129	205
32	Ridlington .....pa	Rutland	Uppingham..3	Oakham 4	Preston.....2	92	262
42	Ridmarley, D'Abitot ..... pa	Worcester ..	Ledbury....4	Upton.....9	Gloucester..11	110	1050
35	Ridware Hill .....ham	Stafford.....	Rudgeley....3	Lichfield 7	Abb.Bromley 4	227	....
35	Ridware Mavesyn...pa	Stafford.....	 3	 6	 5	126	657
35	Ridware Pipe .....pa	Stafford.....	 4	 6	 5	126	125
24	Rightbolt.....ham	Lincoln	Spalding 6	Donnington ..6	Bourn 10	104	....
24	Rigsby .. ..pa	Lincoln	Alford.....2	Louth 11	Spilsby.....7	140	99
45	Rigton .....to	W. R York.	Otley.....7	Harewood ...5	Ripley 8	202	451
45	Rigton.....to	W. R. York	Wetherby ...5	 5	Leeds 9	198	391
43	Rillington .....pa & to	E. R. York .	New Malton.4	Sherburn 7	Gt Driffield 17	221	955
44	Rilston.....to & cha	W. R. York	Skipton.....5	Kettlewell .10	Settle 12	221	724
45	Rimington .....to	W. R. York.	Clithero 6	Colne 6	14	223	201
34	Rimpton .....pa	Somerset....	Yeovil.....6	Ilchester 6	Sherborne ...4	119	208
46	Rimswell.....to	E. R. York .	Hull 16	Patrington...5	Beverley ...24	192	144
7	Ringey.....chap	Chester.....	Knutsford ...6	Altringham ..4	Stockport....8	179	....
36	Ringsfield.....pa	Suffolk	Beccles.....2	Bungay.....6	Halesworth..8	108	315
27	Ringland .....pa	Norfolk.....	Norwich 8	E. Dereham 10	Foulsham .12	108	350
22	Ringley ....ham & cha	Lancaster...	Manchester..7	Bolton 4	Bury 4	187	....
38	Ringmer .....pa	Sussex.....	Lewes.....3	Brighton ...10	Hailsham ..10	50	1271
11	Ringmore .....pa	Devon	Modbury 4	Kingsbridge .6	Plymouth ..14	109	309
36	Ringshall.....pa	Suffolk	Needham....4	Ipswich 11	Hadleigh 8	72	315
5	Ringstall .....ham	Bucks	Ivinghoe 4	Dunstable ..6	Gt.Berkhamp.5	30	337
28	Ringstead .....pa	Northamp ..	Thrapston ...3	Higham Fer. 5	Kettering....9	70	620
27	Ringstead, Great ...pa	Norfolk.....	Burnham 9	CastleRising11	Docking 5	111	524
27	Ringstead, Little ...pa	Norfolk.....	 9	11	 5	111	....
12	Ringsted, East .....ti	Dorset	Melcombe R. 4	Dorchester ..6	Wareham ..15	123	....
11	Ringswell .....ham	Devon	Exeter 1	Honiton 15	Topsham 4	163	....
16	Ringwood....m t & pa	Hants	Christchurch 8	Salisbury ...17	Southampt. 20	92	4382
38	Ripe .....pa	Sussex.....	Hailsham....5	Lewes.....7	Seaford.....8	55	360
10	Ripley† .....cha	Derby	Alfreton.....4	Derby 11	Belper 4	137	1997
16	Ripley.....ham	Hants	Ringwood ...4	Christchurch 4	Lymington..12	96	....
37	Ripley..... ti & cha	Surrey.....	Guildford....6	Kingston ...11	Chertsey 9	21	....
44	Ripley‡.....m t & pa	W. R. York	Leeds 18	Knaresboro' .5	Ripon 8	215	1219

Woollen cloth and stocking manufactories.

* RINGWOOD. It is a place of considerable antiquity, situated on the east side of the Avon, which here frequently spreads over the meadows into a broad sheet. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of woollen cloths and stockings, and in making strong beer and ale, considerable quantities of which are exported. The Petty Sessions for New Forest west division are holden here.

Market, Wednesday.—*Fairs*, July 10, and December 11, for pedlery and forest colts.

† RIPLEY was anciently a market-town of some note.

Fairs, Wednesday in Easter week, and October 23, for horses and horned cattle.

Free-school.

‡ RIPLEY, a market-town, pleasantly situated near the river Nidd; it is noted for its abundant produce of liquorice. The church is an ancient building, containing a monument to the memory of Sir Thomas Ingilby, a judge of the Common Pleas, in the reign of Edward III. Here is a free-school for the use of all the children in the parish, founded in 1702, by two ladies of the Ingilby family. Another school, at Burn Yates, was founded and endowed in 1760, by Admiral Long, with a bequest, now producing £200 per annum. Here are also other charitable bequests from Lord Craven, Mrs. Hardy, &c. Ripley Castle is an ancient embattled mansion of the date of 1555, which has been modernized and rendered commodious. During the civil wars it was garrisoned for Charles I., but surrendered to Cromwell a few days after the battle of Marston Moor.

Market, Friday.—*Fairs*, Easter Monday for horned cattle and horses; Easter Tuesday for sheep; and August 25, 26, 27, for sheep, horned cattle, and linen.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
16	Riplingham.....to	E. R. York .	South Cave ..3	Kingston ...10	Beverley 8	182	....
29	Riplington .....to	Northumb ..	Morpeth 7	Newcastle..14	Hexham....18	289	17
16	Riplington .....ti	Hants	Petersfield...5	Alton 11	West Meon..2	58	....
14	Ripon.....m t	W. R. York	Leeds 26	Knaresboro' 10	Ripley 8	212	14804
21	Rippingale .....pa	Lincoln.....	Bourn 5	Folkingham .4	Spalding....12	102	658
21	Ripple .....pa	Kent	Deal 2	Dover 5	Sandwich ...6	74	209

* RIPON. The ancient and considerable market and borough town of Ripon is supposed to have derived its name from its site on the banks (ripæ) of the Ure, and the little river Skell. The former of these is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge, of seventeen arches; while five other bridges are found within a mile of the town. Ripon consists almost wholly of narrow, and irregular lanes; having but one tolerable street, which leads from the market-place to the church. That edifice is collegiate. In the market-place, which is a handsome square, is a beautiful obelisk, ninety feet high. Ripon has also a good town-hall, a free grammar-school, a public dispensary, Sunday-schools, and a school of industry, four hospitals, of ancient foundation, and various other charities. "As true steel as Ripon rowels" indicates the former existence of a spur manufactory here; and the woollen manufacture is said to have flourished to a considerable extent; linens and saddle trees are now the principal productions of the place. Ripon was represented in the first lower house of Edward I., and continues formally to elect two members. In its first charter of incorporation, granted by Alfred the Great, the chief magistrate was a "vigilarius," or "wake man," whose duty it was to cause a horn to be blown at nine o'clock each evening; after which, if any house were robbed, the sufferer was re-imbursed from a fund to which all contributed. At the east end of the town, near the church, or minster, is a protuberance, or tumulus, a hundred yards in diameter, commonly called Ellshaw; conical, and composed of sand, gravel, and human remains. By some, this has been supposed a characteristic monument of the fierce battle between Inguar and Ælla; but its origin is generally disputed. Respecting the origin of Ripon, little is known: some calling it British, some Roman, and others Saxon: nor is it a matter of moment, though it be of interest, to be informed which of those nations was its founder. It is mentioned as the site of a monastery, founded in 661, by Æta, Abbot of Melross; and is described by the histories of those turbulent ages as often either totally destroyed, or much damaged by the frequent contests with the Danes, and the ravages of that people. At the Conquest, it was, with the rest of the district, made a desert by the ferocious Conqueror, and had hardly risen from its ruins, when, in the unhappy reign of Edward II., it was subjected to new misfortunes. In 1323, it was burned by the Scots; the following reign restored it to a prosperous condition. Henry IV. retired thither from the plague; as did the lord president, in 1604. James I. bestowed a charter on Ripon; instituting a corporation of a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, twenty-four common-councilmen, a town-clerk, and two serjeants of the mace. It is now governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve counsellors. Visiting it, in 1617, he received a present of a pair of Ripon spurs, and a gilt bowl; and his son, Charles I., who twice went thither, received similar demonstrations of loyalty. In 1643, it was occupied by the Republicans, who were, however, soon driven out by Sir John Mallony, from Skipton, assisted by the inhabitants.—The ancient church of Ripon was established for canons of St. Augustine; and was refounded, by James I. who endowed it with part of its former revenues. The present church is collegiate; the foundation consisting of a dean, subdean, and six prebendaries. The edifice is large and venerable, evidently raised at different periods, and often altered; exhibiting at several points, changes from the Saxon to the Gothic style of architecture. Its form is that of a cross; at the west end are

Public institutions.

First charter of incorporation.

Burned by the Scots.

Present church is collegiate.

Ripon.

two uniform towers, each 110 feet high; and in the centre is the great tower called St. Wilfrid's, of the same elevation. These were formerly each surmounted by a spire of wood, covered with lead; but, that which crowned St. Wilfrid's having been blown down, to the entire destruction of the arched roof of the choir, the others were removed, to prevent a recurrence of the accident; and open battlements were substituted, with pinnacles at each of the angles. The whole length of the fabric, within, is 270 feet, its greatest breadth, 87 feet; and the greatest height of the nave, 88½ feet. The transept is 132 feet long; the ground area of the central tower is about 33 feet square; the length of the chapter-house 34 feet 8 inches. The divisions of the interior are the nave, the choir, two side aisles, the vestry, and the chapter-house. Above the chapter-house is a library. St. Wilfrid's needle is a passage which leads to a small chapel under the pavement of the great tower. The objects most remarkable within this ancient fabric, are the altar-piece, a curious perspective drawing, representing a colonade; the stalls of the dean, sub-dean, and prebendaries; the throne of the archbishop; and the east window. The beautifully-stained glass of the last was much injured, in 1643, but it has been lately renewed; the recent repairs consisting almost entirely of arms. The monuments are numerous; too numerous, and too little extraordinary, to be particularized. The vestry and chapter-house, in the latter of which are several paintings on wood, of sovereigns from Edward III. to Queen Mary, are regarded as by far the most ancient parts of the structure; and even considered by some as remains of the original erection by St. Wilfrid. It was under the auspicious patronage of Wilfrid that Ripon arose from an insignificant village, to be the see of a bishop, and the site of a cathedral; and the town still does annual honour to his memory, in a feast which commences on the Saturday next after Lammas-day: when his effigies is brought into the town, preceded by music. Another ancient custom is still very generally observed by the inhabitants. On Midsummer-eve, every housekeeper, who has in the preceding twelve-month changed his residence, spreads a table before his door in the street, with bread, cheese, and ale, for those who please to regale themselves; after which, if the master is of ability, the company are invited to supper, and the evening is concluded with mirth and good humour.—The environs of Ripon, which are pleasant, salubrious, and fertile, are also embellished by seats of nobility and gentry, among which Studley Royal, and Newby Hall, deserve notice. The first, situated nearly three miles from Ripon, south-westward, is a commodious and elegant building, adorned with good pictures, an excellent library, and some of the finest tapestry in the kingdom. The pleasure-grounds of Studley Royal excite particular admiration. Situated three quarters of a mile from the house, in a valley watered by a rivulet, the entrance is marked by a group of fine trees. The scene which then meets the eye is composed of gently rising eminences, covered with verdure, and scattered with trees; of the stream, which now glides silently along, and is now broken by cascades; and of statues, ornamental buildings, &c. placed in the most advantageous situations. To several of these buildings belong the appropriate names of the Cold Bath, the Temple of Piety, the Octagon Tower, the Rotunda, or the Temple of Fame, and the Banquetting House. In the middle of the park, which lies between the house and the pleasure-grounds, is an obelisk, which furnishes an excellent station for viewing the demesne and the town of Ripon; as does a romantic eminence, called Mackershaw, which is crowned by a Chinese Temple. In the delicious valley, which forms the pleasure-ground of Studley Royal, are seen the ruins of Fountains Abbey; the most perfect remains of such an edifice, which are to be found in the kingdom. The occasion of its foundation is thus briefly related: "Thirteen Benedictine monks left St. Mary's, near York, in the year 1132, with a design to observe a more strict and reformed rule;

St. Wilfrid's needle.

Annual feast.

Ruins of Fountains Abbey.

whereupon Thurstan, Archbishop of York, gave them a place, called Skelldale, not far from Ripon, thereupon to found an abbey of the Cistertian order, to the honour of the Blessed Virgin, which was soon after accomplished and endowed with great revenues, said to be worth, at the Dissolution, £1178 0*s.* 7*d.*" Burton informs us, that the authors of this splendid foundation lived for some time under the shelter of seven yew-trees, six of which were standing in 1810, of unusual size. The poverty of these humble professors was for some time so extreme, that they were on the point of starvation; and it is worthy of remark that, as long as their penury continued, their piety did not disgrace that of their patron, the celebrated St. Bernard; maintaining even during the space of several centuries this high reputation for sanctity; but they appear to have been at length corrupted by wealth and luxury; and William Thirske, their thirty-seventh abbot, is particularly cited as an example of this degeneracy: having been accused of theft and sacrilege, in stealing and selling certain rich ornaments belonging to the abbey, and wasting the wood, cattle, and profits. At the Dissolution, the abbey, with a considerable portion of its lands, was purchased by Sir Richard Gresham.—In its original state, the abbey of Fountains occupied, with all its offices, an area of twelve acres, of which about two are covered by the ruins. Of these the tower and walls alone are entire; the roof being completely decayed; the chapter-house, however, the refectory, the dormitory, and about 200 yards of cloister, are distinctly visible. The length of the church is 351 feet; that of the transept 186 feet; and the great tower is in height 166½ feet. The last, which is perfect, is a fine proportioned square of 24 feet; giving, by its picturesque and peculiar situation, an uncommon degree of dignity to the scene. Placed at the north end of the transept, and adorned with angular buttresses, of which none are attached to the church, the time of its erection may have been the age of Edward III. Behind the altar is an apartment 132 feet long and 36 broad, to which none but the superiors of the order had access. Near the tesselated pavement of the altar, lies a stone coffin; said to have once contained the bones of Lord Henry Percy, who was entombed in 1315; and in a chapel to the left, is a broken stone figure, in full armour, said to be the effigies of the Earl of Mowbray. The nave, completed by the twelfth abbot, John de Cancia, presents a majestic specimen of the Gothic style of architecture in the time of Henry III. The eastern part, especially, displays an uncommon degree of lightness, particularly in the arch of the great east window, which, if not added since the date (1292) on the west window, may be accounted the first of that magnitude in the kingdom. In the chapter-house, which is 84 feet long and half as broad; in the eastern part of the nave, and in the refectory, which is 108 feet long, were formerly a number of black marble columns, spotted with white. The floor of the first was a tesselated pavement, of various designs; and, in 1791, it was found to contain the tombs of several abbots, on which notices of the tenth and twelfth, the beginner and finisher of the present edifice, were perfectly legible. Over the charter-house were the library, and the scriptorium. The kitchen, which is comparatively small, is distinguished by a curiously arched fire-place. The cloisters are divided by nineteen pillars, each branching at the top into eight ribs, which diverge and intersect each other on the roof, forming curious arches. Over these, is the dormitory; and, within a few yards, is the apartment of the abbots. The cloister garden, which is not more than 120 feet square, is planted with shrubs and evergreens. These are the most perfect parts of this celebrated fane: others are seen, melancholy emblems, scattered in decay among the surrounding triumphant luxuriance of nature.—Fountains Hall, a house built out of the ruins of the abbey, stands about 200 yards to the westward.—Hackfall, a valley formed by nature in her boldest mould of picturesque beauty, and finished, to impress pleasure as well as

Ripon.

Penury of the founders of Fountains Abbey.

Picturesque tower.

The Chapter-house.

Fountains Hall.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
42	Ripple .....pa	Worcester..	Upton on Sev. 4	Tewkesbury . 4	Upton.....8	107	972
45	Ripponden ham & cha	W. R. York	Halifax.....6	Manchester.20	Leeds 21	197	....
19	Ripton Abbot's . ...pa	Hunts	Huntingdon .4	St. Ives.....7	Peterboro'..16	63	385
19	Ripton, King's .....pa	Hunts	Huntingdon..4	Ramsey 6	St. Ives 5	63	279
5	Risborough, Monk's* ..... pa	Bucks	Missenden ...6	H. Wycombe 9	Prin.Risboro' 1	36	1049

RIPON.

wonder, by the fairy hand of art, lies seven miles north-westward from Ripon. A rivulet, broken into cascades, a wooded glen, the decay of human grandeur, and the renovated freshness of nature ever impress the mind: and they are found here. Briefly to notice some particular wonders, we might describe the cannon rocks, certainly objects which deserve, from their rareness, the most careful observation. These are rocking stones: detached masses which rest upon an obtuse point, and, though each a hundred tons in weight, may easily be put in motion by the hand. Two of these are perforated; and are supposed by some to have been oracles of the Druids, of whom they are vestiges; as are some tumuli, and a carved idol of very gigantic proportions. Hargrave, describing them, and speaking of the perforation, observes that to a person stationed on one side, "the voice of another placed at the mouth, or lower extremity of the cylinder, sounds most dismally, as if it issued from the very centre of the cliff;" and that "immediately above this orifice of the cylinder, and on the very summit of the rock, are two small grooves, about two feet asunder, of equal dimensions, perfectly circular, and and adapted to the insertion of props, which, it is not improbable, may have supported the figure of some oracular idol."—Within a mile and a half of these tremendous monuments of sportive nature, is a beautiful lake, inclosed by high and precipitous rocks, which form a long and deep valley.—At four miles, south-eastward from Ripon, is Newby Hall, a brick mansion, situated on the Ure. The house and pleasure-grounds are disposed with all the elegance of a refined taste. The former is decorated with many valuable sculptures and paintings. The drawing-room is hung with Gobelins' tapestry, which for richness and beauty is scarcely exceeded by any, the production of that celebrated manufactory.—In the erection of the edifice, and in its furniture and embellishments, art, cherished by opulence, has scattered her beauties with the most lavish hand; the delicacy of her modern touches, and the grandeur of her ancient outlines, are here contrasted in their several degrees of excellence; and, in a word, nothing seems wanting to strike the sense of the novice with wonder, the perception of the connoisseur with delight. Ripon was originally a bishoprick, and but till latterly a deanery in the patronage of the king. It has lately again been constituted a bishoprick. A weekly market for wool is held here during the season, which is much frequented by purchasers from Leeds, Halifax, and other manufacturing places. Dr. Beilby Porteus, who became Bishop of London, is said to have been born at Ripon, in 1731.

Vestiges of the Druids.

Newby Hall.

Wool market.

Market, Thursday.—*Fairs*, first Thursday after twenty days from Old Christmas-day, May 13 and 14, first Thursday and Friday in June, Thursday after August 2, first Thursday in November, and November 23, for cattle and merchandise.—*Inns*, Black Bull, Crown and Anchor, Norfolk Arms, and Unicorn.

* RISBOROUGH, MONK'S. This parish contains an antiquity similar to that of the White Horse in Berkshire; it is a cross formed in the same manner on the side of a high and steep chalk hill, and is a distinct and principal object to the south-west part of the county; its perpendicular height is about 100 feet, its greatest breadth fifty, but it decreases gradually upwards, and the top does not exceed twenty feet, and the transverse line is nearly seventy feet long and twenty broad; it is said to have been formed in the age of Edward the Elder, to preserve the memory of a battle fought with the Danes.

Singular cross.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
5	Risborough, Princes* m t & pa	Bucks	Aylesbury ...8	Thame 8	H. Wycombe 9	36	2122
36	Risbridge, Monk's ex pa dis	Suffolk	Clare 5	Haverhill....5	Bury St. Ed. 14	61	....
17	Risbury .....to	Hereford	Leominster . 5	Bromyard....8	Hereford ...11	233	68
36	Risby.....pa	Suffolk	BurySt.Edm. 4	Mildenhall...8	Thetford....15	75	332
46	Risby .....to	E. R. York	Beverley.....4	King. on Hull 7	South Cave ..7	179	....
26	Risca .....pa	Monmouth	Newport 5	Pontypool ...9	Caerphilly ...7	153	742
46	Rise .....pa	E. R. York	Beverley 9	Hornsea 5	Kingston ...12	186	164
43	Risebrough, Thornton .....to	N. R. York	Pickering....3	KirbyMoorsi. 5	New Malton .8	222	35
24	Riseby.....pa	Lincoln	Brigg.....8	Crowle 10	Barton 9	163	380
24	Riseholme.....pa	Lincoln	Lincoln.....3	Wragby ..10	Gainsboro'..15	135	62
4	Riseley.....ham	Wilts & Berks	Reading 7	Wokingham .7	Basingstoke..9	38	....
3	Risely .....pa	Bedford	Kimbolton...5	Bedford 10	Higham Fer. 8	60	871
36	Rishangles .....pa	Suffolk	Eye 4	Debenham ..4	Framlingham 9	87	242
22	Rishton .....to	Lancaster	Blackburn...4	Haslingden ..6	Burnley 9	211	919
45	Rishworth.....ham	W. R. York	Bingley.....0	Bradford 6	Leeds 14	202	....
45	Rishworth .....to	W. R. York	Halifax.....7	Oldham 12	Huddersfield.9	198	1536
3	Risinghoe Castle ..ham	Bedford	Bedford 3	St. Neots ...10	Goldington ..1	53	....
5	Riskins.....ham	Bucks	Colnbrook ...2	Uxbridge ...4	Maidenhead .9	18	....
10	Risley†.....to & cha	Derby	Derby 8	Nottingham .8	Ashby de laZ15	123	252
15	Rissington, Great ...pa	Gloucester	S. on the W. 5	Burford 5	Northleach ..6	77	468
15	Rissington, Little ...pa	Gloucester	 4	 6	 6	78	231
15	Rissington Wick ...pa	Gloucester	 3	 7	 6	79	219
33	Riston .....to	Salop	Montgomery .3	BishopsCastle6	Welshpool...9	165	....
43	Riston .....pa	E. R. York	Beverley.....7	Kingston ...11	Hornsea 7	185	379
27	Riston .....pa	Norfolk	N. Walsham.6	Norwich ...17	Cromer 14	135	730
27	Riston .....pa	Norfolk	Downham ...2	Swaffham ..14	Stoke Ferry..7	82	27
29	Ritton, Colt Park ...to	Northumb	Morpeth....11	Rothbury....6	Haltburn 6	299	58
29	Ritton White House.to	Northumb	 8	 9	Bellingham .17	297	31
43	Rivaulx‡.....to	N. R. York	Helmesley ...4	York 26	Thirsk.....11	225	225
14	Rivenhall .....pa	Essex	Witham.....3	Coggeshall...4	Chelmsford .11	40	653
21	River .....pa	Kent	Dover 3	Deal 8	Canterbury .13	68	690
29	River Green .....to	Northumb	Morpeth 5	Rothbury ..12	Newcastle..16	291	48
21	Riverhead.....hb	Kent	Seven Oaks ..2	Westerham .5	Bromley....11	21	1337
22	Rivington§ ...to & cha	Lancaster	Chorley 4	Bolton le M. .7	Wigan 7	204	537
22	Rixton .....to	Lancaster	Warrington..6	Manchester .13	Leigh 7	181	906
28	Roade .....pa	Northamp	Northampton 6	Towcester .. 5	Stony Stratf. 7	69	553

* RISBOROUGH, PRINCES. This market-town derived its name from Edward the Black Prince, who, according to a tradition of the inhabitants, had large possessions and a palace here, which is said to have stood within the site of a moat now dry, near the west end of the churchyard, which site was previously occupied by a Saxon camp, fortified to check the incursions of the Danes. The town of late has been greatly improved. Ancient Saxon camp.

Market, Thursday.—*Fair*, May 6, for cattle.

† RISLEY. Sir Hugh Willoughby, who perished in the endeavour to discover a north-west passage, was a native of this place.

‡ RIVAULX. Situated in a narrow valley, through which runs the river Rye, are the beautiful ruins of a Cistercian abbey, which was founded in 1131 by Walter d'Espec; the remains consist principally of the choir of the church, and part of its two side aisles, the transept, and the commencement of the tower; the chief parts of the building, which appears to have been of great extent, are in the early pointed style, with lancet windows. At a little distance from the abbey, a steep and winding path leads to a charming terrace, which overlooks the ruins, and commands the most beautiful and diversified prospects; it is nearly half a mile in length, backed by a thick plantation of trees; at each end is a small pavilion, one of them ornamented with paintings. Ruins of a Cistercian abbey.

§ RIVINGTON, a township and chapelry, noted for a lofty elevation, which is 1545 feet above the level of the sea, and anciently had a beacon on the summit called Rivington Pike; this hill commands a prospect of vast extent, and is much resorted to in summer by parties of pleasure.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
34	Roade .....pa	Somerset....	Frome.....5	Bath 8	Bradford 7	108	944
34	Roadwater .....ham	Somerset ...	Dunster 3	Watchet 3	Wivelscom. 10	156	....
54	Roath.....pa	Glamorgan..	Cardiff 1	Newport ...16	Caerphilly ...7	189	272
22	Roberindale .....to	Lancaster...	Lancaster ..10	Kendal 10	Settle 14	234	190
57	Robeston-Wathan .pa	Pembroke...	Milford.....3	Pembroke ..10	Haverford W. 6	267	421
57	Robeston, West ....pa	Pembroke...	 3	10	 6	267	112
43	Robin Hood's Bay.ham	N. R. York .	Whitby 5	Scarborough 14	Fylingdales ..1	232	....
11	Roborough .....pa	Devon	Torrington...6	Chulmleigh ..8	Oakhampton 16	169	684
22	Roby.....to	Lancaster...	Prescot.....3	Liverpool....6	St. Helens ...6	201	401
39	Rocester .....pa	Stafford	Uttoxeter ...5	Ashbourn....7	Cheadle 8	140	1040
8	Roche .....pa	Cornwall ...	Columb Major 6	Bodmin.....8	St. Austle ...6	242	1630
57	Roche .....pa	Pembroke ..	Haverford W. 6	St. Davids ..10	Milford.....12	267	791
22	Rochdale* ...m t & pa	Lancaster...	Manchester.11	Oldham 6	Burnley ...13	198	74427

RIVINGTON.

Near Rivington Pike is a collection of loose stones, in two separate heaps, called the Two Lads, which was raised by the inhabitants to commemorate the loss of two young men, who perished in the snow. Here is a well-endowed free grammar-school, founded in the reign of Elizabeth, by James Pilkington, Bishop of Durham, who was born here in 1520: he was one of the six divines who corrected the book of Common Prayer: he died in 1575.

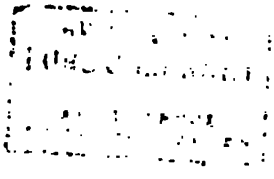
Birthplace of Pilkington, Bishop of Durham.

* ROCHDALE. This town is situated in a valley or dale, bordering on the river Roche, whence its name; and at the base of a range of hills, called Blackstone Edge, where coal, slate, and freestone are found in abundance. Roman coins and other antiquities have been discovered in the vicinity of this place; and the township of Castleton, now forming a part of the town, is supposed to have been so called from a Saxon castle, the site of which is still distinguishable; but there are no historical events connected with the history of this place, which derives its importance entirely from its manufactures, of comparatively modern date. A court leet is held twice a-year, by the lord of the manor, and also a court baron every third week, in which debts may be recovered under forty shillings. The church stands on a considerable eminence, the ascent to which, from the lower part of the town, is by a flight of 122 steps. It is a spacious building, in the early pointed style, with an embattled square tower, ornamented with pinnacles; and within it is an ancient stone font. The benefactions for the relief of the poor are numerous. The town consists of several streets, which have been greatly improved under the authority of an act of Parliament passed in 1810; and more recently in 1824, a company was constituted for the purpose of making further improvement, and more than £40,000 has been expended in widening the principal street, and the road from Yorkshire, and in erecting a market-house, a town-hall, and other public works. There is a stone bridge of three arches over the river Roche, which has been widened and improved; and a short distance eastward of it a handsome iron bridge has been constructed for foot passengers. Another bridge of stone has been erected a quarter of a mile westward of the preceding, on a new line of road. The houses in general are built of brick, but in the town and its vicinity there are many handsomely erected of freestone. The streets are well paved and lighted with gas, by a company established in 1824; and the inhabitants are supplied with water from reservoirs at Castleton, under the management of a company established by act of Parliament. The principal manufactures of Rochdale are those of baize, flannel, Bath coating, broad cloth, calicoes, and strong cotton goods. The spinning of cotton is also carried on very extensively; and hat making furnishes employment for a number of persons. Many of the factories are on a very large scale, and their number is increasing, in consequence of the important advantages for commercial intercourse which the town enjoys through the Rochdale Canal. In the town and neighbourhood there are fifty-seven steam-engines; and it is said that 6,000 persons are employed in the

Court leet and court baron.

Manufactures and commerce.

ROCHESTER CASTLE.



CHICHESTER CASTLE AND BRIDGE,

&c.

Interior of the Keep

ROCHESTER CASTLE,

Kent

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
21	Rochester* .....city	Kent	Maidstone ...8	Gravesend .. 7	Canterbury .26	30	9891
29	Rochester .....to	Northumb ..	Hexham....26	Bellingham .10	Rothbury . 16	304	467

cotton manufacture, and double that number in the manufacture of woollen goods. The market, held on Mondays, is a great corn mart, and is noted for extensive sales of wool and manufactured articles; there is likewise a great market held once a month. The parish of Rochdale is very extensive, being thirteen miles in length, and eleven in breadth, but hilly and moorish. The Liverpool and Leeds railway, and that of Manchester and Leeds, unite near Rochdale. ROCHDALE.

Market, Monday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, May 14, Whit-Tuesday, and November 7, for horses, cattle, and pedlery.—*Inns*, Albion, Blue Ball, Reed, Roebuck, and Wellington.

* ROCHESTER, an ancient city and seaport, situated on the estuary of the Medway, and was probably founded by the Romans, being mentioned by Richard of Cirencester, under the name of Durobrivæ, as one of the principal stipendiary towns of that people in Britain. Through it passed the ancient road called Watling-street, leading from the Rhutupian Port (Richborough) to London, and thence across the island to Chester. In the reign of Athelstan there were three mint-masters at Rochester, two who superintended the king's coinage, and one who superintended that of the bishop. After the Norman Conquest, a castle was erected here by Bishop Gundulph, who is supposed to have built the oldest part of the Tower of London, and who was one of the most famous architects of his time. It was from Rochester that James II. embarked on his flight to France, at the Revolution in 1688. This city was first incorporated by charter of Henry II. It is now governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors. The oyster-fisheries in the creeks and inlets of the Medway are under the jurisdiction of the corporation; and a court of admiralty, consisting of the mayor and aldermen, assisted by a jury of free dredgers, possesses the power of making regulations relative to the management of the oyster-beds, and the seasons for fishing. Rochester has returned members to Parliament ever since the twenty-sixth of Edward I. The see of Rochester, founded in the beginning of the seventh century, is the smallest of the English Bishoprics, comprehending only ninety-one parishes in the deaneries of Rochester, Malling, and Dartford, consisting of that part of Kent which is situated westward of the Medway. The cathedral church is a fine cruciform edifice of Norman architecture, it having been erected by Bishop Gundulph, about 1080. A free grammar-school, founded by Henry VIII., is connected with the cathedral establishment, and under the direction of the Dean and Chapter. It affords education to twenty boys, who are eligible to certain exhibitions at either of the English universities. There is likewise a freeschool, founded in 1701, and handsomely endowed by Sir Joseph Williamson, the revenue at present amounting to about £600 a-year; 100 boys are instructed in the ancient and modern languages, the mathematics, astronomy, and navigation, by two masters, whose salaries and emoluments are considerable. Besides other endowed charity-schools, there are several national and Sunday-schools supported by voluntary contributions. St. Catharine's Hospital, founded for lepers in 1316, is now appropriated as almshouse for the reception and support of twelve aged persons; and there is a dormitory or lodging-house for poor travellers, founded by Richard Watts, Esq., and endowed with property producing at present £1,000 a-year, the surplus of which, under the sanction of the Court of Chancery, has been appropriated to the support of the poor of the parish. This city is situated on a point of land bordered on three sides by the river Medway, over which there is a handsome stone bridge of eleven arches, leading to the adjacent town of Stroud. The city within the walls

Durobrivæ of the Romans.

Smallest of the English Bishoprics.

St. Catharine's Hospital.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
14	Rochford* ...m t & pa	Essex	Rayleigh 5	Billericay ..14	Chelmsford .18	37	1286
17	Rochford.....pa	Hereford....	Tenbury 3	Bromyard ..10	Leominster .12	136	290
29	Rock .....to & cha	Northumb ..	Alnwick 5	Belford.....12	Embleton ...3	313	200
42	Rock .....pa	Worcester ..	Bewdley 4	Worcester..14	Tenbury....10	126	1292
11	Rockbeare .....pa	Devon	Ottery St. M. 5	Exeter 7	Collumpton..8	159	530
16	Rochbourne.....pa	Hants	Fordingbridge4	Salisbury 8	Ringwood ...9	90	517
9	Rockcliffe, Castle ...to	Cumberland	Carlisle 6	Longtown ...5	Annan 14	307	422
9	Rockcliffe, Church .....pa & to	Cumberland	 5	 5	14	306	463
26	Rockfield .....pa	Monmouth ..	Monmouth...2	Abergavenn.16	Ragland.....7	131	279
15	Rockhampton .....pa	Gloucester..	Thornbury...3	Berkely 4	W. un. Edge 8	116	220
28	Rockingham† .m t & pa	Northamp ..	Uppingham ..6	Kettering ...9	Rothwell....9	83	295
27	Rockland vil	Norfolk.....	Norwich 7	Loddon.....5	Acle 7	110	437
27	Rockland, All Saint .pa	Norfolk.....	Attleburgh ..4	Watton 6	Hingham 5	93	322
27	Rockland, St. Andrew.....pa	Norfolk.....	 4	 7	 6	92	136
27	Rockland, St. Mary .....cha	Norfolk.....	 2	 8	 5	94	....
27	Rockland, St. Peter. pa	Norfolk.....	 4	 6	 4	94	298
41	Rockley Temple ..man	Wilts	Marlborough.2	Swindon 9	Calne 12	77	....
18	Rocksley .....bam	Herts.....	Hitchin 3	Stevenage ...4	Baldock 4	35	....
45	Rocliffe .....to	W. R. York	Boroughbrid. 2	Ripon 7	Knaresboro' .6	206	266
35	Rodbaston.....to	Stafford.....	Stafford 7	Lankridge ...2	Wolverham.10	128	....

ROCHESTER. consists chiefly of a spacious street intersected by several others, and extending from the bridge on the west to an elevated range of houses on the east, connecting Rochester with Chatham. The houses in general have an antiquated appearance, and among them are several timber and brick buildings: the street are well paved, and are lighted with gas. On the south side the city is strongly fortified, the works having been chiefly erected since 1802. Fort Pitt, which extends from St. Margaret's parish into that of Chatham, is now used as a military hospital; and Fort Clarence, westward of St. Margaret's church, is become a lunatic asylum for soldiers. These fortresses in connection with Chatham Lines form a series of defensive works, commanding the Medway from Gillingham Fort to Rochester Bridge. The trade of this place principally depends on its vicinity to the dock-yard and victualling-office at Chatham, and on the occasional residence here of persons connected with the army and navy. Ship-building is carried on here to a small extent; and the oyster-fishery is a source of considerable profit, great quantities of oysters being sent to London, Holland, and Germany. The castle, which has withstood the effects of time and violence, is one of the most entire and interesting examples of a Norman fortress existing in this kingdom. Several estates in Kent are held by the tenure of Castle-guard; and on St. Andrew's-day, O. S., a banner is displayed from the castle, as a signal for the attendance of the tenants to pay their rents. There are still some portion of the city walls remaining, especially at the north-east angle.

Strong fortifications.

Remains of the castle.

Market, Friday, for provisions; and Tuesday, for corn.—*Fairs*, May 30, and December 11, disused.

* ROCHFORD. The houses are in general irregular and ill-built; the market-house, in which the petty sessions for Rochford division of Essex are held, is of timber, standing near the centre of the town, and bears the date of 1707. The town is remarkable for a very singular custom, called the Lawless Court, which is held in the open air, on King's Hill, on the midnight of the first Wednesday after Michaelmas-day, where all the business is transacted in whispers, and the minutes made with a coal instead of pen and ink; absentees forfeit double their rent for every hour's absence. The origin of this court is uncertain. The unfortunate Anne Boleyn was born here.

The Lawless Court.

Market, Thursday.—*Fairs*, Easter-Tuesday, for toys; and Wednesday after September 29, for wholesale tailors, glovers, and toys.

† ROCKINHAM, a small market-town, situated in the midst of Rockingham Forest, which is supposed to have been formerly one of the largest

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
16	Rodborough...ti & cha	Gloucester..	Stroud 1	Minchinham. 4	Gloucester . 12	103	2141
41	Rodborne.....ti & cha	Wilts	Malmsbury ..3	Chippenham.7	WoottonBas. 9	97	155
41	Rodborne Cheney.. pa	Wilts	Swindon 3	Cricklade....6	 6	83	574
17	Rodd.....to	Hereford....	Presteign....2	Kington 4	Pembridge...6	151	157
29	Roddam .....to	Northumb ..	Wooler 6	Alnwick ...12	Rothbury ..13	317	118
34	Rodden .....pa	Somerset....	Frome.....2	Bradford 9	Mere 11	101	296
34	Roddenbury Hill..ham	Somerset ...	 3	12	 9	103	....
21	Rode.... .....ham	Kent	Faversham ..4	Canterbury..8	Ashford 9	49	...
34	Rode Huish .....cur	Somerset....	Dunster 3	Watchet 5	Minehead ...6	157	....
7	Rode, North.....to	Chester	Congleton ...3	Macclesfield 6	Buxton.....13	164	256
7	Rod-Odds .....to	Chester.....	Chester 5	Newc. un L. 8	Middlewich 10	160	1257
33	Rodington.....pa	Salop.....	Wellington..5	Shrewsbury..7	M Wenlock 11	147	423
15	Rodley .....to	Gloucester..	Gloucester .10	Micheldean..7	Newnham ...5	116	....
15	Rodmarton.....pa	Gloucester..	Cirencester..6	Tetbury 6	Stroud 12	96	369
38	Rodmell .....pa	Sussex	Lewes.....3	Newhaven ..4	Brighton 8	54	530
21	Rodmersham .....pa	Kent	Sittingbourne2	Feversham ..6	Maidstone..12	42	311
10	Rodsley .....to	Derby	Ashborne....5	Derby 11	Burton 12	137	183
37	Roehampton..ham & cha	Surrey.....	Kingston 5	Richmond ...3	Wandsworth 3	6	....
31	Rofford.....to	Oxford	Tetsworth ..5	Wallingford .7	Oxford 10	50	....
38	Rogate.....pa	Sussex.....	Petersfield...4	Midhurst ...6	Chichester..13	51	901
26	Rogeat .....pa	Monmouth ..	Chepstow ...7	Usk.....10	Newport ...10	136	40
26	Rogerston .....ham	Monmouth ..	Newport 3	Cardiff 10	Pontypool ..10	151	870
44	Rokeby* .....pa	N. R. York .	Greta Bridge.1	Bernard Cas. 2	Richmond ..11	244	211
3	Rokesac .....mon	Bedford.....	Ampthill 2	Woburn 7	Shefford 8	43	....
27	Rollesby .....pa	Norfolk.....	Acle 5	Norwich ...15	Yarmouth ..10	133	717
23	Rolleston .....cha	Leicester ...	Leicester ...10	Uppingham.10	Mt.Harboro'10	93	41
30	Rolleston .....pa	Notts.....	Newark 4	Southwell ...4	Nottingham 15	128	272
35	Rolleston .....pa	Stafford.....	Burton on T. 3	Uttoxeter ..12	Ashborne...14	128	866
41	Rolleston .....pa	Wilts	Amesbury ...6	Wilton.....9	Heytesbury.10	83	39
21	Rolling.....ham	Kent	Wingham ...3	Sandwich ...4	Dover 10	65	....
12	Rollington .....ham	Dorset.....	Corfe Castle .0	Swanage 6	Wareham ...5	116	....
31	Rollright, Great ....pa	Oxford	Chip. Norton 3	Shipston on S 8	Banbury....11	74	438
31	Rollright, Little ....pa	Oxford	 3	 8	S on the W. 8	75	29
34	Rolston, East .....ham	Somerset....	Axbridge....6	W.superMare6	Wrinton 5	132	....
34	Rolston, West ....ham	Somerset....	 6	 5	 6	132	....
21	Rolvenden .....pa	Kent	Tenterden ...3	Rye. 10	Cranbrook .. 6	54	1607
44	Romald Kirk...pa & to	N. R. York .	Barnard Cas. 6	Bowes 7	Brough 16	262	2507
44	Romanby .....to	N. R. York .	N. Allerton..1	Bedale 7	Thirsk 10	225	326
11	Romansleigh .....pa	Devon	South Molton 4	Chulmleigh ..6	Crediton ...15	182	217
44	Rome .....ham	W. R. York.	Settle 1	Clapham 6	Clitheroe ...17	236	....
14	Romford† ....m t & pa	Essex	Brentwood ..6	Chelmsford .17	Billericay...11	12	4294

and richest in the kingdom. The town, which consists of one street, is said to have originated from a castle, erected here by William the Conqueror, for the defence of the extensive iron-works, carried on in the adjacent woodlands; this fortress occupies the top of a hill, on the declivity of which the town is built, and was an occasional residence of the early kings of England; this castle was strongly fortified with double embattled walls, numerous towers, and a large and strong keep; little now remains of the original structure, except the grand entrance arched gateway, flanked by two massy bastion towers. The church contains many beautiful and sumptuous monuments; it was partly destroyed by Oliver Cromwell, during the siege of the castle, which was garrisoned for the king by Sir Lewis Watson, afterwards created Lord Rockingham.

ROCKINGHAM.

Beautiful and sumptuous monuments.

Market, Thursday.—*Fairs*, September 25, for horses, cows, sheep, and hogs, pewter, black hats, and cloths.

* ROKEBY. In Rokeby Park are the remains of a Roman station; and about a mile distant, amidst luxuriant foliage, are the venerable remains of Egglestone Abbey, Rokeby House was built in 1724, and is an elegant and commodious mansion, containing a gallery, filled with a profusion of ancient statues, &c. The beauties of this vicinity have been commemorated by the muses of Mason and Sir Walter Scott.

Rokeby House.

† ROMFORD, a market-town and parish in the liberty of Havering-atte'-Bower, the tenants of which claim freedom from toll through the King's dominions, and many other privileges. The town consists principally of one long and wide street, running along the eastern high road; near the middle of which is the market-house, and also the town-hall,

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
7	Romiley.....to	Chester	Stockport ...5	Mottram 5	Ashton un L. 6	178	....
21	Romney, New*..m t & pa	Kent	Hythe.....9	Lydd.....3	Tenterden ..14	70	983
21	Romney, Old†.....pa	Kent	New Romney 2	 3	12	68	113
16	Romsey‡.....m t & pa	Hants	Winchester 11	Southampton 8	Salisbury .. 16	74	5432
33	Romsley .....to	Salop.....	Bridgenorth .8	Kidderminst. 5	Bewdley 6	131	158
16	Rookley.....bam	Hants	Newport 4	Niton 5	Shanklin 6	88	....
34	Rook's Bridge ....bam	Somerset....	Axbridge....5	W.superMare8	Bridgewater13	135	....
21	Rooksley .....bam	Kent	Foot's Cray..1	Bexley 3	St.Mary Cray 3	12	....

ROMFORD. where the quarter-sessions are held, and all business relative to the liberty is transacted. It is governed by a bailiff and wardens, who were once empowered to hold a weekly court, for the trials of treasons, felonies, debts, &c. and to execute offenders; but no commission has been issued of late years. The original charter, which has received many additions and confirmations, was granted by Edward the Confessor. The occupation of the inhabitants is, for the most part, connected with agriculture, market-garden culture, and grazing. According to Morant, when the inhabitants paid their tithes at Christmas, it was customary to treat them with a bull and a brawn; the boar's head was wrestled for, and the poor had the scraps: this custom has been discontinued. In the manor of Stewards, in this town, in the year 1592, Francis Quarles, the celebrated author of the Book of Emblems, was born. He was educated at Cambridge, and became Cupbearer to the Queen of Bohemia, and afterwards Secretary to Archbishop Usher. During the Civil Wars, his adherence to the Royal cause occasioned him a considerable loss of property: he was also plundered of his books and manuscripts, a circumstance which is thought to have accelerated his death, which occurred in 1644. Besides the "Emblems," he wrote a comedy, called the "Virgin Queen," and several poems. The manor has long passed from this family into various hands, and is now possessed by different proprietors.

Curious ancient custom.

Market, Tuesday and Wednesday.—*Fair*, June 24, for horned cattle and horses.

One of the Cinque Ports.

* ROMNEY, NEW, a market-town, situated on a hill; it was formerly a seaport, and is still considered as one of the Cinque Ports, though the haven has been completely filled up for many years. This place arose out of the ruins of Old Romney, and at the time of the Norman invasion was a flourishing town, consisting of five parishes. The town at present consists principally of one broad street, intersected by a smaller one. The trade consists chiefly in grazing cattle on Romney Marsh, which is a rich tract of land, of about 50,000 acres, situated in the south-east part of the county, and defended from the encroachments of the sea by an immense embankment of great strength, called Dymchurch Wall, along which is a good road for carriages; and which, as it is the only barrier between this valuable expanse of land and the sea, is kept in repair by a rate levied upon the proprietors of the Marsh.

Market, Thursday.—*Fairs*, August 26, for pedlers' ware.

† ROMNEY, OLD, formerly a flourishing seaport at the mouth of the Rother, but the river having changed its course to Rye, and the sea having receded, it has long since fallen to decay; it now consists only of a few houses surrounding the church.

Manufacture of shalloons, &c.

‡ ROMSEY, or Rumsey, a market-town, situated on the river Test, which falls into Southampton Bay; it formerly had a considerable clothing-trade, which is now reduced to the manufacture of shalloons, sacking, and paper. The canal from Southampton to Andover passes through the town, in which the clothing-trade was once carried on to a great extent, but has since declined. There are now three paper-mills, one flax-mill, three sacking manufactures, and several tanneries and malt establish-

[illegible]

SHEFFIELD.

[illegible] Walker & Co. Sheffield

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
44	Rookwith ..... to	N R. York.	Bedale 4	Masham 4	Middleham ..6	227	89
11	Roosdown....ex pa lib	Devon	Lyme Regis..3	Colyton 4	Axminster...6	146	15
22	Roose Cott .....bam	Lancaster...	Ulverstone...8	Dalton 4	Aldingham ..4	280	....
46	Roos .....pa	E. R. York .	Hull 14	Patrington...6	Hedon.....8	190	430
14	Roothing, Abbot's ..pa	Essex	Chip. Ongar .6	Chelmsford .10	Dunmow 9	26	234
14	Roothing, Aythorpe pa	Essex	Gt. Dunmow.6	11	Chip Ongar 9	29	269
14	Roothing, Berners...pa	Essex	Chip. Ongar .6	 8	Dunmow 9	26	100
14	Roothing, Beauchamp .....pa	Essex	 5	10	10	25	238
14	Roothing, High .....pa	Essex	Gt. Dunmow.5	11	Chip. Ongar 11	31	405
14	Roothing, Leaden...pa	Essex	 7	10	 8	27	147
14	Roothing, Margaret .pa	Essex	Chip. Ongar .7	 9	Dunmow 7	27	233
14	Roothing, Morrell .bam	Essex	Gt. Dunmow.6	11	Chip Ongar .8	28	....
14	Roothing, White ...pa	Essex	 8	11	 8	28	479
7	Rope .....to	Chester	Nantwich ...3	Betley.....6	Sandbach....8	162	119
24	Ropesley .. ..pa	Lincoln	Folkingham..6	Grantham ..6	Sleaford 10	112	578
16	Ropley.....pa	Hants	N. Alresford .4	Alton 6	Petersfield ...9	53	779
22	Roseacre .....to	Lancaster...	Kirkham 4	Poulton 7	Garstang 8	227	....
11	Rose-Ash .....pa	Devon	South Molton 6	Dulverton ..11	Tiverton....13	176	487
43	Rosedale, East, Side, to	N. R. York .	Pickering...10	Egton 10	Stokesley .. 18	235	376
43	Rosedale, West, Side, ...to & cha	N. R. York .	11	11	17	234	178
29	Roseden .....to	Northumb ..	Wooler.....5	Alnwick ...12	Rothbury...15	315	78
11	Rosedown.....pa	Devon	Colyton 4	Axminster...5	Lyme Regis..3	147	16
40	Rosgill .....bam	Westmorlnd	Orton 9	Shap 2	Penrith.....9	279	....
10	Rosleston .....pa	Derby	Burton on T. 5	Ashby de la Z.7	Tamworth..10	123	360
6	Rosley* .....to	Cumberland	Wigton.....5	Hesket New. 5	Carlisle.....10	299	650
29	Ross ..... to	Durham	Belford 3	Holy Island..3	Berwick on T14	325	65
17	Rossf .....m t & pa	Hereford....	Monmouth . 10	Ledbury....12	Hereford ..13	120	2078

ments. The corporation consists of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve counsellors. The petty sessions are holden here. The church is a beautiful edifice, formerly belonging to the abbey; it is built in the form of a cross, with a low tower rising from the intersection, and is arched with stone of beautiful Saxon architecture, and contains several curious and ancient monuments; but the most singular curiosity is an apple-tree, growing on the leads of the roof, which produces good fruit. This town was formerly noted for its abbey of Benedictine nuns, founded by King Edgar; and Mary, daughter of King Stephen, became abbess thereof: of this venerable and interesting building very little remains, except the church: the other parts chiefly consist of a few fragments of walls. Romsey gave birth to Sir William Petty, who was born on May 16, 1623, and died on December 16, 1687; and also to Mr. Giles Jacob, author of the "Law Dictionary," and of the "Lives and Characters of English Dramatic Poets;" he died in 1744, at the age of fifty-four.

ROMSEY.

Birthplace of Sir W. Petty, and Mr. G. Jacob.

Market, Thursday.—*Fairs*, Easter Monday, August 26, and November 8, for horses, cattle, sheep, and swine.

* ROSLEY. The fairs are held on Rosley Hill, a piece of fertile green common, commanding an extensive view to the north, east, and west.

Fairs, Whit-Monday and every fortnight after till September 29, for horses, horned cattle, and linen cloth. These meetings are much regarded by the breeders of cattle, and are held at many other places in this county; and are here called fortnight fair days.

† ROSS, a market-town, situated on an eminence, at the base of which runs the river Wye. This place was made a free borough by Henry III., and it returned members to Parliament in the reign of Edward I., but the elective franchise was taken away on the petition of the inhabitants. The town consists of two principal streets intersecting each other, which are narrow and inconvenient, and the houses in general have an ancient appearance; but many improvements have been made within a few years past, some handsome buildings have been erected, and there are many good shops, inns, and posting-houses. This town was formerly noted for the manufacture of iron-work, which is now inconsiderable, though nails and patten-rings are still made here: the principal articles of trade at present are wool and cider. The market, which is well furnished with provisions and cattle, is held under the authority of a grant from King

Manufacture of iron-work.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
33	Rossal, Lower ....ham	Salop	Shrewsbury..3	Wem 10	Ellesmere ..14	15½	....
33	Rossal, Up .....ham	Salop.....	 4	 9	13	157	....
46	Rossington .....pa	W. R. York.	Bawtry.....5	Doncaster ...5	Tickhill 4	158	335
7	Rosthern .....pa & to	Chester.....	Knutsford ...4	Altrincham ..4	Warrington.10	176	3730
10	Roston .....to	Derby.....	Ashborne....5	Uttoxeter ...6	Cheadle 8	143	....
29	Rothbury*..m t pa & to	Northumb ..	Alnwick ...12	Morpeth ...14	Wooler.....19	304	2869
17	Rotheras .....cur	Hereford....	Hereford 3	Dindor 1	Ross 12	133	....
23	Rotherby .....pa	Leicester ...	Melton Mow. 6	Leicester ...10	Loughboro' .11	106	152
16	Rotherfield.....ti	Hants	Alton 5	Petersfield...8	Alresford....8	52	....
38	Rotherfield†.....pa	Sussex.....	Wadhurst ...6	Tunbridge W.7	Uckfield.....8	43	3085
31	Rotherfield Greys ...pa	Oxford	Henley 3	Reading 7	Nettlebed ...4	38	1145
31	Rotherfield Peppard pa	Oxford	 4	 6	 4	39	426
45	Rotherham‡..m t & pa	W. R. York.	Sheffield.....7	Tickhill 11	Doncaster ..12	159	10417
37	Rotherhithe§.....pa	Surrey	Deptford 2	Camberwell .3	Clapham ... 5	1	12875

Ross.

Stephen to the Bishop of Hereford; the feudal superiority having been anciently vested in the bishops of the diocese, who had a palace or mansion at this place, long since destroyed. John Kyrle, Esq., "the Man of Ross," celebrated by Pope as a public benefactor, died here in 1724; and was interred in the church, where is a monument to his memory, erected in 1776, in pursuance of a bequest from Lady Betty Duplin. Near Ross is a castellated mansion, the seat of L. Meyrick, Esq., in which is a valuable collection of ancient armour, and other archæological curiosities.

Mansion of L. Meyrick, Esq.

Market, Thursday.—*Fairs*, Thursday after March 10, Ascension-day, June 21, July 20, Thursday after October 10, and December 11.

* ROTHBURY, a small market-town, pleasantly situated on the north side of the river Coquet, over which is a handsome stone bridge of four arches. The town, which is airy and wide, consists of three irregular streets, diverging from the market-place. Within the parish is abundance of coal and limestone, and a few veins of lead-ores.

Market, Friday.—*Fairs*, Friday in Easter week, Whit-Monday, October 2, All Saints, and November 1, for horned cattle, linen, and woollen-cloth.

† ROTHERFIELD. The river Rother has its source in this parish, in which there are several chalybeate springs.

Fairs, June 18, for cattle and pedlery; and October 20, for ditto.

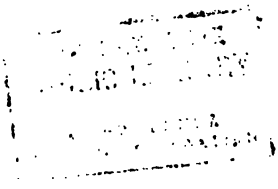
‡ ROTHERHAM, a flourishing market-town, which has long been noted for the iron manufacture, and mentioned by Leland as being carried on here in the sixteenth century. The town is situated partly on the declivity of a hill, and partly in the subjacent valley, near the junction of the Rother with the river Don, over the latter of which is a handsome stone bridge, connecting Rotherham with the extensive manufacturing village of Masborough. The streets are narrow and irregular, and the houses, which are principally of stone, are but indifferently built, except a few of modern date. The neighbourhood is extremely pleasant; and the country abounds with coal and iron mines, which furnish the materials for the prosecution of the manufactures to which the town owes its prosperity. Here are very considerable iron foundries and manufactories of articles of iron and steel, to which may be added rope and twine works, chemical laboratories, malting-houses, ale and porter breweries, oil mills, a starch manufactory, and a glass-house. By means of the river Don, a navigable communication is open with the principal commercial towns of Yorkshire and Lancashire. The weekly market is well supplied with corn, cattle, and provisions; and a considerable cattle-market is held once a fortnight.

Abundant coal and iron mines.

Market, Monday, for corn, cattle, and provisions—*Fairs*, Whit-Monday, and December 11, for cattle.—*Inns*, Angel, Crown, Red Lion, Ship, and Three Cranes.

§ ROTHERHITHE, a parish and village on the south bank of the Thames, in the eastern division of the hundred of Brixton, now connected

[illegible] BRIDGE



Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
28	Rothers-Thorpe.....pa	Northamp ..	Northampton 4	Towcester ...6	Daventry ...11	66	270
16	Rotherwick .....pa	Hants	Hartford Br. .5	Basingstoke . 6	Odiham 5	41	436
23	Rothley .....pa	Leicester ...	MountSorrell 2	Leicester 6	Loughboro' ..7	104	1342
29	Rothley .....to	Northumb ..	Morpeth....11	Hartburn....5	Rothbury....7	297	138
23	Rothley Temple . ex ..... pa lib	Leicester ...	MountSorrell 2	Leicester 6	Loughboro' ..7	104	....
24	Rothwell.....pa	Lincoln	Caistor 3	Mt. Rasen ...8	Louth 15	156	231
28	Rothwell*..... pa	Northamp ..	Kettering....4	Mt. Harboro' 7	Northampt. 15	77	2002
45	Rothwell .....pa & to	W. R. York	Wakefield ...6	Leeds 5	Pontefract .. 9	188	6635
45	Rothwell Haigh.....to	W. R. York	 5	 5	10	187	....
9	Rotington .....to	Cumberland.	Whitehaven .3	Egremont....4	St. Bees Head 1	294	61
46	Rotsea ... .to	E. R. York .	Gt. Driffield .5	Beverley ...10	Hornsea 11	193	30
38	Rottingdean†.....pa	Sussex	Brighton.....4	Newhaven...6	Lewes.....7	57	880
16	Roud.....ham	Hants	Newport 6	Niton 3	Shanklin 4	90	....
27	Rougham.....pa	Norfolk.....	Swaffham ...8	Litcham.....5	Fakenham .. 9	101	340
36	Rougham ..... pa	Suffolk	Bury St.Edm. 4	Woolpit.....5	Ixworth.....6	71	868
45	Rough, Birchworth ..... ham	W. R. York.	Barnesley....7	Penistone....1	Rotherham .12	174	....
22	Rough-Lee-Booth ...to	Lancaster...	Colne 4	Burnley 5	Gisburne 6	217	949
13	Roughside .....ham	Durham	Stanhope 9	Lanchester..13	Durham 21	268	....
24	Roughton ....pa	Lincoln	Horncastle...4	Tattershall ..5	N. Bolingbro. 8	133	118
27	Roughton .....pa	Norfolk.....	Cromer 4	N. Walsham.6	Aylsham 7	125	439
33	Roughton.....ham	Salop	Bridgenorth..2	Worfield 1	Shiffnall 10	139	....
21	Roughway .. ..to	Kent	Maidstone ..10	Wrotham....1	Sevenoaks ...7	24	....
17	Roulstone .....pa	Hereford....	Hereford ...13	Monmouth..14	Hay.....15	144	162
44	Rouncton, East ...to ..... & cha	N. R. York.	Yarm 7	N. Allerton..9	Stokesley . ..8	231	127
44	Rouncton, West....pa	N. R York .	 7	 9	 9	231	192
45	Roundhay .....to	W. R. York	Leeds 3	Wetherby ...9	Tadcaster ..11	192	314
12	Round Island .....ham	Dorset.....	Corfe Castle .4	Poole.....3	Wareham ...5	109	....
40	Rounthwaite .....ham	Westmorlnd	Orton 4	Sedbergh ...10	Kendal 11	273	...
31	Rousham.....pa	Oxford	Woodstock ..6	Deddington..5	Bicester 7	66	156
34	Rowberrow . .....pa	Somerset....	Axbridge....3	Wrington ...3	Bristol 12	130	392
9	Row-Bound .....to	Cumberland	Penrith.....10	HesketNew. 2	Keswick ...12	293	123
41	Rowde .. ..pa	Wilts	Devizes.....2	Calne 6	Chippenham .8	91	1016
27	Rowdham.....pa	Norfolk.....	East Harling.3	Thetford.....7	Attleburgh ..9	87	73
40	Rowel.....ham	Westmorlnd	Kendal 7	Cartmel 7	Burton 7	258	....
15	Rowell .. ..ham	Gloucester..	Winchcombe 4	Northleach ..9	Cheltenham..9	89	35

with Southwark. This place, which appears to have been formerly a market-town, (though the markets have long since been discontinued) consists of a street extending on a line with the river, nearly from Bermondsey on the west, to Deptford on the east, with several other narrow streets, diverging in various directions. Here are several dock-yards for building East Indiamen and vessels for the merchant service, wharfs for boat-building, anchor-wharfs, ship-breakers' wharfs, timber wharfs, deal-yards, and a multitude of warehouses for articles necessary for naval purposes. The Commercial-dock at this place is sufficiently capacious to receive 200 vessels of burden; and near it is the East Country-dock; but these establishments are not at presents so productive of advantage to the proprietors as they were previously to the opening of the more extensive docks on the north side of the Thames. At Rotherhithe commences the unfinished tunnel under the Thames.

ROTHERHITHE.

Dock-yards, wharfs, &c.

* ROTHWELL, a parish situated on the side of a rocky hill, was formerly a considerable market-town, but the market has long been discontinued; however, the market-house is still standing, and is an object of curiosity.

Fair, Trinity Monday, for horses, horned cattle, and pedlery, all the week, and leather the last day only.

† ROTTINGDEAN, pleasantly situated on the coast of the English Channel, on the Newhaven road. This place is remarkable for the extraordinary phenomenon of its wells, which are empty at high water, and rise as the tide declines. Rottingdean has latterly been much frequented by company during the sea-bathing season, for whose accommodation many new lodging-houses have been erected, and several bathing-machines established.

Extraordinary wells.

May.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
39	Rowington .....pa	Warwick ..	Warwick....6	Kenilworth..6	Henley in Ar. 5	96	933
10	Rowland .....to	Derby	S. Middleton 3	Bakewell....3	Tideswell ...4	156	101
34	Rowlands .....ham	Somerset....	Ilminster 3	Chard 7	Taunton 8	137	....
13	Rowley .....cha	Durham	Durham 7	Lanchester ..4	Wolsingham .8	268	....
46	Rowley .....pa & to	E. R. York .	South Cave ..4	Beverley 7	Hull 9	183	501
35	Rowley Regis .....pa	Stafford.....	Dudley 3	Hales Owen .4	Birmingham .7	116	7438
34	Rownham Ferry ..cha	Somerset....	Bristol.....2	Clifton 1	Crockern Pill 3	120	....
34	Rowndham .....ham	Somerset....	Crewkherne .1	Ilminster . ..5	Chard 7	133	....
46	Rowlston .. ..to	E. R. York .	Beverley....14	Hull 15	Hornsea 2	189	266
16	Rowner .....pa	Hants	Farnham 4	Titchfield....5	Gosport 2	77	140
5	Rowsham .....ham	Bucks	Aylesbury...4	LeightonBuz. 7	Tring.....8	39	....
10	Rowsley, Great.....to	Derby	Bakewell....4	Winster 5	Matlock 5	149	242
24	Rowston .....pa	Lincoln.....	Sleaford 8	Lincoln 13	Tattershall .10	123	166
46	Rowth .. ..pa	E. R. York .	Beverley.....4	Hornsea.....9	Hull 11	187	119
10	Rowthorne .....to	Derby	Mansfield .. .5	Alfreton 7	Chesterfield..8	142	....
7	Rowton .....to	Chester	Chester.....3	Tarporley....7	Frodsham ..11	185	122
33	Rowton* .....ham	Salop.....	Shrewsbury..8	Welshpool..12	Oswestry ...14	161	....
46	Rowton .....to	E. R. York .	Beverley.....8	Hornsea 8	Hull 9	183	....
24	Roxby .....pa	Lincoln	Barton 9	Brigg.....9	Crowle 10	164	373
44	Roxby .....to	N. R. York .	Thirsk 7	N. Allerton..7	Bedale 7	218	483
43	Roxby .....to & cha	N. R. York .	Whitby 11	Guisborough 12	Egton 7	243	256
25	Roxeth.....ham	Middlesex ..	H. on the Hill 1	Pinner 3	Uxbridge....7	11	....
27	Roxham .....pa	Norfolk.....	Downham ...3	Stoke Ferry..5	Littleport ...9	82	41
24	Roxholme .....ham	Lincoln.....	Sleaford 3	Leadenham ..8	Lincoln 15	118	....
3	Roxton .....pa	Bedford.....	St. Neots....5	Biggleswade .7	Bedford 8	52	575
14	Roxwell .....pa	Essex	Chelmsford ..5	Chip. Ongar..8	Dunmow ...10	28	847
14	Roydon .....pa	Essex	Harlow.....5	Hoddesdon ..3	Ware 5	20	717
27	Roydon .....pa	Norfolk	Diss 2	Botesdale....5	Kenninghall .6	88	632
27	Roydon .....pa	Norfolk....	Castle Rising 3	Lynn.....7	Swaffham ..15	103	174
36	Roydon .....pa	Suffolk	Hadleigh 3	Manningtree .6	Ipswich 10	62	558
45	Royds .....to	W. R. York	Wakefield ...5	Leeds 5	Dewsbury ...7	187	...
18	Royston†.....m t & pa	Herts.....	Baldock 9	Buntingford..7	Hertford . .19	38	1757
45	Royston .....pa & to	W. R. York	Barnsley.....4	Wakefield...7	Pontefract..11	176	3690

Birthplace of Richard Baxter.

* ROWTON. This place gave birth to the eminent Mr. Richard Baxter, who was born 12th November, 1615; died in London, 8th December, 1691. Among the places favoured by his earlier ministrations Kidderminster was one. It is said when he went there that there was scarcely a house in a street where there was family worship; when he left it there was scarcely a family in the side of a street where it was not; and whoever walked through the town on the Lord's Day evening, heard everywhere the delightful sound of reading the Scriptures and prayer and praise. The act of uniformity, in 1662, separated him from the Church of England, and he became a nonconformist. He was justly accounted one of the greatest writers of his age. His publications mark the energy of his character, and they were all works of business, calculated and intended to do good. The quantity is so great that it would be the employment of an ordinary man's life only to copy them. Dr. Calamy, in his "Memoirs of Baxter," enumerates four folios, fifty-eight quartos, besides single sermons, forty-six octavos, and twenty-nine duodecimos, with occasional sheets and prefaces to other men's books; and yet composition never took him off from preaching and the other active parts of the pastoral care.

Subterraneous crypt.

† ROYSTON, or De Cruce Roesiæ, a market-town, partly in the county of Cambridge, and partly in that of Hertford, situated in a bottom, among the chalk downs, and is crossed in the lower part by the Icknield Way; the houses are principally of brick, and the streets narrow. In the reign of Henry IV. this town was nearly destroyed by fire, but was speedily restored, on account of its convenient situation as a corn-market, for which trade it is still very celebrated. At the bottom of the principal street, and immediately under the market-place, is a kind of subterraneous crypt or oratory, called the Cave, the interior of which is completely circular, about twenty-five feet in diameter, and between thirty and forty feet high; round the lower part of the sides is a series of rude carvings of various subjects, both in sacred and profane history. Royston is noted for a species of crow with a white head, called the Royston Crow, which

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
22	Royton*.....to & cha	Lancaster...	Rochdale....5	Oldham 2	Middleton ...4	193	5662
32	Ruabon† .....m t	Denbigh	Wrexham ...5	Llangollen...6	Ruthin 14	186	7662
8	Ruan, Langhorne ...pa	Cornwall ...	Tregony 3	Truro 6	St. Mawes ...7	265	424
8	Ruan, Major.....pa	Cornwall ...	Helstone 9	Falmouth...14	Lizard Pt. ...4	260	162
8	Ruan, Minor.....pa	Cornwall ...	11	14	 3	260	269
15	Ruardine.....pa	Gloucester..	Newnham ...7	Coleford 7	Ross 6	118	858
21	Ruckinge .....pa	Kent	Ashford 7	Tenterden ...8	Appledore ..5	63	379
24	Ruckland .....pa	Lincoln.....	Louth 6	Horncastle ..8	Spilsby.....10	142	24
33	Ruckley.... .....to	Salop.....	M. Wenlock 7	ActonBurnell2	Shrewsbury..9	155	82

visits the neighbourhoods about the beginning of winter, and leaves it in the spring; they are said to breed in Sweden, in the south parts of Germany, and on the Danube. ROYTON.

Market, Wednesday.—*Fairs*, Ash Wednesday, Wednesday in Easter week, Wednesday in Whit week, first Wednesday in July, first Wednesday after October 11, for cattle of all sorts.

* ROYTON. Three branches of the river Irk take there rise here, and afford a fall for various mills. Here are some quarries of freestone; and coal is found in great abundance. Quarries of freestone.

† RUABON is situated upon a hill, at the junction of the Oswestry, Llangollen, and Wrexham roads. The church is distinguished for its neatness, and for the handsome monuments which it encloses. An altar-tomb supports two figures, of an armed esquire and his lady, John and Elizabeth ap Elis Eyton, who died in 1526-4. The first Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, who died in 1749, is represented, in a monument by Rysbrack, as a fine athletic person, erect, and clad in a loose robe; attended by his son and daughter, in kneeling attitudes. Two others, by Nollekins, represent the late Sir W. W. Wynn, and his wife Lady Henrietta W. W. in the character of Hope. A mural monument, erected for Henry Wynn, Esq., who held many lucrative offices, under the administration of the day, and died in 1671, affords a striking contrast to all these. He is represented in a full-bottomed coat, with short skirts, in square-toed boots, and in an attitude, expressive of fanatical grimace; and is attended by two figures, of Sir John Wynn and his lady, almost equally ludicrous. A native of this place, and an incumbent of the vicarage, was David Powel, translator into English of the History of Wales, an editor of the works of Giraldus, and author of a treatise "De Britannica Historia recti intelligenda." Nearly half a mile from Ruabon, to the south, is Wynnstay, once the seat of Madwc ap Gryffydd Maelor, and now the residence of Sir W. W. Wynn. The house, erected at different times, and in different styles of architecture, is destitute of elegance or uniformity; yet is not without that massive dignity which consists of magnitude. The interior is embellished with some good pictures, mostly portraits of the Wynns, the Williamses, and the Seymours; and a neat building, adjacent, was formerly fitted up as a theatre. The park, enclosed by a stone-wall, eight miles in length, though not much diversified, is well-wooded, and presents some extensive prospects; and considerable improvements have been effected, by the addition of baths, plantations, and a fine sheet of water. Here, also, an obelisk, 100 feet in height, fluted and surmounted by a bronze vase, adds greatly to the beauty of the scene. The inscription:—FILIO OPTIMO MATER, GHEN, SUPERSTES, informs us, that it was erected by maternal affection and regret, to the memory of Sir W. W. Wynn, the late baronet. Near the park is Nant y Bele, the romantic dell through which "Dee pours all his floods," so much praised by the tasteful Lyttleton. The district, to the left of the road from Ruabon to Wrexham, is a valuable mining country, rich in coal and iron, and productive principally of that kind of ore used in the manufacture of ordnance.

Curious mural monument.

Wynnstay house and park.

Handsome obelisk.

Market, Monday.—*Fairs*, last Friday in February, May 22, November 20.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
57	Rudbaxton.....pa	Pembroke...	Haverford W. 3	Fishguard ..11	Narberth .. 12	252	621
44	Rudby .....pa & to	N. R. York .	Stokesley . ..4	Yarm 5	N. Allerton..12	234	1397
30	Ruddington .....pa	Notts.....	Nottingham . 5	Kegworth ...8	Bingham....10	121	1428
39	Rudfen .....ham	Warwick...	Warwick.....8	Kenilworth..3	Coventry 6	97	....
15	Rudford.....pa	Gloucester .	Newent 4	Gloucester...4	Newnham ..12	110	203
33	Rudge.....to	Salop.....	Bridgenorth .8	Pattingham..1	Shiffual 9	133	104
35	Rudgeley* ...m t & pa	Stafford	Bromley 6	Lichfield 7	Stafford 9	126	3165
38	Rudgwick.....pa	Sussex.....	Horsham 6	Godalming..11	Guildford...12	36	950
27	Rudham, East.....pa	Norfolk.....	Fakenham ...7	Litcham 8	Burnham ...10	108	950
27	Rudham, West.....pa	Norfolk.....	 8	 8	10	108	456
43	Rudston† .....pa	E. R. York .	Bridlington ..6	Gt. Driffield .9	Hornsea....15	205	518
35	Rudyard .....to	Stafford	Leek 3	Congleton ...8	Longnor .. .11	157	117
22	Rufford .....pa	Lancaster...	Ormskirk....6	Chorley 10	Preston 12	225	869
30	Rufford‡ .....ex pa lib	Notts	Ollerton.....2	Mansfield....8	Southwell ...9	138	322
46	Rufforth .....pa	W. R. York	York 5	Wetherby ...9	Tadcaster ...8	200	302
39	Rugby§ .....m t & pa	Warwick ..	Coventry ...13	Dunchurch ..3	Lutterworth.7	83	2501
21	Rugmer Hill .....ham	Kent	Lamberhurst.2	Horsemonden 1	Goudhurst...3	40	....

Beaudesert.

* RUDGELEY is a small market-town situated in the northern extremity of Cannock Chase; Cannock Heath approaching within a mile of the town. The lord of the manor is the Marquis of Anglesey, whose beautiful seat, Beaudesert, is about four miles hence, on the road to Lichfield. The town has a remarkably neat, cleanly appearance; the houses are well-built, and it has lately received the accession of two new streets. The chief article manufactured here is that of hats, which are principally made by commission for London houses. There is also a considerable manufactory for sheet iron, cut nails and brads, pod, powdered and crystallized verdigris; the preparation of verdigris in pods originated in France, and was introduced into this country not many years since. This little town is fast advancing into notice; and its prosperity is considerably enhanced by its great thoroughfare situation, and the advantages of inland navigation that it enjoys by the grand trunk canal, which runs past the north side of the town, betwixt it and the Trent. Here is a free grammar school founded in the reign of James I. by Walter Wolseley, the revenues of which at present amount to about £320. There is also a school which educates thirty-five boys, supported by various small bequests; and lastly, two national schools for girls, founded by the Hon. Mrs. Curzon and Mrs. Snay, with an almshouse for four poor women, originating in the bounty of Mrs. Hopkins.

Charitable foundations.

Market, Tuesday.—*Fairs*, April 17, June 4, 5, 6, 7, and October 21, for horses, sheep and cattle.

† RUDSTON. In this church-yard is a kind of pyramidal stone, twenty-nine feet high, and has been traced twelve feet below the ground without reaching its bottom; this obelisk is of the same form as the Arrows near Boroughbridge, and of the same quality, mill-stone grit; no tradition throws the least light on this remarkable monument.

Rufford Abbey.

‡ RUFFORD, or Rugford-on-the-Maun. Rufford Abbey is an immense edifice, erected upon, and engrafted into, the remains of an ancient monastery, which was founded here in 1148, for monks of the Cistercian order: its situation is extremely sequestered, and the entrance-front so completely embowered in a grove of elm and beech, as to retain much of the original character of the building, though it received great alterations from the ancestors of the late proprietor, the patriotic Sir George Saville, Bart.

§ RUGBY, a market-town, principally noted on account of its great public school. This place was anciently called Rocheberie, and afterwards Rokeby, since altered to its present appellation. It is supposed to have owed its origin to one of the numerous castles built in various parts of the kingdom during the reign of Stephen. The church is an ancient edifice,

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
34	Ruishton .. ..pa	Somerset....	Taunton.....3	Ilminster ...10	Langport ...11	139	400
25	Ruislip .. ..pa	Middlesex ..	Uxbridge....4	Rickmanswo.6	H. on the Hill 5	15	1197
38	Rumbalds Wyke....pa	Sussex.....	Chichester ..1	Bognor 6	Arundel....11	63	319
16	Rumbridge .....ham	Hants	Southampton 5	Lyndhurst ..6	Romsey 6	79	....
36	Rumburgh .....pa	Suffolk	Halesworth..4	Bungay.....6	Harleston....8	104	421
26	Rumney .....pa	Monmouth ..	Cardiff 3	Newport 9	Caerphilly .. 7	157	264
34	Rumwell .. ..ham	Somerset....	Taunton.....2	Wellington ..5	Milverton ..6	143	....
22	Rumworth.....to	Lancaster...	Gt. Bolton...3	Leigh 6	Wigan 8	200	1164
7	Runcorn* .....pa & to	Chester	Frodsham ...4	Prescot.....9	Warrington..9	188	10326

in the early pointed style of architecture, having at the west end an embattled square tower, with a turret at the south-east angle; and within the nave is divided from the aisles by massive octangular pillars, from which spring pointed arches, varying in their dimensions. The free grammar-school is a magnificent institution, which owes its foundation to Laurence Sheriffe, a citizen of London, in the early part of the reign of Elizabeth. He was a native of Brownsover, a village in the neighbouring parish of Clifton; and he endowed the school with property in that parish, and with about eight acres of land in London, called Conduit Close, and now forming a part of Lamb's Conduit-street and its vicinity. The metropolitan portion of the endowment has increased in value so wonderfully within the last half century, that the revenues of the school have advanced during that period from £116 a-year to more than £5,000. The management of the institution is vested in twelve trustees, and the school is under the direction of a head master, with six assistant classical masters, a French teacher, a writing master, and a drawing master. There are about forty boys on the foundation; and the number of those not on the foundation is restricted to 260. Twenty-one scholarships or exhibitions of £60 a-year each, at either Oxford or Cambridge, are open to the scholars of this seminary; and there are likewise several university fellowships, to which the master and assistants are entitled on retiring from the school after ten years' service. The buildings belonging to this noble institution were re-erected in 1808, forming a handsome group in the Tudor style of architecture. The grand entrance is beneath an arched portal, surmounted by a square tower, and leading into a spacious quadrangle, on two sides of which are cloisters, and around are school-rooms and offices, an apartment over the entrance-gateway being appropriated for the school library. The chapel is a detached edifice in the later pointed style, appropriately ornamented exteriorly with buttresses and crocheted pinnacles, and within fitted up like the choir of a cathedral, with a panelled ceiling decorated with painting. Connected with this school is an almshouse for twelve aged men. There is a charity-school for thirty children of both sexes, founded in 1707, by Mr. Elborough, and endowed with property vested in trustees, who allow the master a stipend of £20 a-year, with a house and two acres of land. An almshouse for six aged widows was founded and endowed by the same benefactor. The town, which is agreeably situated on an eminence at the south side of the river Avon, consists of three streets, one of which leading to the church is a handsome and spacious avenue, in which are some good modern houses, chiefly built of brick; but in other parts of the town there are old buildings remaining of a mean appearance, the sides being composed of timber-work and plaster, and the roofs covered with thatch. There are no manufactures carried on in the town, and the inhabitants of the vicinity are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The Oxford Canal passes within a short distance from this place.

RUGBY.

The free grammar-school.

Twenty-one exhibitions at Oxford or Cambridge.

Charitabl foundatior

Market, Saturday—*Fairs*, second Tuesday after Twelfth Day, February 17, March 31, last Monday in April, May 5, second Monday in June, July 7, ninth Monday before Michaelmas Day, twenty-first Monday before Michaelmas Day, Monday before October 22, November 22 (a great horse fair), Tuesday before St. Thomas's Day, and Monday after Christmas Day.

* RUNCORN, a parish and township, pleasantly situated on the banks

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
27	Runcton, North ....pa	Norfolk.....	Lynn Regis ..4	Downham ..10	Swaffham ..13	94	307
27	Runcton, South.....pa	Norfolk.....	Downham ...4	Lynn.....9	13	88	133
27	Runhall.....pa	Norfolk.....	Wymondham 6	E. Dereham..8	Norwich ...13	104	176
27	Runham .....pa	Norfolk.....	Caistor.....5	Acle 5	15	123	249
37	Runney Mead*....ham	Surrey.....	Egham 1	Staines 2	Windsor 5	18	....
34	Runnington .....pa	Somerset....	Wellington..2	Melverton ...3	Taunton.....9	150	127
14	Runsells.. .....ham	Essex	Danbury.....1	Chelmsford ..6	Maldon.....4	35	....
26	Runston .. ..ham	Monmouth ..	Chepstow ...3	BlackRockH.3	Caerwent....2	135	....
43	Runswick .....ham	N. R. York .	Whitby 8	Guisborough15	Egton.. 7	243	....
27	Runton .....pa	Norfolk.....	Cromer.....3	Holt 8	Aylesham ..12	130	473
14	Runwell .....pa	Essex	Rayleigh 5	Billeracay ...6	Chelmsford .10	29	461
37	Runwick .....ti	Surrey.....	Farnham 1	Guildford...10	Alton 9	38	330
4	Ruscombe.....pa	Berks.....	Reading 6	Twyford 1	Maidenhead .8	34	160
27	Rushall .....pa	Norfolk.....	Harleston....4	Diss.....6	Norwich ...18	91	283
35	Rushall .....pa	Stafford.....	Walsall 1	Cannock 8	Lichfield 9	116	633
41	Rushall .....pa	Wilts	Ludgershall.10	Devizes 10	Marlboro' ..11	81	244
36	Rushbrook .....pa	Suffolk	BurySt.Edm. 4	Woolpit.....6	Sudbury....16	70	177
33	Rushbury .....pa	Salop	M. Wenlock.9	ChurchStret. 5	Ludlow. ...12	155	507
18	Rushden .....pa	Herts.....	Buntingford .4	Baldock 5	Stevenage ...7	35	342
28	Rushden .....pa	Northamp ..	Higham Fer. 2	Wellingboro' 8	Bedford 14	64	1245
11	Rushford .. ..ham	Devon	Oakhampton.7	MoretonHam.7	Exeter 17	181	....
27	Rushford.....pa	Norfolk.....	Thetford 4	East Harling.7	Botesdale...10	84	138
14	Rushley Island....ham	Essex	Rochford 7	Burnham 5	Southend....6	44	....
36	Rushmere .....pa	Suffolk	Ipswich 3	Woodbridge .6	Debenham..12	72	114
36	Rushmere.....pa	Suffolk	Lowestoft ...6	Beccles 6	Southwold ..9	109	668
42	Rushock .....pa	Worcester..	Bromsgrove..5	Kidderminst. 5	Worcester..13	121	177
22	Rusholme .....to	Lancaster...	Manchester..2	Stockport ...5	Ashton un L. 7	181	1078
9	Rushroft .. ..to	Cumberland	Penrith 10	Kirk Oswald 3	Carlisle 13	293	....
7	Rushton .....to	Chester.....	Tarporley ...3	Northwich ..9	Middlewich .9	181	330
12	Rushton.....ham	Dorset.....	Wareham ...4	Corfe Castle .8	Dorchester . 13	219	....
28	Rushton vil	Northamp ..	Kettering ...4	Rothwell 3	Mt.Harboro' 10	78	405
35	Rushton, James .....to	Stafford.....	Leek 7	Biddulph ...3	Congleton ...5	161	304
35	Rushton, Spencer..to & cha	Stafford.....	 6	 4	 6	160	337
12	Rushton, Tarrant ...pa	Dorset.....	Blandford ...4	Wimborne.. 7	Cranborne ..10	103	226
13	Rushy Ford.....to	Durham	Durham 10	Bis.Auckland6	Darlington...9	249	....
24	Ruskington.....pa	Lincoln.....	Sleaford 4	Lincoln.....15	Tattershall .11	119	782
22	Rusland.....to & cha	Lancaster...	Ulverstone...9	Broughton..10	Kendal 12	259	....
38	Rusper.....pa	Sussex.....	Horsham 6	Dorking 9	Reigate 9	30	531
21	Rusthall.....ham	Kent	TunbridgeW.3	Tunbridge ...4	Penshurst ...2	34	....
38	Rustington .....pa	Sussex	Lit.Hampton 1	Arundel 5	Worthing ...7	60	361
27	Ruston, East .....pa	Norfolk.....	N Walsham 6	Norwich ...17	Yarmouth ..20	125	730
43	Ruston, Parva .....pa	E. R. York .	Gt. Driffield .4	Gt. Driffield .9	Hornsea 14	200	152
27	Ruston, Sco .....pa	Norfolk.....	Coltishall ...2	N. Walsham.6	Aylesham ...8	117	113
43	Ruswarp .....to	N. R. York .	Whitby 2	Egton 9	Scarborough 18	236	1980
29	Rutchester .....to	Northumb ..	New.onTyne 9	Ovingham ...4	H. on the W. 1	284	34
33	Ruthall .....to	Salop.....	Bridgenorth .9	Priors Ditton 1	M. Wenlock.8	148	....
52	Ruthin†.....bo & m t	Denbigh	Chester 21	Denbigh 8	Mold 9	206	1491

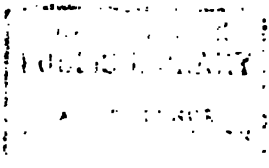
RUNCORN. of the Mersey; it has become a place of some importance since the completion of the Duke of Bridgewater's navigation, which here communicates with the Mersey; a spacious warehouse has been erected on a new plan, and various wharfs built for the accommodation of traders, it is also a place of resort for salt-water bathing; in the quarries, which lie contiguous to the canal, large quantities of freestone are produced of a very excellent quality. Here was formerly a castle, built by the renowned Ethelfleda, no vestige of which now remains, but its site is marked out by the name of the castle, given to a triangular piece of land.

Valuable freestone quarries.

* RUNNEY-MEAD, a hamlet in the parish of Egham, situated between Egham and the Thames, celebrated in history as the spot where the assembled barons, in 1215, obtained from King John the grant of Magna Charta.

† RUTHIN, a large and populous market-town, most delightfully situated in the vale of Clwyd, and on the river of that name, over which is a neat bridge. The town consists chiefly of one street, about a mile in length, which is embellished with several public buildings. The town-hall is a spacious and handsome edifice, in which the great assizes for the county and a court leet are held twice a-year; besides a court for the recovery of debts to any amount; and for the trial of real personal actions

Handsome town-hall.




RUTLANDSHIRE
SHIRE
LINCOLNSHIRE
Thistleton
Market Overton
Teigh
Barrow
Whitwell
Ashwell
Greetham
Cottesmore
Clipham
Sutton
Pickworth
Exton
Park
Burleigh
Burleigh Park
Langham
Oakham
Ketton
Tickencote
Wardley
Ryhall
Essendine
Casterton
Little Casterton
The Frith
Rykall Lo.
Pickworth Lodge
Woolfox Lodge
Horn Mill
Wardley Lodge
Ranksborough Hill
Vale of
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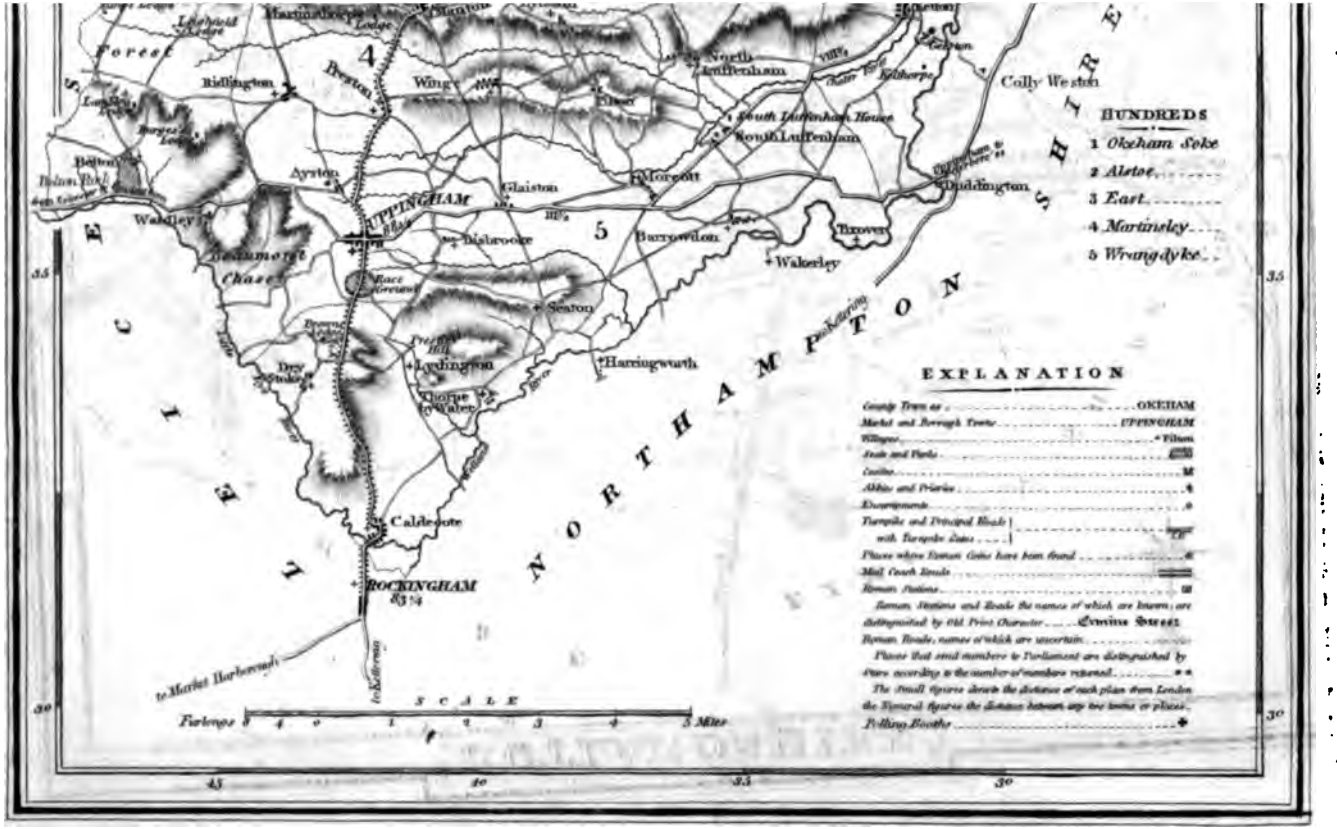


HUNDREDS
1 Okeham Soke
2 Alstoe
3 East
4 Martinsley
5 Wrangdyke
EXPLANATION
County Town as ... OKEHAM
Market and Borough Towns ... UPPINGHAM
Villages ... Tilton
Seats and Parks
Castles
Abbies and Priories
Encampments
Turnpike and Principal Roads with Turnpike Gates
Places where Roman Coins have been found
Mail Coach Roads
Roman Stations
Roman Stations and Roads the names of which are known; are distinguished by Old Print Character ... Ermine Street
Roman Roads, names of which are uncertain
Places that send members to Parliament are distinguished by Stars according to the number of members returned
The Small figures denote the distance of each place from London the Numeral figures the distance between any two towns or places.
Polling Booths
NORTHAMPTON SHIRE
LEICE
UPPINGHAM
ROCKINGHAM
83¼
Caldecote
Lyddington
Thorpe by Water
Seaton
Harringworth
Barrowden
Wakerley
Tixover
Duddington
Morcott
Glaiston
Bisbrooke
Race Ground
Ayston
Preston
Wing
Ridlington
Beaumont Chase
Wardley
Belton
Dry Stoke
Collyweston
Ketton
Tinwell
Kilthorpe
North Luffenham
South Luffenham
South Luffenham House
Martinsthorpe Lodge
Lyddington
Forest
Launde Abbey
Burgess Lodge
to Kettering
to Market Harborough
to Kettering
SCALE
Furlongs 8 4 0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles
45
40
35
30

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
9	Ruthwaite.....ham	Cumberland	Wigton 5	Ireby.....7	Hesket New. 5	300	....
32	Rutland*.....co	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	19386
33	Ruyton of the Eleven Towns .....pa	Salop	Shrewsbury.10	Oswestry 9	Ellesmere ...9	163	932
29	Ryall .....to & cha	Northumb ..	Hexham....10	H.on the W. 10	Newcastle..18	289	8[illegible]
21	Ryarsh .. ..pa	Kent	Maidstone ...7	Wrotham....4	Rochester ...8	28	41[illegible]
27	Ryburgh, Great .. ..pa	Norfolk.....	Fakenham .. 4	Foulsham....6	Litcham 9	110	69[illegible]
27	Ryburgh, Little ....pa	Norfolk.....	 4	 6	10	111	16[illegible]

RUTHIN.

every fortnight. The county gaol is a neat, strong, and well-constructed building. The church is a handsome and venerable pile. Here are neat and commodious chapels, for the various dissenting congregations; but the pride of Ruthin is the free grammar-school, a good building, founded in the time of Queen Elizabeth, by Dr. Gabriel Goodman, Dean of Westminster (who also endowed an almshouse, designated Christ's hospital). From this school many eminent and distinguished scholars have been produced, who, in ripened years, have not only done honour to their preceptors, but shed an additional lustre on the country that gave them birth; among those who have filled high official situations, both in church and state, educated here might be mentioned Dr. John Williams, Lord Keeper and Archbishop of York; Dr. Josiah Tucker, Dean of Gloucester; and that very able and learned lawyer, the late Lord Kenyon. The town is governed by four aldermen and twelve councillors; and the burgesses, in conjunction with those of Denbigh, Holt, and Wrexham, enjoy the privilege of returning a representative to parliament. The splendid mansion of Lord Bagot, situated in Pool Park, with the many noblemen's and gentlemen's seats with which this neighbourhood is studded, adds greatly to the beauty of the surrounding scenery. Within a short distance of this, on the summit of the highest of the Glwydian mountains, is a large tower, erected to commemorate the period when his late Majesty George III. completed the 50th year of his reign.

Free grammar-school.

Pool Park.

Market, Monday and Saturday, for corn and provisions.—*Fairs*, March 19, Friday before Whit-Sunday, August 8, September 30, and November 10, for cattle and pedlery.—*Inns*, White Lion and Winnstay Arms.

* RUTLAND, an inland county, smaller than any other in England. It is bounded on the north by Leicestershire and Lincolnshire; on the east by the latter county; on the south-east by Northamptonshire; and on the south-west and west by Leicestershire. Before the invasion of Britain by the Romans, this county was probably included in the territories of the Coritani; it subsequently formed a part of the Roman province named Flavia Cæsariensis; under the Saxon heptarchy it belonged to the kingdom of the Middle Angles or Mercia; and together with the neighbouring districts it was afterwards overrun and partially settled by the Danes. In 1016 a battle was fought at Essendine, on the eastern border of this county, between the Danes and Saxons, when the latter, who were commanded by the Thane of Essendine, put the invaders to flight, but pursuing them too far, they were themselves defeated. At Burley, in 1311, took place the rendezvous of the army, raised by that martial prelate, Henry Spencer, Bishop of Norwich, who suppressed the Norfolk rebellion, under John Littester, in the reign of Richard II. Horn, a few miles from Stamford, was the scene of an engagement, in which Edward IV. defeated a party of Lancastrians, under Sir Robert Welles, who was taken prisoner and immediately beheaded. This battle happened April 27, 1470; and the place was called afterwards Lose-coat Field, because the men of Rutland and Lincolnshire, when routed, threw away their coats to expedite their flight. In Domesday-book the term Roteland is restricted to the wapentakes of Alstoe and Martinsley, which were included in Nottinghamshire, the other wapentakes being rated with Northamptonshire; and it was not till the reign of John that this district

Flavia Cæsariensis of the Romans.

Battle of Lose-coat Field.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
31	Rycot..... ham & cha	Oxford	Thame 3	Tetsworth .. 3	Wheatley ...5	44	26
40	Rydal*.....to	Westmorlnd	Ambleside...1	Grasmere....2	Hawkshead..5	277	315
16	Rye .....ham	Hants	Odiham 3	Farnham ... 4	Crondal 1	42	....
38	Ryet .....bo & m t	Sussex.....	Tenterden ...8	Hastings....10	Battle.....13	63	3715
12	Rye-Hill .....ham	Dorset.....	Beer Regis...1	Wareham ...7	Blandford ...9	112	....
14	Rye-Hill .....ham	Essex	Epping 3	WalthamAb. 7	Hoddesdon ..7	20	532

RUTLAND.

appears to have been recognized as a distinct county. The name Rutland was probably applied on account of the redness of the soil, which in some parts is a kind of ruddle or ochreous earth, which stains the fleeces of the sheep. The outline of this county approaches to a semicircle, or half-moon, the chord of the arch being formed by the river Welland, which divides it from Northamptonshire. The surface is diversified by hills and valleys, extending generally from west to east; the loftiest eminence is at Manton, northward of Uppingham; and from this spot, as well as from several others, agreeable and extensive prospects are to be obtained. There is a variety in the soil, but it is mostly fertile. Towards the east is clay, on a substratum of limestone; in other parts is the red loam, before noticed, in which is found ironstone, and beneath strong blue clay. The rivers, besides the Welland on the south-eastern border of the county, are the little river Eye, on the south-west, which rises in Leicestershire and falls into the Welland; the Wash, or Guash; and the Chater, which also join the Welland; the former below, and the latter above the town of Stamford. These streams are fed by numerous springs and rivulets gushing from the sides of the hills, and communicating fertility to the adjoining county. Nearly half the land in the county is under tillage, producing wheat of a peculiarly fine quality, and also barley, oats, beans, peas, turnips, and tares. The quantity of pasture is said to exceed that of the arable land. Cheese is an important product of this county, that rich kind called Stilton cheese being made in Leighfield Forest, and in the fruitful Vale of Catmose. There are some extensive orchards in Rutlandshire; and the woodlands consist of about 3,000 acres. The forest of Leighfield, or Leafield, extending over the south-western part of the county, anciently belonged to the crown; and though it has been disforested, several townships in and near it still lay claim to certain forest privileges. Limestone is found in several parts of the county, and at Ketton, near Stamford, are extensive quarries, which furnish abundance of valuable stone for building. Between Teigh and Market-Averton is a chalybeate spring, which a few years since was greatly frequented; and there are various others in different parts of the county. There are no boroughs, and the only market-towns are Oakham and Uppingham. The two members of parliament are returned for the county. Rutland gives the title of duke to the family of Manners.

Agreeable and extensive prospects.

Forest of Leighfield.

* RYDAL. Rydal Hall is a spacious oldfashioned mansion, situated in a shady park, near the foot of the lake; behind it rises the steep and lofty Fairfield, which is 2,950 feet above the level of the sea; and also the ravine called Rydal Head. The magnificent cascades called Rydal Waterfalls are conspicuous objects in this sequestered vale. At a short distance from the Hall is Rydal Mount, a charming villa, delightfully situated amidst scenery which in beauty and grandeur is scarcely equalled in Cumberland and Westmorland.

Rydal Mount.

† RYE, a borough, a market-town, and one of the cinque ports. This is a place of considerable antiquity, but it is not mentioned as a cinque port till the reign of Henry III.; and in that of Edward III., a wall, with several towers, was erected for the defence of the town. At the same period this port furnished nine ships as a contingent towards the invasion of France; and here the king landed after his successful campaign in that

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
29	Rye-Hill .....to	Northumb ..	Alnwick....11	Rothbury....2	Wooler.....18	306	53
45	Ryehill.. .....to	W. R. York	Wakefield .. 6	Barnesley ... 7	Pontefract .. 8	179	160
46	Ryehill.....to	E. R. York .	Hull 10	Hedon 3	Patrington...7	184	263
15	Ryeland .....ham	Gloucester..	Newent 4	Dymock 1	Ledbury....5	117	....
18	Rye, Old .....ham	Herts.....	Hoddesdon ..1	Roydon 2	Ware 4	18	....
39	Ryeton .....ham	Warwick...	Nuneaton ...5	Hinckley 6	Coventry 7	95	....
32	Ryhall .....pa	Rutland	Stamford 3	Casterton....3	Bourn 7	92	569
13	Ryhope*.....to & cha	Durham	Sunderland ..3	Bis. Wearmo. 3	Durham 12	267	365
12	Ryland .....ti	Dorset.....	Shaftesbury. 7	Sturminster..7	Wincanton ..6	108	....
29	Ryle, Great.....to	Northumb ..	Alnwick....11	Wooler.....10	Rothbury....8	312	94
29	Ryle, Little.....to	Northumb ..	11	11	 7	311	40
12	Ryme, Intrinsica†. pa & lib	Dorset	Sherborne ...6	Yeovil 5	Dorchester .16	123	171
46	Ryther .....pa	W. R York.	Selby.....7	Tadcaster ...6	York 10	188	361
13	Ryton‡.....pa & to	Durham	Gateshead ...7	New.on Tyne 7	H. on the W. 3	281	6568
30	Ryton .....ham	Notts.....	Worksop 2	East Retford.6	Blyth 5	148	....
33	Ryton .....pa	Salop	Shiffnall.....4	Bridgenorth .7	Broseley 7	139	154
31	Ryton .....pa	Warwick...	Coventry ... 5	Rugby 8	Warwick ..10	91	510
43	Ryton .....to	N. R. York .	New Malton 3	Pickering....6	KirbyMoorsi. 9	220	222
13	Ryton, Woodside§ ..to	Durham	New.onTyne 8	Durham 18	H. on the W. 2	276	951

country. In the reign of Richard II. the French landed here, and plundered and burnt the town, and a long time elapsed before it recovered from the consequences of this disaster; but in the reign of Elizabeth it had again become a place of importance. The town stands on the side of a hill, peninsulated by the sea and the river Rother. It consists of several regular streets, well-paved and lighted; and the houses, which are generally built of brick, have an antiquated appearance. In the centre of the town is a handsome market-house, and a public hall, in which the borough courts are held, and other business is transacted. The commerce carried on here is chiefly in corn, coal, hops, oak-bark, timber, and wool; the herring and mackerel fisheries, in their season, afford much profitable employment; and flat-fish are also caught off the coast in considerable quantities.

RYE.

Commerce and fisheries.

Market, Wednesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, Whit-Monday and August 10.

* RYHOPE is a large sea-bathing place, delightfully situated near the German ocean, and it contains several good inns and lodging-houses for the accommodation of visitors during the bathing season. Ryhope-bay affords a good sand and shelter for the bathing machines.

† RYME, INTRINSICA. Within this liberty there was anciently a royal mansion and park, which was standing in the reign of James I., the site of which is still called Court Hill. This liberty received the name of White Hart Park, from a deer celebrated for its colour and size, chased by Henry III.

‡ RYTON, a parish and township, pleasantly situated on the south bank of the Tyne, amidst beautifully picturesque scenery, is well-built, and contains several good villas. In 1297 Ryton was burnt by the Scots, while the English forces were dishonorably conducted by Warren and Cressingham. This parish contains some very extensive works for the preparation of iron and steel; coal and iron being plentiful, and there are also quarries of limestone. Petty sessions are held here on the first Monday in every month.

Burnt by the Scots.

§ RYTON WOODSIDE, a township in the parish of Ryton and west division of Chester ward. In 1826, thirty-seven men and boys were killed here in the Straw-gate coal-pit, by the explosion of fire-damp.

RIVERS.

Name.	Rises.	Falls.	Name.	Rises.	Falls.
Ravensburn	Kent	Thames.	Roding	Salop	Severn.
Red	Worcester & Stafford ..	Tame.	Roman	Essex	Colne.
Rey	Wilts	Isis.	Rother	Sussex	Bristol Channel.
Ribble*	York & Lancashire..	Irish Sea.	Rother	Derby & York	Don.
Ridley	Northumber.	Coquet.	Rother..	Westmorlnd	Loyne.
Ringay	Cheshire ...	Bolins.	Rudland	Northumber.	Coquet.
Roche	Lancashire..	Irwell.	Ruedock	Merionethsh.	Dee.
Rodden	Salop	Tern.	Rumney	Brecknocksh	Bristol Channel.
Roding	Essex	Thames.	Ryader	Denbigh & Montgomery	Tanot.

* RIBBLE, a river in Yorkshire and Lancashire, in the former of which counties it rises near Intack House in the North Riding; and flowing south, passes the town of Settle, continuing the same course till its entrance into Lancashire, near Smithy-bridge, where it turns to the south-west, and skirting the town of Clitheroe, soon afterwards becomes navigable for boats to Preston, at which place there is depth of water sufficient for vessels of 200 tons burthen; below this town it forms a wide estuary, and joins the Irish Sea.

S.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
18	Sabridgeworth.....pa	Herts.....	Bis. Stortford 5	Holdesdon ..8	Ware 9	26	2231
43	Sackleton.....to	N. R. York .	New Malton 9	Ovingham ...3	York 16	215	188
18	Sacombe .....pa	Herts.....	Ware 4	Buntingford .7	Stevenage ...9	24	360
13	Sadberge .....to & cha	Durham	Darlington...4	Yarm 6	Stockton ...7	243	403
23	Saddington .. ..pa	Leicester ...	Mt. Harboro' 7	Lutterworth 9	Leicester ...10	90	268
15	Saddle Wood ..... ti	Gloucester .	Tetbury 6	Wot.un.Edge6	Minchingha. 8	104	....
45	Saddleworth*.to & cha	W. R. York.	Huddersfield12	Manchester 12	Oldham 6	187	15986
27	Sadlebow.....ham	Norfolk.. ..	Lynn 5	Downham ...9	Wisbeach ...9	93	..
14	Saffron Walden†...m t	Essex	Dunmow ...15	Braintree ..20	Chelmsford 27	40	4654
27	Saham Tony .....pa	Norfolk.....	Watton 2	Swaffham ...8	E. Dereham 10	93	1060

Manufacture of cloth.

* SADDLEWORTH. This place gives name to a large valley, about seven miles long and five broad, situated in the south-west extremity of the West Riding; it is a wild and bleak region, only a part of which is under cultivation. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of woollen cloth, for which the place is very celebrated; some cotton manufactures have also been introduced. The Huddersfield Canal runs through the centre of Saddleworth, and passes through a tunnel three miles long, under Pull Mountain; it has conferred an immense benefit on this dreary region, by the facility it affords for the conveyance of goods.

† SAFFRON WALDEN, is a large straggling town, situated near a branch of the Cam, on a narrow tongue of land, shooting itself out like a promontory, encompassed with a valley in the form of a horse-shoe, and inclosed by distant and most delightful hills. On the bottom of the tongue of land stand the ruins of a castle; and on the top, the church,

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
7	Saighton .....to	Chester.....	Chester 5	Tarporley ...7	Malpas.. .. 11	179	303
15	Saintbury .....pa	Gloucester..	Campden....3	Evesham 7	Winchcomb.10	93	123
11	Salcombe Regis.....pa	Devon	Sidmouth....2	Otterey,St.M.6	Colyton 8	158	448
14	Salcott.....pa	Essex	Colchester...9	Maldon.....9	Coggeshall ..9	46	154
5	Salden .....ham	Bucks	Winslow 5	FennyStratf. 5	StonyStratfo. 6	49	....
7	Sale.....to	Chester.....	Stockport ...5	Manchester..5	Altrincham..4	183	1104
24	Saleby .....pa	Lincoln	Alford 2	Louth 11	Saltfleet 11	140	220
38	Salehurst.....pa	Sussex.....	RobertsBrid. 1	Cranbrook...8	Battle 6	50	2204
22	Salesbury ....to & cha	Lancaster...	Blackburn .. 5	Clitheroe 6	Preston 11	217	469
3	Salford .....pa	Bedford	Woburn 5	Ampthill 7	NewportPag. 6	46	340
22	Salford*.....in t & pa	Lancaster...	Manchester..1	Liverpool .. 32	Bolton 11	184	40786
31	Salford .....pa	Oxford	Chip Norton 3	Morton le M. 7	Sto. on theW.7	76	341
58	Salford also Talford..to	Radnor	New Radnor 1	Kington 7	Knighton... 9	159	237
39	Salford Abbots.....to	Warwick ..	Alcester 5	Evesham 5	Stra.onAvon 10	100	....
39	Salford Priors.....pa	Warwick ..	 4	 6	 9	101	899
27	Salhouse .....pa	Norfolk.....	Coltishall ...4	Norwich 7	Acle 9	115	539
14	Saling, Great .....pa	Essex	Braintree ...4	Dunmow 5	Thaxted.....7	43	367
14	Saling, Little .....pa	Essex	 6	 5	 6	43	....
41	Salisbury† .....city	Wilts	Bath 37	Winchester.26	Southampt. 21	82	9676
9	Salkeld, Great.....pa	Cumberland	Penrith.....6	Kirk Oswald 3	Carlisle 16	284	447
9	Salkeld, Little .....to	Cumberland	 6	 3	17	283	105

round which, on the side of the hill, and in the valley, the town is built. The church is a spacious and most elegant pile of English architecture, and was thoroughly repaired in 1791, 2, and 3, at an expence of £8,000. Saffron Walden is governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors. The manufactures consist of bolting-cloths, checks, fustians, fine yarn, and sacks; malting is carried on in an extensive scale, and its vicinity was formerly particularly noted for the growth of saffron, now chiefly cultivated in Cambridgeshire. The charities are, an excellent free-school, and almshouse, and clothing for twelve poor men and as many women, bequeathed by the late Lord Howard. In ancient times this town was famed for its rich and extensive priory. On the green behind the castle, a singular work, called The Maze, is mentioned by Dr. Stukeley, as existing, which he supposes to have been a British Cursus, or place of exercise for the soldiery. He describes it as formed by a number of concentric circles, with four outworks issuing from the four sides, all cut in the chalk; and about half a mile from the castle, on the west side, are the remains of an encampment.

SAFFRON WALDEN.

Manufactures.

The Maze.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, Saturday before Midlent Sunday, for horses, cattle, and pedlery; November 1, for cows.

* SALFORD joins to and may be said to form a part of Manchester. Its manufactures, trades, and commercial establishments are the same; and it is regulated by the same police. The only respect in which it can be said to differ is in having a boroughreeve and constables of its own.—See Manchester.

† SALISBURY, or New Sarum. This city, the see of a bishop, is situate in a valley near the conflux of three rivers, the Avon, Nadder, and Willey, which by means of small brick canals, are conducted through every street. In form it resembles an oblong square, being divided by three principal streets running from east to west, and intersected by four others nearly as large, in a north and south direction. These streets are remarkably neat, and in generally well built. The public buildings consist of the cathedral, founded in 1219, by Bishop Poore: it is built in the form of a lanthorn, having a beautiful freestone spire rising from the centre 410 feet high. This cathedral has undergone a thorough repair; and the improvements in the choir are perhaps superior to any thing of the kind in the kingdom; the entrance is awfully striking, and the effect of the whole considerably increased by its beautifully painted windows. The architecture of this Gothic edifice is justly admired for its regularity and symmetry; in which points it is superior to any in the kingdom. To the cathedral belong a bishop, dean, precentor, chancellor, three arch-

A Bishop's see.

The cathedral.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
27	Salle .....pa	Norfolk.....	Reepham....2	Aylsham 6	Foulsham....6	117	298
24	Salmonby .....pa	Lincoln	Horncastle ..5	Spilsby.....8	Louth 9	137	90
34	Salop, see Shropshire, co	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	222503
15	Salperton .....pa	Gloucester..	Northleach..5	Winchcombe 8	Cheltenham 10	85	216
35	Salt .....to	Stafford.....	Stafford 4	Stone 6	Uttoxeter ..10	134	533
8	Saltash* .....m t	Cornwall ...	Plymouth ...5	Launceston 19	Callington . 9	221	1637
23	Saltby .....pa	Leicester ...	MeltonMow. 9	Grantham ...8	Oakham . ..18	108	263
43	Saltburn.....ham	N. R. York .	Guisborough 6	Stockton ...16	Egton 14	250	....
30	Salterford .....ham	Notts.....	Nottingham .7	Mansfield....9	Southwell ...7	131	....

SALISBURY.

deacons, subdean, subchanter, forty-five prebendaries, six of whom, being residentary, are called canons; four vicars or petty canons, six singing-men, eight choristers, an organist, and inferior officers. Attached to the cathedral are an elegant chapter-house and cloisters, and a capital library. This structure is said to have as many doors as there are months, as many windows as there are days, and as many pillars as there are hours, in the year. The Close, forming a residence for the bishop and prebendaries, is a regular, spacious, and grand piece of architecture. Here are three parish churches, most of them large and commodious structures. The town-hall, standing in the spacious market-place, contains the courts of justice in which the assizes are holden, as also the quarter sessions, and the courts baron and leet of the bishop. This elegant building was erected at the sole expence of the Earl of Radnor, and was the munificent present of that nobleman to the corporation; and the Poultry Cross, a Gothic structure of an hexagonal form. Salisbury is governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen common-councilmen. The manufactures consist of cutlery and steel goods, fine flannels, woollen serges, kerseymeres, figured woollens for waistcoats, &c., and the trade of the city has been much increased since the construction of the Salisbury Canal, which opens a communication with the port of Southampton. Here are many charitable foundations for the aged poor and infirm, and for the clothing and educating the infant poor: amongst the most conspicuous are the two free grammar-schools, and the infirmary. Nearly adjoining the latter building is the county gaol, which is conducted on the most humane and liberal principles. The amusement of the inhabitants is sought in a neat theatre, concerts, assemblies, and races. The building of Salisbury, or New Sarum, arose from the seizure of the castle at Old Sarum by King Stephen, which ever had formed a part of the possessions of the church; and a removal had been projected by Bishop Herbert Pauper, in the reign of Richard I., which was not carried into execution till the time of Henry III. when the present cathedral was begun by Bishop Richard Poore, which in the end occasioned the total removal of the inhabitants.

The Close.

Manufactures and commerce.

Origin of the place.

Market, Tuesday and Saturday, which are amply supplied with excellent provisions.—*Fairs*, Tuesday after January 6, for cattle and cheese; Tuesday after March 25, for broad and narrow cloths, and leather; next day (Wednesday) for pedlery, cheese, and cloth cut out by retail; Whit-Monday, for horses and pedlery; second Tuesday in September, and second Tuesday after October 10, (unless Weyhill fair happen on that day, then the Tuesday after Weyhill fair.) for hops, cheese, and onions; Tuesday before Christmas-day, a great market for cattle, which continues every fortnight the whole year.

* SALTASH, a market-town, situated on a solid rock, near the banks of the Tamar, from which the principal street runs at right angles; the houses rise one above another, to the summit of the hill on which stands the chapel and the mayoralty-hall; the latter is supported by pillars, and the market is held in the space beneath. The streets are narrow, and the houses indifferently built. The inhabitants are chiefly fishermen, or persons connected with the Docks at Devonport. Saltash is one of the principal entrances into Cornwall, and is approached from the Devonshire side by a ferry over the Tamar; the rent of this ferry forms part of the revenues of the corporation.

Inhabitants chiefly fishermen.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, February 2 and July 25, for cattle, pedlery, and toys.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
9	Salter.....ex pa lib	Cumberland	Whitehaven .6	Egremont....6	Cockermout.11	296	42
43	Saltergate .....ham	N. R. York .	Pickering....8	Whitby 12	Egton 10	234	....
45	Salterforth.....to	W. R. York	Skipton 9	Colne 4	Settle 14	222	....
7	Salterford .....cha	Chester	Macclesfield .6	Buxton.....6	Chapel le F. .7	173	....
11	Salterton .....ham	Devon..	Topsham .. .3	Exeter 6	OtteraySt.M. 9	170	....
24	Saltfleet ..... m t & to	Lincoln	Louth.....10	Lincoln 35	Gt. Grimsby 16	158	....
24	Saltfleetby, All Saints ..... pa	Lincoln	 9	Saltfleet 3	Alford 10	167	180
24	Saltfleetby, St. Clements.....pa	Lincoln	10	 2	11	158	110
24	Saltfleetby, St. Peter. pa	Lincoln	 8	 3	10	156	200
34	Saltford.....pa	Somerset....	Keynsham .. 2	Bath 5	Bristol 7	111	380
46	Salthaugh Grange .ham	E. R. York..	Hull 11	Patrington . 6	Hedon 6	184	....
5	Salt Hill* .....ham	Bucks	Windsor 2	Slough 1	Maidenhead .5	21	....
27	Salt House .....pa	Norfolk.....	Cley 2	Cromer.....10	Holt 4	123	262
39	Saltley .....ham	Warwick...	Birmingham .2	SuttonColdfi. 6	Coleshill 7	110	....
46	Salt Marsh.....to	E. R. York .	Howden.....4	South Cave 11	MtWeighton14	182	191
53	Saltney .. ..to	Flint	Hawarden .. 0	.....	.....	....	172
43	Salton.....pa & to	N. R. York .	Pickering....7	New Malton 8	Kirby Moors. 5	226	355
29	Saltwick .....to	Northumb ..	Morpeth 6	Stannington . 3	Newcastle..12	267	....
21	Saltwood†.....pa	Kent	Hythe 1	Folkestone...5	Sandgate 3	66	534
42	Salwarp.....pa	Worcester ..	Droitwich ...3	Worcester...5	Bewdley ...11	116	475
22	Salwick .....to	Lancaster...	Kirkham 4	Preston 4	Garstang 8	221	668
39	Sambourn .....ham	Warwick ...	Alcester 4	Henley in Ar.6	Stra.onAvon11	107	694
22	Samlesbury...to & cha	Lancaster...	Preston.....5	Blackburn .. 6	Garstang ...12	218	1948
34	Sampford, Arundel..pa	Somerset....	Wellington ..3	Milverton ...5	Tiverton....11	151	427
34	Sampford, Bret .....pa	Somerset....	Dunster 7	Watchet 3	Wiveliscomb.9	153	197
11	Sampford, Courtenay ..... pa	Devon	Oakhampton.6	Hatherleigh..7	Crediton . ..13	193	1217
14	Sampford .....pa	Essex	Thaxted 4	SaffronWald.7	Haverhill....7	45	800
14	Sampford .....pa	Essex	 4	 9	 8	45	423
11	Sampford, Peverel ..pa	Devon	Tiverton 6	Bampton 7	Collumpton..4	160	787
11	Sampford, Spiney ...pa	Devon	Tavistock ...4	Plymouth ..13	Moreton Ha. 18	203	366
8	Sampson's, St.....pa	Cornwall ...	Lostwithiel..4	Fowey 3	St. Austell .. 8	250	314
3	Samsell..... ham	Bedford.....	Ampthill 5	Dunstable ...7	Luton 8	39	....
8	Sancreed .....pa	Cornwall ...	Penzance....4	St. Ives 10	Lands End ..6	285	1069
46	Sancton .....pa & to	E. R. York .	Mt. Weighton 3	Beverley ...9	South Cave ..6	192	462
34	Sand .. ..ham	Somerset....	W. sup. Mare3	Axbridge...11	Bristol 19	137	....
46	Sandal .....ham	E. R. York .	Howden 4	Snaith 8	Blacktoft 6	181	....
46	Sandal, Long.....to	W. R. York	Doncaster ...4	Thorne 7	Pontefract..15	166	323
45	Sandal, Magna .pa & to	W. R. York	Wakefield .. 2	Pontefract...9	Barnesley....9	281	2872
7	Sandbach‡..m t pa & to	Chester.....	Macclesfield 15	Ne.un.Lyne 12	Chester 26	162	7214

* SALT HILL, a hamlet, partly in the parish of Farnham Royal, and partly in that of Upton, and is noted for its fine situation and elegant inn, and also famous as being the spot to which the scholars of Eton make their triennial procession, called the Montem, when a public collection is made from the company, for the benefit of the captain of the school, who is generally elected a member of King's College, Cambridge; this collection often amounts to £1,000. The petty sessions for the hundred of Stoke are holden here. **Eton Montem.**

† SALTWOOD. Saltwood Castle is a very ancient structure, comprising an extensive area of an elliptical form, and surrounded by a very broad and deep moat. The keep, or gate-house, is a noble pile, having two lofty round towers in front, flanking the entrance, over which, on the summit of the building, are machicolations; in each of these towers is an hexagonal camerated chamber, and over these other chambers; the summit of the roof commands a most extensive view, to which the white cliffs of Boulogne and the intermediate space of water, constantly animated by shipping, gives a strong interest. **Saltwood Castle.**

‡ SANDBACH, a market-town, pleasantly situated on an eminence, near the little river Wheelock; it was formerly famous for its malt liquor; and worsted-yarn and stuffs, for country wear, were manufactured in large quantities by the inhabitants, but its trade is considerably decreased. A court is held occasionally by the lord of the manor. In the market-place are two square crosses, ornamented with various images, and a carved representation of the crucifixion. **Trade considerably decreased.**

Market, Thursday.—*Fairs*, Easter Thursday, first Thursday after September 12, for cattle and horses.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population.
46	Sandbeck.....ham	W. R. York	Bawtry.....7	Tickhill 3	Rotherham .10		156	....
42	Sandburn.....ham	Worcester..	Bewdley 1	Kidderminst. 4	Worcester..14		129	....
4	Sanden Fee .....ti	Berks & Wilts	Hungerford ..2	Shalbourn ...2	Kintbury . ..5		66	....
37	Sanderstead .....pa	Surrey.....	Croydon 3	Godstone 7	Reigate 10		13	242
4	Sandford .. ..lib	Berks.....	Reading.....5	Twyford... 2	Oakingham ..4		36	114
11	Sandford .. ..pa	Devon	Crediton 2	Tiverton....11	Chulmleigh .12		176	2011
15	Sandford .....ham	Gloucester..	Cheltenham .8	Northleach .14	Tewkesbury .8		98	....
31	Sandford .....pa	Oxford	Oxford 4	Abingdon ...4	Wheatley ...5		54	229
31	Sandford .....pa	Oxford	Chip Norton 8	Deddington .5	Bicester ...12		66	534
33	Sandford .....to	Salop	Whitchurch .6	Wem 6	Mt. Drayton .6		159	487
34	Sandford.....ham	Somerset ...	Axbridge....4	W. sup. Mare 7	Bristol.....15		133	....
16	Sandford.....ham	Hants	Kingselere...1	Basingstoke..8	Newbury....8		54	....
40	Sandford .....to	Westmorlnd	Brough 4	Appleby 4	KirbyStephen6		272	179
4	Sandford, Dry .to & cha	Berks	Abingdon....3	Oxford 5	Faringdon ..13		59	99
11	Sandford, East....ham	Devon	Crediton 4	Tiverton....11	Chulmleigh .11		176	....
34	Sandford, Orcas ....pa	Somerset ...	Sherborne ...3	Yeovil 6	Ilchester 7		120	353
21	Sandgate*...ham & cha	Kent	Hythe 3	Folkestone ..2	Canterbury 15		68	....
29	Sandhoe .....to	Northumb ..	Hexham 4	Newcastle..18	Bellingham .15		282	240
24	Sandholme.....ham	Lincoln	Boston 5	Frampton ...1	Swineshead..8		114	....
46	Sandholme.....ham	E. R. York .	Howden 6	Eastrington..3	South Cave ..7		186	....
4	Sandhurst† .....pa	Berks.....	Bagshot 6	Basingstoke.16	Oakingham 5		32	672
15	Sandhurst .....pa	Gloucester..	Gloucester ..4	Newent 8	T wkesbury .9		107	434
21	Sandhurst‡.....pa	Kent	Tenterden ..8	Cranbrook ..6	Battle 8		54	1397
10	Sandiacre .....pa	Derby	Derby.....9	Nottingham .7	Alfreton....14		131	758

Ancient camp.

Military canal.

* SANDGATE, a hamlet and chapelry, situated under a lofty and steep hill, a few yards from the sea; it has of late years acquired much celebrity as a watering-place, and possesses excellent accommodations for sea-bathing, a library, and reading-rooms. On a neighbouring hill is an ancient camp, comprising about two acres, said to have been the work of King Ethelbert. The castle, which was erected in the reign of Henry VIII., has been converted into a martello tower, on a very large scale, to combine with other martello towers erected on the neighbouring hills to defend this part of the coast. The walk on the cliffs to Folkestone is much frequented, and the surrounding scenery is of the most delightful and varied description. About half a mile from Sandgate commences the military canal, cut during the late war, to impede the progress of the enemy, in the event of a landing being effected on this shore; it is about twenty-three miles long, ninety feet broad, and eighteen deep, with a raised bank to shelter the soldiery, and enable them to oppose the foe with better advantage.

Fair, July 23.

Royal Military College.

† SANDHURST. Here is the Royal Military College, for the instruction of cadets intended for the army, and officers possessing military commissions. The two branches of this institution were first placed at High Wycombe in 1799, and removed to Great Marlow in 1802, by their founder the late Duke of York. The establishment was removed hither in 1812, and since 1820 both branches have been united. The senior department is a school for the staff, where officers are admitted to study; and the junior department, for the professional education of young gentlemen intended for the army. Since its foundation more than 3,500 individuals have been rendered competent to serve in the army. The institution is governed by a general and a colonel as lieutenant-governor, with other officers acting under the board of commissioners. The building, which is a plain neat edifice, with a Doric portico of eight columns, is calculated to receive 400 cadets and thirty students of the senior department. The houses of the governors and officers form a square at the rear of the college. There are also an observatory, a room for examinations, a chapel, and a spacious riding-house. The whole stand in the midst of finely laid out grounds and plantations; and in the front of which is a spacious sheet of water.

‡ SANDHURST. *Fair*, May 25, for cattle and pedlery.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
4	Sandleford .....priory	Berks	Newbury....2	Whitchurch 11	Kingsclere...6	57	8
42	Sandlin.....ham	Worcester .	Worcester...7	Bromyard .. 8	Gt. Malvern .5	118	42
14	Sandon.....pa	Essex	Chelmsford ..3	Maldon 8	Billericay ...9	32	526
18	Sandon .....pa	Herts.....	Buntingford..5	Baldock 5	Royston 5	36	716
35	Sandon* ....pa	Stafford.....	Stafford 5	Stone 4	Uttoxeter ..11	136	558
16	Sandown† .....ham	Hants	Ride 6	Newport 8	Shanklin 3	83	....
21	Sandpit .....ham	Kent	Charing 1	Canterbury .15	Maidstone ..14	48	...
18	Sandridge ..... .pa	Herts.....	St. Albans ..3	Hatfield 5	Luton 8	23	810
27	Sandringham .....pa	Norfolk	Castle Rising 4	Docking 8	Litcham....15	104	79
24	Sandtoft.....isle	Lincoln	Gainsboro'..13	Brigg 16	Barton 20	165	....
21	Sandwich‡ .....m t	Kent	Deal 4	Dover 11	Ramsgate ...6	68	3138
9	Sandwith.....to	Cumberland.	Whitehaven .2	Egremont ...5	Cockermout.16	295	328

* SANDON. The church of Sandon contains a number of monuments, the chief of which is one of the geologist and antiquary Sampson, the last of the Earl of Warwick's proprietors of this manor, who died in 1603. The Earl of Harrowby has a mansion here, in the grounds of which is an obelisk to the memory of the late Mr. Pitt, dated 1806. The Grand Trunk Canal passes here in a line with the Trent. The parish is in the honour of Tutbury, and jurisdiction of a Court of Pleas, held every week. It confers the inferior title of Viscount on the Ryder family, Earls of Harrowby. Sandon Hall is a most elegant mansion, situated on the declivity of a considerable eminence, which commands a very noble and luxuriant prospect.

Sandon Hall.

† SANDOWN. Sandown Fort is a regular quadrangular fortification, flanked with four bastions, situated on the level of the beach, and encompassed by a wet ditch. It was erected in the reign of Henry VIII. to command the bay, which is about three leagues from Portsmouth; it is now the most considerable fort in the Isle of Wight, and during the American war, was attacked by several privateers, though without effect. Here is a range of barracks which will afford accommodation for 300 men.

Barracks for 300 men.

‡ SANDWICH, a cinque port, borough, and market-town. This port, which was at one period a place of considerable importance, owed its rise to the decline of the Portus Rutupensis, the date of which is not known with any degree of certainty. A sea and land battle was fought here about 851, when the Danes were put to flight, and a number of their ships taken; and the inhabitants were considerable sufferers from their incursions at subsequent periods. In 1006-7 a Danish fleet committed great ravages all along the coasts of Kent and Sussex. In the reign of Henry III. the town was burnt to the ground by the French, but it was very soon rebuilt in a much superior manner, the market being then established by a charter of the same monarch. The town is situated on the river Stour about two miles from the sea, and near the commencement of the Watling-street of the Romans; the streets though irregularly built, are well paved and lighted, and the inhabitants are supplied with excellent water from the river, and also from a spring which rises near Eastry, and is brought to the town by a canal three miles long, called the Delf, cut in the reign of Edward I. The foreign trade of Sandwich is for the most part with Norway, Sweden, and the Baltic, in timber, iron, &c.; and the home trade consists in exporting corn, flour, hops, and seeds, malt, fruit, and ashes. Ship building and rope-making are carried on to a certain extent, but the silk-weaving and woollen manufactures introduced by the Flemings, have dwindled away. These individuals, who also cultivated flax, teasel, and canary-seed, still grown in large quantities, were greatly encouraged by Queen Elizabeth. The family of De Sandwich, who took their name from the place of their nativity, were eminent from the reign of Henry II. to that of Richard II., when they became extinct; many of this family held high offices of state; and Henry de Sandwich, a

Burnt by the French.

Foreign and coasting trade.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
3	Sandy* ....pa	Bedford	Biggleswade .3	Potton 4	Bedford 9	48	1617
7	Sanghall, Great .....to	Chester	Chester 4	Shotwick.....2	Mold 10	187	367
7	Sanghall, Little .....to	Chester.....	 3	 4	10	186	40
22	Sankey, Great. to & cha	Lancaster...	Warrington .4	Newton 5	Prescot.....6	198	563
22	Sankey, Little ....ham	Lancaster...	Warrington .1	Prescot.....10	Newton 5	185	....
33	Sansaw .....ham	Salop.....	Shrewsbury . 1	Wem 11	Wellington .11	153	....
9	Santon .....to	Cumberland	Ravenglass ..5	Keswick ...19	Egremont .. 12	279	327
24	Santon .....ham	Lincoln.....	Brigg.....6	Appleby.....2	Crowle 12	161	....
27	Santon .. ..pa	Norfolk.....	Thetford 4	Brandon.....4	Stoke Ferry.13	82	18
37	Santon .. ..ti	Surrey.....	Riegate 2	Dorking 5	Betchworth..2	23	....
36	Santon Downham ...pa	Suffolk	Brandon.....3	Thetford 4	Stoke Ferry.11	81	66
23	Sapcote .....pa	Leicester ...	Hinckley 4	Leicester ...10	Lutterworth .7	96	871
15	Sapertont. .....pa & to	Gloucester..	Cirencester ..6	MinchinHam.7	Stroud.....8	95	453
42	Sapey, Pritchard....pa	Worcester..	Bromyard ...6	Tenbury ...10	Worcester . 11	122	250
17	Sapey, Upper .. ....pa	Hereford....	 7	 7	Leominster . 14	125	357
36	Sapiston.....pa	Suffolk	BurySt.Edm. 8	Thetford.....8	StowMarket 14	79	234
10	Sapperton .....to	Derby	Derby 12	Uttoxeter ...7	Ashborne 8	133	....
24	Sapperton .....pa	Lincoln	Folkingham..4	Grantham ...8	Sleaford 9	110	62
35	Saredon, Great and Little .. ..tos	Stafford	Wolverhamp.8	Penkridge ...5	Bloxwich....6	129	246
50	Sarn.....ham	Carnarvon ..	Pwllheli....11	Meyllteyrn ..1	Nevin 7	254	....
51	Sarnau .....ham	Cardigan....	Cardigan 9	New.inEmlyn8	Aberaeron ..15	137	....
17	Sarnesfield .....pa	Hereford....	Weobley 3	Kington 7	Pembridge...6	147	98
21	Sarre .....pa	Kent	Canterbury . 9	Ramsgate....9	Margate 8	64	200
18	Sarret .. ..pa	Hertford....	Rickmanswo 3	Watford.....5	HemelHemp. 7	20	452
31	Sarsden .....pa	Oxford	Chip. Norton 4	S. on the W. 7	Burford 10	77	154
16	Sarson .....ti	Hants	Andover.....5	Ludgershall..5	Stockbridge..8	69	....
41	Sarum, Old‡...des city	Wilts	Salisbury ...2	Wilton 3	Amesbury ...6	82	6
16	Satchel .....ti	Hants	Southampton 4	Fareham.....8	Bis. Waltham 8	73	....

SANDWICH.

Eminent men born here.

branch of the same, was Bishop of London, in the latter part of the thirteenth century. Sir Roger Manwood; Sir Henry Furnese, Bart., an eminent merchant, in the reigns of Mary and Anne; Sir George Ent, President of the College of Physicians, in the middle of the seventeenth century; Josiah Burchett, Secretary of the Admiralty, in the reigns of Anne, George I. and II., and author of a "Naval History of Great Britain," who represented this borough in several parliaments; Admiral Rainier, who was likewise one of its representatives for a considerable period; Samuel F. Simmons, Physician to the King in 1750; and Richard Knowles, author of the "History of the Turkish Empire," were all natives of Sandwich. The town gives the title of Earl to the Montague family; at the coronation of kings it sends three barons to assist at the solemnity, and when there is a queen six.

Market, Wednesday and Saturday.—*Fair*, December 4, for drapery, haberdashery, shoes, and hardware.

* SANDY, a parish in the hundred of Biggleswade, situated on the river Ivel. It is a place of great antiquity, and said to have been a Roman station, which is very probable, as vast quantities of coins and other antiquities have been found here. Sandy, from the nature of its soil, which the name indicates, has been long famous for the production of great quantities of vegetables, the whole country, for many miles round, being supplied from this place; particularly cucumbers and carrots, which are sent to Covent Garden market. Here is an extensive rabbit-warren, the produce of which is reckoned the most delicate in the kingdom.

Extensive rabbit-warren.

† SAPERTON, a parish and township in the hundred of Bisley; through which passes the Thames and Severn Canal, by means of a tunnel formed under Hagley wood, to the length of 1,180 feet. In the vicinity of Saperton, are vestiges of an ancient camp, to the south-west of which is an eminence called Beacon Hill. A great quantity of silver and brass Roman coins of the lower empire was discovered here in 1759, by a waggon accidently passing over the spot where they had been buried, and breaking the urns that contained them.

‡ SARUM, OLD, an ancient borough, and formerly a city, now deserted and disfranchised, in the parish of Stratford-under-the-Castle,

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist Lond.	Population.
13	Satley .....to & cha	Durham	Stanhope 9	Durham 13	Wosingham .6	262	112
11	Satterleigh .....pa	Devon	South Molton 4	Chulmleigh ..6	Torrington..12	182	68
22	Satterthwaite .to & cha	Lancaster...	Hawkshead ..4	Broughton ..10	Kendal 12	271	465
7	Saughall Massey ....to	Chester	Great Neston 9	Liverpool....7	Eastham.....9	203	143
15	Saul .....pa	Gloucester..	Stroud 9	Gloucester..11	Newnham ...5	111	447
30	Saundby .....pa	Notts.....	Gainsborough 3	East Retford.7	Bawtry..... 9	151	104
5	Saunderton .....pa	Bucks	PrincesRisbo.1	Thame 8	H. Wycombe 8	37	231
24	Sausthorpe .....pa	Lincoln	Spilsby 3	Alford.....7	Horncastle ..9	135	286
41	Savernake Park, North ...ex pa dis	Wilts	Marlborough.4	Ramsbury .. 5	Burbage 4	71	110
41	Savernake Park, South....ex pa dis	Wilts	 2	 7	 5	73	....
39	Sawbridge .....to	Warwick...	Southam 7	Daventry 5	Rugby 7	77	....
43	Sawdon .....to	N. R. York.	Scarborough 8	Pickering ..11	Whitby 19	218	146
10	Sawley .....pa & to	Derby	Derby 9	Loughboro' .10	Nottingham .9	127	3750
44	Sawley.....to & cha	W. R. York	Ripon 5	Paitley Br. ..6	Ripley 6	216	499
45	Sawley .....ex pa dis	W. R. York.	Clitheroe . ..5	Skipton 15	Settle 13	222	598
C	Sawston .....pa	Cambridge ..	Linton 5	Cambridge .. 8	Royston 12	47	771
19	Sawtry, All Saints ..pa	Hunts	Stilton 4	Huntingdon.10	Yaxley.....6	69	510
19	Sawtry, St. Judith .....ex pa dis	Hunts	 4	10	 6	69	227

hundred of Underditch. It was probably a hill-fort of the British Belgæ, and after the conquest of that people by the Romans, the latter fixed here their station, called Sorbiodunum, on the line of the Icknield Street. The Saxons, under Kenric, the second king of Wessex, took this place from the Britons in 552; and it was made a royal fortress, and the occasional residence of the West Saxon princes. Alfred the Great improved the fortifications, and in 960 Edgar held here a national council to decide on the means of opposing the Danish invaders. In the disasterous reign of Ethelred II. Sarum was taken and plundered, and the castle destroyed by Sweyn, King of Denmark. The town probably soon recovered from the effects of this misfortune; and under William the Conqueror, the bishopric of Wiltshire was transferred hither from Sherborne, as to a place of greater importance; and a cathedral church was erected in 1092. The king, after the completion of the Domesday survey, assembled at Sarum a great council of his ecclesiastical and military tenants, in order to introduce or establish among them the feudal system; another council was held here by William II. in 1096; and Henry I. repeatedly kept his court at this place, and in 1116, called hither the barons and prelates to take the oath of allegiance to his son William, as the heir to the crown. During the troubled reign of Stephen, the Bishop of Sarum, Roger Le Poor, a powerful and turbulent prelate, erected in this city a strong castle on the site of the ancient fortress; but the king becoming jealous of the bishop's wealth and influence, seized this and other castles which he had built, together with the treasure which they contained. In the ensuing civil war between Stephen and the Empress Maud, the city was taken by the partisans of the latter; and on the accession of Henry II. the castle, which had been dismantled, was repaired at the expense of the king. The transfer of this fortress from the church to the crown, after it had been again garrisoned, irritated the clergy, and, in conjunction with other causes, occasioned constant disputes between them and the military officers, which at length rose to such a height, that the bishop resolved entirely to remove the episcopal establishment from this obnoxious station. The old city, thus deserted by the churchmen, was gradually reduced to a state of desolation and decay. Yet there were some houses remaining in the reign of Henry VIII., as well as a chapel, which had formed a part of the cathedral. At present there are no traces of buildings, except their foundations levelled with the surface; and the most striking object is the rude hill which was the site of the donjon tower, or keep of the castle, and which is now partly overgrown with trees and bushes. Old Sarum formerly sent two members to Parliament, but at the passing of the Reform Bill it was disfranchised.

OLD SARUM.

Taken by the Danes.

Cause of its decay.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
19	Sawtry, St. Andrew.pa	Hunts	Stilton 4	Huntingdon.10	Yaxley..... 6	69	320
23	Saxby.....pa	Leicester ...	MeltonMowb.5	Oakham 9	Grantham ..13	104	206
24	Saxby.....pa	Lincoln	Mt. Rasen ...8	Lincoln.....10	Gainsboro'..13	143	124
24	Saxby .....pa	Lincoln	Barton on H. 5	Brigg 7	Caistor 14	167	260
23	Saxelby .....pa	Leicester ...	MeltonMowb.4	Leicester ...14	Nottingham 15	109	120
30	Saxendale .....to	Notts	Nottingham . 8	Southwell ..10	Bingham. . . .2	126	116
36	Saxham, Great .....pa	Suffolk	BurySt.Edm. 5	Newmarket.10	Mildenhall..10	71	260
36	Saxham, Little .....pa	Suffolk	 4	11	 9	72	198
24	Saxilby .....pa	Lincoln	Lincoln.....6	Gainsboro'..12	Newark on T 17	140	719
27	Saxlingham .....pa	Norfolk.....	Holt 5	New Walsing.7	Wells 9	120	153
27	Saxlingham, Nether-gate .....pa	Norfolk.....	Norwich 9	Bungay.....9	N.Buckenh. 12	102	666
27	Saxlingham, Thorpe.pa	Norfolk.....	 9	 9	12	102	167
36	Saxmundham*...m t & pa	Suffolk	Ipswich 20	Yarmouth ..34	Halesworth.10	89	1048
36	Saxtead.....pa	Suffolk	Framlingham 2	Debenham ...6	Eye 10	89	505
27	Saxthorpe.....pa	Norfolk.....	Aylsham 6	Holt 6	Cromer 10	123	362
46	Saxton .....pa & to	W. R. York	Tadcaster ...5	Leeds 12	Selby .... .11	187	522
43	Scackleton .....to	N. R. York .	New Malton.9	Helmsley 9	Easingwold 10	215	164
30	Scaftworth .....to	Notts.....	Bawtry 1	Blyth.....5	East Retford. 8	152	78
43	Scagglethorpe .. ....to	E. R York .	New Malton.3	Gt. Driffield 17	York 23	213	244
24	Scalby .....pa	Lincoln	Brigg.....3	Kirton 6	Caistor 11	154	942
46	Scalby.....to	E. R. York..	Howden ...7	South Cave ..6	Mt.Weighton 9	187	127
43	Scalby .....pa & to	N. R. York..	Scarborough .3	Pickering .. 15	Whitby 17	221	1676
28	Scaldwell .....pa	Northamp ..	Wellingboro10	Northampton 9	Kettering....9	75	387
44	Scale Park .....ham	W. R. York.	Kettlewell...1	Settle 12	Skipton.....14	230	..
9	Scaleby, East ..pa & to	Cumberland	Carlisle 6	Brampton....6	Longtown ...6	307	560
9	Scaleby, West .....to	Cumberland	 6	 6	 7	307	348
40	Scalergate .....to	Westmorlnd	Appleby.....1	Orton 8	Brough 8	270	118
9	Scales .....to	Cumberland	Wigton 6	Allonby 8	Ireby.....6	310	....
22	Scales .....to	Lancaster...	Kirkham 2	Preston.....6	Garstang ...11	223	410
23	Scalford.....pa	Leicester ...	Melton Mow. 4	Grantham ..13	Nottingham.18	109	467
43	Scaling Dam .....ham	N. R. York .	Guisborough .9	Whitby 12	Egton 8	244	....
40	Scalthwaite-Rigg ..to	Westmorlnd	Kendal 2	Orton 11	Ambleside . 13	264	380
24	Scamblesby .....pa	Lincoln	Horncastle .. 7	Louth 7	Wragby 10	141	413
45	Scammonden..to & cha	W. R. York.	Huddersfield.7	Halifax.....7	Oldham 12	190	912
43	Scampston....to & cha	E. R. York .	New Malton .6	Gt. Driffield 18	Yeddingham.4	214	231
24	Scampton .....pa	Lincoln	Lincoln.. ...6	Gainsborou'.12	Kirton 13	139	242
43	Scarborough*.....bo m t & pa	N. R. York .	York 38	Gt. Driffield 20	Whitby 20	218	8760

* SAXMUNDHAM, a market-town, supposed to be of Saxon origin, situated in a valley near a small stream which flows into the Alde. The town has no particular manufacture, and the chief article of its trade is salt. Considerable quantities of iron are also shipped for London. The houses are in general well built, but the streets are narrow and unpaved.

Market, Thursday.—*Fairs*, Whit-Tuesday and first Thursday in October, for toys.

Celebrated watering place.

† SCARBOROUGH, a celebrated watering place, and corporate and borough town, situated on the German ocean; famous as a resort for bathing during the months of summer and autumn, and abounds in interesting and curious objects. The situation is peculiarly beautiful and picturesque, the town being built on the declivity of a high steep rock, near which are huge craggy cliffs and impending promontories. The streets are handsome and spacious; the new buildings on the cliff stand almost unrivalled in extent of prospect, having in front a beautiful terrace, elevated nearly 100 feet above the level of the sands. The principal object of attraction is unquestionably the castle, the venerable ruins of which stand on a projecting eminence at the eastern end of the town, 300 feet high on the southern and 330 on the northern side, above the level of the sea, presenting a vast range of perpendicular rocks, completely inaccessible; its western aspect also presents a high, steep and rocky slope, commanding the town and bay. The approach to it is by a gateway on the summit of a narrow isthmus, on the western side; and above the town, without the ditch, is an outwork, which was the ancient barbican. At a small distance within the gate is the draw-bridge, and under it a deep fosse, extending along the whole line of the wall; within the draw-bridge is an easy ascent to the keep or dungeon, a very lofty square tower, the walls of which are twelve feet thick. Upon the whole this

Ruins of the castle.

SCARBOROUGH CASTLE.

YORKSHIRE

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALE'S ENGLAND & WALES Delineated

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
10	Scarcliff.....pa	Derby.....	Mansfield . . .6	Chesterfield..8	Alfreton....10	144	524
46	Scarcroft.....to	W. R. York	Wetherby ...6	Tadcaster ...8	Leeds 7	196	168
22	Scaresbrick.....to	Lancaster...	Ormskirk 3	Liverpool .. 14	Preston.....16	206	1783

ancient castle, before the invention of artillery, was absolutely impregnable. The situation here for bathing is delightful; the sand is clear, smooth and level; no considerable river dilutes the brine, and the sea in the month of August is many degrees cooler than at Brighton. The town possesses the double attraction of sea bathing and mineral waters. The spas consist of chalybeate and saline springs; the waters of these wells are a compound of vitriol, iron, alum, nitre and salt, and are both purgative and diuretic. A governor resides during the season at the spa, and receives a subscription of 7*s.* 6*d.* from each person, one-third of which is appropriated to the water-servers, and the rest to the corporation for the repairs of the place. For the more convenient access to the spa, an elegant bridge has been erected, which bestrides the wide chasm through which the stream called the Mill-beck flows, and connects the two lofty dissevered cliffs; the bridge is of iron, resting on stone pillars of great altitude, forming four arches; the length of the bridge, including the abutments, is 414 feet, its width in the centre 13½ feet, and its height 75 feet; it was opened with great pageantry on the 19th of July, 1827, and constitutes one of the chief ornaments of Scarborough. Amongst other improvements that this town has received of late years, has been the formation of a reservoir, capable of containing 4,000 hogsheads of water for the supply of the town, which is covered by a dome. This town has sent members to Parliament since the twenty-sixth year of the reign of Edward I. A court for the recovery of debts, to an unlimited amount, is held monthly, at the town-hall, as are quarter sessions for the borough. Ship building and the manufacture of sail cloth are the principal trades here; a few coal mines are in the neighbourhood, and many stone quarries; but Scarborough is chiefly indebted to its celebrity as a watering place, for the prosperity and consequence it enjoys. A person digging in the neighbourhood of St. Mary's Church, in the early part of this year (1837), discovered a very antique circular silver box, a silver spoon, a number of silver clasps, a massive silver ring, supposed to have been worn on the finger as a charm, or cure for diseases, and several ancient gold and silver coins. The silver box, which is of the rudest workmanship, about two inches in diameter, appears to have been gilt; on the bottom is engraved, in the roughest manner, a representation of the crucifixion; and the limb is covered with a rude etching of a lamb, holding a standard. There is little doubt it has contained some valuable relic which has probable mouldered into dust; and that it has been worn round the neck of its possessor, as there is a provision for suspending it, like a locket. The spoon is jointed in the handle, so as to fold up to put in the pocket; the slide which passes over the joint to fix the handle, represents a bishop's mitre, and it is supposed to have been used by the priest, either in anointing with oil or administering extreme unction. Among the coins are a silver penny of Edward I., a groat of Edward III., which, as Calais is included in the inscription, has probably been struck soon after the capture of that place in 1346-7; an angel of Edward IV.; a gold noble and a quarter-noble—all in fine preservation; and a gold German jetton. From the various dates of the coins, it is evident they have been hoarded as curiosities; and they have probably been buried with the body of their possessor. The scenery of the country around here is highly picturesque, the bay is bold and beautiful, and the soil is fertile.

SCARBOROUGH.

Chalybeate and saline springs.

Capacious reservoir.

Discovery of ancient coins, &c.

Market, Thursday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, Holy Thursday and November 22, for cattle and toys.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
44	Scargill.....to	N. R. York .	Greta Bridge.4	BernardCast. 5	Richmond ..11	244	119
24	Scarle North.....pa	Lincoln	Lincoln.....10	Newark 10	Tuxford 6	134	479
24	Scarle, South.....pa	Notts	12	 8	 9	132	464
27	Scarning.....pa	Norfolk.....	EastDereham 2	Swaffham ..10	Litcham 7	100	603
30	Scarrington.....pa	Notts	Nottingham.12	Bingham 3	Newark 9	127	188
46	Scarthingwell.....to	W. R. York	Tadcaster . .6	Cawood 6	Pontefract . 11	188	416
24	Scartho.....pa	Lincoln	Gt. Grimsby.2	Caistor 11	Louth 14	162	147
40	Scathwaiterigg-Hay .to	Westmorlnd	Kendal.....2	Orton 11	KirkbyLons.12	164	380
43	Scawton.....pa	N R. York.	Helmsley 5	Thirsk.....9	Easingwold.11	226	148
27	Schadewell .....ham	Norfolk.....	Thetford.....4	East Harling 6	Watton 13	84	....
45	Scholes.....ham	W. R. York	Leeds 6	Tadcaster ...8	Wetherby ...8	195	540
8	Scilly Islands ..islands	Cornwall	Lands End..27	Falmouth...56	Plymouth...94	325	2465
30	Scofton.....ham	Notts	Worksop ...3	East Retford.6	Blyth.....5	149	....
43	Scoggelthorpe.....to	E. R. York .	New Malton .3	Gt. Driffield 17	York 22	208	262
9	Scoggerbar .....ham	Cumberland.	Ravenglass ..5	Hawkshead.18	Keswick ...26	285	....
27	Scole.....pa	Norfolk.....	Norwich ...20	Diss 3	Eye 4	89	617
24	Scopwick*.....pa	Lincoln	Sleaford 9	Lincoln.....12	Tattershall .11	124	278
46	Scorbrough†.....pa	E. R. York..	Beverley.....4	Gt Driffield .9	MtWeighton10	187	79
46	Scorby.....to	E. R. York .	York 6	Pocklington..8	New Malton 15	208	166
44	Scorton.....to	N. R. York .	Catterick....2	Richmond ...6	N Allerton 10	235	492
44	Scosthorpe.....to	W. R York	Settle 7	Skipton 8	Kettlewell .10	224	96
9	Scotby.....to	Cumberland.	Carlisle 3	Brampton....8	Longtown ..11	304	397
22	Scotforth.....to	Lancaster...	Lancaster....2	Garstang 9	KirbyLonsd. 17	238	557
24	Scotherne.....pa	Lincoln	Lincoln.....6	Mt. Rasen ..10	Wragby 8	139	402
24	Scotter‡.....pa	Lincoln	Gainsborough 9	Epworth 8	Brigg.....10	155	1043
24	Scotterthorpe .....ham	Lincoln	10	Scotter.....1	10	156	....
24	Scottlesthorpe ....ham	Lincoln	Bourne 4	Corby 4	Folkingham .7	101	126
24	Scotton.....pa	Lincoln	Gainsborough 9	Kirton 4	Brigg.....10	155	494
44	Scotton.....to	N. R. York .	Richmond ...4	Leyburn 6	Bedale 8	231	138
44	Scotton.....to	W. R. York	Knaresboro' .2	Ripley 3	Boroughbrid. 7	205	312

Remains of British earth works.

Annual feast.

* SCOPWICK, a retired village, situated in a beautiful valley refreshed by a clear stream of pure water, flowing amid pastures of the richest fertility and surrounded by luxuriant meadows. In this remote and little frequented region the ancient Britons seem to have located undisturbed, when their countrymen were almost everywhere driven out of England. Here they followed their pastoral habits, and have carried down their primitive simplicity to the present generation. The most ample remains of British earth works are to be found in this neighbourhood. In the village is a conical hill, near the old London and Sleaford roads, called Wilmor-hill (i. e. Elsnor, the great demon), an object of worship among the tribe; and at Anwick in this district was lately dug up a stone deity. This hill is supposed to have been a place of solemn judicature as well as of religion, to the inhabitants of this valley; and on another similar hill, now levelled, the ancient Bardic fires of rejoicing, viz. 1st of April and November, were continued till the reign of James I., when the 5th of November was substituted. Here was also a very curious custom of re-opening several small holes, at different parts of the parish, when the annual perambulation took place, and placing some of the boys in the procession head downwards to assist the memory. This place is also remarkable for the celebrity of its annual feast, which is on Holyrood-day, where hospitality and bustle is no where equalled; even the very cottages being whitewashed and otherwise ornamented. In the church is a tomb of a knight in armour, supposed to have been erected for one of the Knights of Temple Bruers in this neighbourhood.

† SCORBROUGH. Here was formerly the ancient mansion of the Hotham family; Sir John Hotham, who was beheaded by order of the parliament, in the civil wars, was born in this place. Here is still an extensive moat, and what is uncommon in this kingdom a heronry, the birds building their nests on the branches of some lofty trees, some of which are much decayed by age.

‡ SCOTTER. The fair on July 10, with a market on Thursday, were granted by charter in the reign of Richard I.; but the latter was never held.

Fairs, July 6, for horses and cattle; and July 10, 11, and 12, for toys.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
27	Scottowe .....pa	Norfolk.....	N. Walsham .5	Aylsham 6	Norwich ...11	119	460
27	Scoulton .....pa	Norfolk.....	Watton 4	Hingham 3	Attleborough 6	95	328
44	Scrafton, Little ...ham	N. R. York .	Middleham ..4	Askrigg 9	Kettlewell . 12	236	....
44	Scrafton, West .....to	N. R. York .	 4	10	11	236	145
23	Scraptoft .....pa	Leicester ...	Leicester 4	MeltonMow. 12	Mt Harboro' 14	97	126
27	Scratby .....pa	Norfolk.....	Caister 3	Yarmouth ...6	Norwich ...21	129	755
24	Scrayfield .....pa	Lincoln	Horncastle...3	Spilsby 7	Louth 13	137	36
43	Scrayingham...pa & to	E. R. York..	Pocklington 10	New Malton .9	York 10	209	522
24	Scredington .....pa	Lincoln	Sleaford 4	Swineshead 10	Folkingham..6	112	306
29	Scremerston.....vil	Durham	Belford 6	Berwick onT10	Wooler.....9	328	....
24	Scremby .....pa	Lincoln	Spilsby 4	Burgh 5	Alford.....6	136	204
29	Screnwood .. ..to	Northumb ..	Alnwick....14	Wooler.....13	Rothbury....8	312	37
30	Screveton* .....pa	Notts.....	Newark 9	Bingham 3	Nottingham.11	127	312
24	Scrivelsby† .....pa	Lincoln	Horncastle...3	N. Bolingbro 6	Tattersall ...7	132	129
44	Scriven .....to	W. R. York	Knaresboro' .1	Boroughbrid. 7	Ripley 5	203	1598
30	Scrooby‡.....pa	Notts.....	Bawtry.....2	Blyth 3	East Retford.7	151	281
10	Scropton-upon-Dove ..... pa	Derby	Derby 12	Burton on T. 6	Uttoxeter ...7	131	500
44	Scruton .....pa	N. R. York .	Bedale 4	Richmond ..11	N. Allerton..5	227	438
46	Sculcoates§ .....pa	E. R. York..	Hull 1	Beverley 8	Hedon.....7	175	13468
27	Sculthorpe .....pa	Norfolk.....	Fakenham ..2	N.Walsingha.5	Burnham 8	111	619
24	Scunthorpe .....to	Lincoln	Brigg.....9	Crowle 10	Barton 12	164	240
43	Scutterskelf .....to	N. R. York .	Stokesley....2	Yarm 6	N. Allerton 14	238	35
34	Sea .....ham	Somerset ...	Ilminster 1	Yeovil.....14	Chard 5	138	...
34	Seaborough .....pa	Somerset....	Crewkerne ..3	11	Beaminster . 5	135	124
35	Seabridge .....to	Stafford.....	New.un.Lyne 2	Stone.....9	Drayton 14	149	120
5	Seabrook .....ham	Bucks	Ivinghoe.....2	Aylesbury ...8	LeightonBuz. 6	35	....
7	Seacombe .....to	Chester.....	Gt. Neston .10	Liverpool....4	Upton 3	204	410
4	Seacourt ....ex pa lib	Berks.....	Oxford 3	Wheatley ...5	Wolvercott..4	57	25
45	Seacroft‖ .....to	W R. York.	Leeds 4	Tadcaster ..10	Wetherby ...9	193	918
38	Seaford¶..m t bo & pa	Sussex	Brighton....12	Lewes 9	Eastbourne..8	59	1098

* SCREVETON. The church is a neat edifice consisting of a nave and two side aisles, with a tower-steeple, and contains a curious old font in good preservation; also an altar-tomb and effigies to the memory of General Whalley, the supposed executioner of Charles I.; there are also figures of his three wives and twenty-two children on the same monument. This place is in the honour of Tutbury and jurisdiction of the weekly Court of Pleas for the recovery of debts under 40*s*. Dr. Thornton, the antiquary and topographer, was a native of this place.

Tomb of General Whalley.

† SCRIVELSBY. The family of the Hon. J. Dymoke hold the manor from the Marmions by a tenure of attending the king on horseback at his coronation, prepared to defend the dignity of the crown.

‡ SCROOBY. The petty sessions for the jurisdiction of Southwell and Scrooby are holden here occasionally. The Archbishops of York formerly had a palace in this village, the remains of which are now converted into a farm-house; in the garden is a mulberry-tree said to have been planted by Cardinal Wolsey.

§ SCULCOATES, a parish of great antiquity, and now so nearly joined to Kingston-upon-Hull, that it may be considered a part of the town. In 1774 a commodious dock was constructed here on the west bank of the river Hull, which added much to the growth and importance of the place. The petty sessions for the diocese are held here in a hall recently erected.

Commodious docks.

‖ SEACROFT. In the year 655, a battle was fought near this place between Oswy, King of Northumbria, and Penda, the turbulent King of Mercia, in which the latter was slain; and in 1643, an engagement took place here between Sir Thomas Fairfax, with his roundheads, and Lord Goring, with a body of the king's horse, in which victory declared for the royalists.

¶ SEAFORD. The river Ouse, the estuary of which constituted the

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
41	Seagry, Lower.....ti	Wilts	Malmsbury ..5	Chippenham .6	WoottonBas. 3	98	....
41	Seagry, Upper.....pa	Wilts	 5	 5	 9	99	224
13	Seaham.....pa & to	Durham	Sunderland . 5	Durham 12	Chester leSt. 10	235	264
53	Sealand .....to	Flint	Hawarden .. 2	Mold 6	Flint.....	19[illegible]	200
21	Seale .....pa	Kent	Seven Oaks ..3	Maidstone ..14	Dartford... 12	23	1464
37	Seale .....pa	Surrey.....	Farnham 4	Godalming...6	Guildford....7	36	3[illegible]
23	Seale, Nether and Over .....pa	Leicester ...	Ashby.....6	Burton on T. 8	Mt Bosworth12	118	1222
42	Seamer.....pa	N. R. York .	Stokesley . ..2	Yarm 6	Guisborough 9	240	981
43	Seamer* .....pa & to	N. R. York .	Scarborough .4	Gt. Driffield 18	Pickering...16	214	614
24	Searby .....pa	Lincoln	Caistor 4	Brigg.....5	Kirton 11	147	252
5	Sear Green.....ham	Bucks	Beaconsfield .2	Amersham ..4	Uxbridge....9	24	290
28	Searland.....ham	Sussex.....	Hailsham . ..2	Eastbourne ..5	Lewes.....12	61	....
21	Seasalter† .....pa	Kent	Canterbury ..6	Faversham...6	Herne Bay...7	53	945
9	Seascales .. ..ham	Cumberland	Ravenglass ..6	Egremont ...7	Gosforth 3	265	....
15	Seasoncote .....pa	Gloucester..	Mo.in theMa. 2	S.on the Wold 4	Winchcomb.10	84	51
22	Seathwaite .....to	Lancaster...	Hawkshead..8	Broughton .. 6	Ambleside..12	275	....
9	Seaton.....to	Cumberland	Workington .2	Maryport....4	Cockermouth 8	308	745
11	Seaton‡ .....pa	Devon	Colyton 3	Axminster...7	Sidmouth....9	154	1808
13	Seaton.....to	Durham	Sunderland . 5	Durham 10	Chester le St. 9	264	104
21	Seaton.....ham	Kent	Wingham ...2	Canterbury ..4	Herne Bay...8	59	....
32	Seaton .....pa	Rutland	Uppingham..3	Stamford ...11	Oakham 8	89	436
46	Seaton.....to	E. R. York .	Beverley . ..11	Hornsea 3	Hull 14	188	268

SEAFORD.

Fine flavoured prawns.

harbour of this place, empties itself into the sea at Newhaven, about three miles hence. It was formerly a large and flourishing market-town, and contained five churches and a chapel, till it was burnt by the French in one of their descents on this coast. Large and fine flavoured prawns are taken here. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing. Seaford has of late been much resorted to during the bathing-season; several machines are kept, and hot and cold baths have been erected for the accommodation of the visiters. In 1778, in digging up its ancient foundations, two coffin-stones, with handsome crosses carved upon them, were discovered in the chancel, and a third close to the outer wall of the church; the latter enclosed sixteen skulls, but had no aperture till broken open; it is fixed in the north wall, and one of the others in the south wall of the church. A national school for 100 boys and 50 girls is supported by the representatives of the borough. On the beach is a fort for the protection of the coast; and on the cliff, a little to the west of the town, is a signal-station, which have been put into a good state of defence; and in time of war here is a small garrison.

National school.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, March 13 and July 26, for pedlery.

Popish insurrection.

* SEAMER. In the reign of Edward VI., 1549, an insurrection, headed by the parish-clerk, took place here, under the pretence of restoring the ancient religion, and abolishing all ranks in society: the instigators, collecting a rabble of 3,000 persons, murdered several of their neighbours; a sudden stop was, however, put to their proceedings by the king's offer of pardon, which was accepted by the greater number, but the leaders were soon after apprehended, and deservedly executed.

Fair, July 15, for boots, shoes, and horses, cattle and sheep considerable.

† SEASALTER. Here is an oyster-fishery belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, who let it to four dredgermen. In December, 1763, a live whale, about fifty-six feet long, was driven on shore on the flats in this parish.

The Moridunum of Antoninus.

‡ SEATON, a parish in the hundred of Colyton, situated on the sea-coast; supposed to be the Moridunum of Antoninus. The place has latterly been greatly improved; and in 1820 the harbour was made much more commodious than it had previously been, and the lord of the manor authorised to take its dues. It is much frequented during the sea-bathing season.

Fair, Whit-Tuesday, for toys, &c.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
13	Seaton, Carew ....to .... & cha	Durham	Stockton ...10	Hartlepool...5	Durham 20	251	333
29	Seaton Delaval* ....to	Northumb ..	N. Shields ...6	Blyth 4	Newcastle..10	283	271
29	Seaton House .....to	Northumb ..	Alnwick 6	Lesbury 2	Houghton ...3	314	114
29	Seaton, North .....to	Northumb ..	Morpeth 7	Blyth 4	Alnwick ...20	292	150
46	Seaton, Ross .....pa	E. R. York..	Mt Weighton 7	Pocklington .6	Howden.....9	189	436
29	Seaton Sluice† ....ham	Northumb ..	N. Shields .. 5	Blyth 5	Morpeth....12	283	....
34	Seavington, St.Mary.pa	Somerset....	Ilminster 3	Yeovil.....10	S. Petherton .3	133	366
34	Seavington, St. Michael .....pa	Somerset ...	 4	10	 2	133	397
9	Seburgham, Castle ..to	Cumberland	Wigton 7	Heaket New. 4	Carlisle 11	300	494
9	Seburgham, Church ..... pa & to	Cumberland	 9	 2	11	297	346
39	Seckington‡.....pa	Warwick ..	Tamworth ..4	Atherstone ..7	Lichfield ...11	116	129
44	Sedbergh§ ..m t pa & to	W. R. York.	Kendal.....9	Hawes 14	KirbyLonds.11	262	2214
42	Sedgeberrow .....pa	Worcester ..	Evesham 4	Tewkesbury .9	Pershore 8	96	224

* SEATON DELAVAL. Here are the ruins of Seaton Delaval Hall, which, previous to its being destroyed by fire on the 3d of January, 1822, was one of the most noble and elegant mansions in the north of England; it was built of beautiful stone, by Admiral Delaval, in 1707, from a design by Sir John Vanburgh. A little to the south-west of this mansion stood the original castle of Seaton Delaval, but its walls have been razed to the ground, and nothing now remains of the ancient structure except the chapel, which is one of the purest and most perfect specimens of Norman architecture in the kingdom; it contains two ancient monuments, one representing a Knight Templar, and the other a female, each having a dog at their feet, as an emblem of faithfulness. Near the chapel stands a mausoleum, built by the late Lord Delaval, in memory of his son, who died in about his twentieth year. It is much admired for its elegance and simplicity.

Pure specimen of Norman architecture.

† SEATON SLUICE, or Hartley Pans, a small seaport, situated at the mouth of a rivulet called Seatonburn, in which Ralph Delaval formed a haven; and to prevent it being choked with sand, constructed a sluice, with flood-gates, to retain the water from the flow till the ebb of the tide. Improvements were subsequently made by Lord Delaval, by means of a second entrance, over which there is a drawbridge, 900 feet long. About fifteen vessels of 300 tons burden can now ride here in safety, and come in or go out with any wind. Coals are exported to different parts of the county, in large quantities from the neighbouring collieries. There are extensive glass-bottle works, malt-kilns, and a brewery. During the late war a block-house and battlements were erected for the defence of the port. In 1766 a large whale was taken on this coast. Here is a Presbyterian chapel.

Glass-bottle works, malt-kilns, &c.

‡ SECKINGTON, or Sekindon. On a hill, near the church, are vestiges of a circular fort. In the year 757 a battle was fought here between Cuthred, King of the West Saxons, and Ethelwald, King of the Mercians; the latter was slain during the conflict, by a traitor of the name of Beornred, who was shortly after put to death by King Offa, Ethelwald's successor. Here was formerly a small priory, founded in the reign of Henry II.

§ SEDBERGH, a market-town, pleasantly situated in a secluded vale, among bleak and rugged mountains. It contains two cotton manufactories, but the town is chiefly supported by the manufacture of iron articles. Coals are brought here from a mine about two miles hence; the works are nearly disused. The laypayers elect a constable annually, and a court for the recovery of small debts has lately been instituted. A richly-endowed grammar-school was founded here in the reign of Edward VI., by Dr. Lupton, Provost of Eton, which possesses at St. John's

Manufacture of iron articles.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
24	Sedgebrook .....pa	Lincoln ...	Grantham ...4	Newark ...12	Bingham ...11	114	262
13	Sedgefield* .m t pa & to	Durham	Stockton on T.9	Durham 10	Darlington ..10	251	2173
27	Sedgeford .....pa	Norfolk.....	Castle Rising 9	Burnham 9	Swaffham ...22	109	695
35	Sedgeley† .....pa	Stafford ...	Wolverham..3	Dudley 3	Bilston 3	122	20577
40	Sedgewick.....to	Westmorlnd	Kendal.....4	Milnthorpe ..4	KirbyLonds 10	259	204
41	Sedghill.....pa	Wilts	Hindon.....4	Mere 5	Shaftesbury..4	98	226
27	Sedistern .....ham	Norfolk.....	Fakenham ..2	Burnham ...10	Litcham 9	110	.....
38	Sedlescombe .....pa	Sussex.....	Battle 3	Hastings 8	Rye 10	53	732
11	Seed .....ham	Devon	Sidmouth....1	Colyton 9	Honiton 9	158	.....
41	Seend.....pa	Wilts	Melksham ...4	Devizes.....5	Trowbridge..7	94	1144
27	Seething .....pa	Norfolk.....	Bungay.....6	Norwich ...10	Loddon.....3	112	438
3	Segenhoe .....ham	Bedford.....	Woburn 3	Ampthill 4	Bedford 11	44	.....
23	Segrave .....pa	Leicester ...	MountSorrell 4	Loughboro' ..6	Melton Mow. 9	109	426
35	Seighford.....pa	Stafford.....	Stratford 3	Eccleshall...5	Stone 6	144	898
35	Seisdon.....to	Stafford.....	Wolverham..6	Bridgenorth .9	Stourbridge..9	131	.....
33	Selattyn.....pa	Salop	Oswestry ...3	Llangollen ..9	Chirk 3	174	1142
16	Selborne .....pa	Hants	Alton 5	Petersfield...7	Alresford ...12	50	924
46	Selby‡.....m t & pa	W. R. York.	York 14	Leeds 21	Doncaster ..20	181	4600

SEDBERGH.

College, Cambridge, three fellowships and eight scholarships for students from this school; and this is one of the schools entitled to send a candidate for Lady Elizabeth Hastings's exhibitions. The master receives the whole annual income, £500, out of which he pays the second master £100 per annum and other expenses. There are two other schools in the parish, supported by the interest of bequests, left at different periods.

Market, Wednesday.—*Fairs*, March 10 and October 29, for horned cattle.

Fertile and highly cultivated lands.

* SEDGEFIELD, a small market-town, pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence, and surrounded by fertile and highly-cultivated lands; the centre of the town forms a large square, in which the market is held. The church is a good substantial structure, with a lofty tower, ornamented with hexagonal turrets, bearing short spires, which rise from the corner buttresses. The screen, which separates the chancel from the rest of the building, is a most exquisite piece of workmanship. In the church are several ancient monuments and memorial inscriptions; and in the north aisle is a piece of sculpture, representing a human skeleton wrapped in a shroud. The parish is a member of the episcopal manor of Middleham, and is divided into seven constabularies. The founder of the free-school is unknown; the present income is £50 per annum, with which six children are educated; six others are educated and clothed with the proceeds of £400, left by Richard Wright, Esq.. in 1790; and six girls with the interest of £600 bequeathed by John Lowther, Esq., 1782. A charity for apprenticing poor children, and other benevolent purposes, was founded in 1630, by Dame Elizabeth Frevill. An ancient custom prevails at this town on Shrove-Tuesday, when the parish-clerk is obliged to find a football for the use of the townsmen and the country-people, who assemble for the purpose of playing; afterwards the victorious and the vanquished resort to the public-houses, where they generally drink potations pottle deep. Mrs. Elstob, the celebrated Saxon scholar, who died in 1756, was a native of Elstob in this parish.

Curious old custom.

Market, Friday.—*Fairs*, first Friday in April and October, and first Friday in every month for hogs.

Extensive iron-works.

† SEDGELEY, a place of very considerable trade in iron-works of different kinds. It is supposed that upwards of 3,000 men and boys are employed in the manufactories in this parish and its immediate neighbourhood. An annual court leet is held here, at which a constable is chosen. Sedgeley produces great abundance of a fat shining species of coal, which burns with a bright flame, and leaves a residuum of white ashes. The emerite and fossil, called Dudley Locust, are found chiefly in this parish.

‡ SELBY, a market-town, situated on the great road from London to

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
29	Selby's Forest .....to	Northumb ..	Wooler 5	Coldstream . 9	Berw. on T. 17	326	66
18	Sele.....ham	Herts.....	Hertford 1	Ware 2	Hoddesdon ..4	21	....
38	Selham .....pa	Sussex	Petworth....4	Midhurst 4	Chichester..12	53	89
41	Selk.....ham	Wilts	Marlborough.2	Ramsbury ...5	Swindon ...10	74	....
17	Selleck.....pa	Hereford....	Ross 4	Hereford ...10	Newent 11	124	327
21	Sellindge.....pa	Kent	Hythe 6	Ashford 6	Canterbury .13	59	459
21	Selling.....pa	Kent	Canterbury ..7	Faversham ..4	Ashford 10	50	539
38	Selmeston .....pa	Sussex.....	Hailsham 6	Lewes 7	Eastbourne ..8	57	189
37	Selsden.....ham	Surrey	Croydon 3	Godstone ...7	Ricgate.....11	13	....
38	Selsey .....pa	Sussex.....	Chichester...7	Bognor 8	HaylingIsland8	69	821
40	Selside ... ...to & cha	Westmorlnd	Kendal 5	Orton 9	Ambleside .12	267	263
30	Selston.....pa	Notts	Mansfield 8	Alfreton ... 4	Nottingham.12	136	1580
34	Selworthy.....pa	Somerset....	Minehead....4	Dunster 6	Dulverton ..14	167	558
36	Semer .....pa	Suffolk	Bildeston ... 2	Hadleigh ... 4	Stowmarket .9	68	275
41	Semington.....cha	Wilts	Trowbridge..4	Melksham .. 2	Westbury ...6	88	319
41	Semley.....pa	Wilts	Hindon.. ...4	Shaftesbury..4	Mere 7	98	700
24	Sempringham.....pa	Lincoln	Folkingham 3	Bourne 9	Donnington ..8	106	490
8	Senan, St. .....pa	Cornwall ...	Penzance....9	St. Ives 16	Lands End ..1	291	689
37	Send.....pa	Surrey	Ripley 3	Guildford . 4	Chertsey 9	26	1483
48	Senni.....ham	Brecon	Brecon 8	Llandovery .14	MerthyTyd. 16	179	303
22	Sephton.....pa & to	Lancaster...	Liverpool....7	Ormskirk....6	Prescot 10	213	4485
30	Serleby.....to & cha	Notts.....	Bawtry.....3	Blyth 2	East Retford 8	149	....
43	Sessay.....pa & to	N. R. York.	Easingwold..6	Thirsk 6	Boroughbrid. 7	218	464
27	Setchy ....pa	Norfolk	Lynn 5	Downham ...8	Wisbeach ..14	92	96
9	Setmurthy....to & cha	Cumberland	Cockermouth 2	Workington .6	Maryport ...6	308	182

SELBY.

Edinburgh, and west bank of the Ouse, which glides by in a deep, broad, and majestic stream, and is crossed by a bridge, constructed of timber, and contrived to open and shut, for the admission of vessels, in the space of one minute. The town is tolerably well built, paved, and lighted, and has a handsome Gothic market-cross. It has latterly been greatly improved by the erection of a new street, called the Crescent. The town-hall, a neat brick edifice, was built by subscription in 1825, the Hon. Edw. R. Petre having given the site for the purpose. It contains manufactories for sail-cloth and leather, an iron-foundry, and a ship-yard, for the building of small vessels, which can now clear out for any part of the kingdom, as a branch custom-house has lately been erected here; by means of the canal from the Ouse, to the Air and Calder navigation, a communication has been opened with Leeds, and Selby has thus become the unloading-post for the West Riding. Ships, of from a hundred and fifty to two hundred tons burden, navigate to Selby. The steam-packets, which now ply from this place to Hull, add much to the briskness of the town. The railway from Selby to Leeds is a great improvement, and adds greatly to the trading facilities of this part of the county. Many of the poorer people are employed in flax-spinning; this article was at one period cultivated here in large quantities, but the trade in it has become now comparatively small; weld for the use of dyers is also produced here, and the chief article exported is stone, sent coastwise. The petty sessions for the wapentake of Barkstown Ash are holden here, and courts-leet and baron twice a-year, by the lord of the manor. In the year 1069, William the Conqueror founded an abbey for Benedictine friars, which he visited in the following year for the purposes of endowment, and being accompanied by his queen Matilda, she was here delivered of a son, who ascended the throne under the title of Henry I.; the remains of the abbey church show it to have been a noble structure, erected at various periods and in different styles of architecture; the west part of the structure and the porch are worthy of particular notice. Selby gave birth to Thomas Johnson, a botanist, who published the first local catalogue of plants in the kingdom; but his great work was an improved edition of Gerard's Herbal; he was killed in a skirmish with the parliamentarians, in 1644, at the siege of Basinghouse, having been raised to the rank of a colonel in the royalist army.

New branch custom-house.

Remains of the abbey church.

Market, Monday.—*Fairs*, Easter Tuesday; Monday after June 22; October 10; for cattle, wool, linen, tin, and copper-ware.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond	Pop. Lond.
44	Settle*..... m t & to	W. R. York	Preston.....32	Skipton 16	Lancaster...25	235	16.7
43	Settrington ... pa & to	E. R. York .	New Malton .4	Gt. Driffield 16	York 20	212	77.[illegible]
16	Sevenhampton.....pa	Gloucester..	Winchcombe 5	Cheltenham..6	Northleach ..9	8[illegible]	4[illegible]
41	Sevenhampton.....cha	Wilts. ...	Highworth...2	Swindon.....6	Cricklade... 8	76	2[illegible]
7	Seven Oaks .....to	Chester	Northwich ..4	Warrington..7	Knutsford .. 8	178	1[illegible]
21	Seven Oaks†..m t & pa	Kent	Tunbridge ...7	Maidstone ..17	Chatham ...18	23	4[illegible]
21	Sevington ..... pa	Kent	Ashford 3	Hythe 9	Canterbury .13	6[illegible]	11[illegible]
14	Sewardstone.....ham	Essex	WalthamAb. 2	Epping.....6	Romford ...11	12	8[illegible]

Cotton mills.

* SETTLE, a market-town, situated on the river Ribble, among the hills which separate the counties of York and Lancaster. The town is irregularly built at the base of a conical rock 300 feet high, called Castleberg, the summit of which commands a most extensive and delightful prospect. Here are several cotton-mills, which employ a great number of the inhabitants; also roperies, and a paper-mill. Under the market-cross is the gaol, entered by a trap-door down a flight of steps, and lighted by a small grating. A constable is appointed annually at a court-baron, held once or twice a-year, according to circumstances. Hedges are here entirely superseded by walls formed of stones placed together without mortar, which renders the country less pleasing; but the luxuriant verdure of the low lands cannot be surpassed; grazing is the principal occupation, and such is the fertility of the soil that it generally lets at £6 per acre. To the east of the town are two rocking-stones of immense weight, and when put in motion the noise resembles distant thunder. In the neighbourhood are several vestiges of Roman fortifications, and on the top of an adjacent moor is Malham Tarn, a lake abounding with trout.

Market, Tuesday.—*Fairs*, Tuesday before Palm-Sunday, Thursday before Good-Friday, and every other Friday till Whit-Sunday, for horned cattle; April 25, for sheep; June 2, and every other Monday fortnight, for cattle and sheep; August 18 to 21, Tuesday after October 27, for horned cattle, leather, wool, sheep, lambs, &c.

Derivation of its name

† SEVEN OAKS, or SEVENOKE, a market-town, situated on a ridge of hills near the river Darent; it derived its name from seven large oaks which stood upon the eminence where the town was afterwards built. It consists chiefly of two wide streets, in one of which, the High-street, stands the ancient market-house, where the petty sessions for the lathe of Sutton-at-Hone are holden, and a court of requests for the recovery of debts under £5. In the reign of Elizabeth, and at several subsequent periods the assizes were held at the same place. Many of the houses are large and handsome mansions, the residences of fashionable and wealthy families. At the end of one of the streets is an open space, called Sevenoke Vine, where many of the grand cricket-matches, the provincial amusement of Kent, are played. There are some silk-mills in the vicinity. Here are a good free grammar-school, and an hospital for the maintenance of aged people, erected by Sir William Rumpsted, of Sennocke, who, according to tradition, was a foundling, educated at the expense of a person of this town, that afterwards became Lord Mayor of London. Queen Elizabeth having augmented the revenue of this school, it was called Queen Elizabeth's Freeschool, and now possesses an annual income of £1000. It has seven scholarships, four of £15 per annum each, in any college at either of the universities, two of £12 in Jesus College, Cambridge, and one of £4 at each university. Another school was founded by Lady Margaret Boswell, in 1675, for instructing poor children of the town, and funds were set apart for apprenticing them afterwards; the school-house was rebuilt in 1827, and about 300 children are at present educated on the national system. Near this town, in 1450, the royal army, commanded by Sir Humphrey Stafford, was defeated by the rebels, at the head of whom was Jack Cade. Knole, or Knowle Park, the beautiful seat of the Earl of Plymouth, is situated on the south-east side of the town; the mansion is a magnificent pile, exhibiting specimens of

Knowle Park.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
43	Sewerby.....to	E. R. York..	Bridlington ..2	Flamborough 2	Gt. Driffield 15	208	352
23	Sewstern .....cha	Leicester ...	MeltonMow.10	Buckminster 1	Oakham 10	105	368
45	Sexhow .....to	N. R. York .	Stokesley....5	Yarm 5	N. Allerton 12	238	36
5	Shabbington.....pa	Bucks	Thame 3	Oxford 11	Bicester ...12	47	298
36	Shaddingfield .....pa	Suffolk	Beccles 6	Southwold...7	Halesworth..7	107	198
13	Shadforth .....to	Durham	Durham 5	Hartlepool..14	Sunderland 12	263	236
21	Shadoxhurst .....pa	Kent	Ashford 4	Tenterden ...7	Hythe 13	57	239
45	Shadwell .....to	W. R. York	Leeds 6	Wetherby ..7	Otley.....10	195	248
12	Shaftesbury* .....m t	Dorset.....	Blandford ..12	Salisbury .. 20	Sherborne ..16	101	3061
29	Shaftoe, East .....to	Northumb ..	Morpeth....11	Hartburn....4	Bellingham .15	293	41
29	Shaftoe, West .....to	Northumb ..	12	 4	14	294	68
45	Shafton.....to	W. R. York	Barnesley....5	Wakefield ...9	Pontefract..10	177	248
23	Shakerstone .....pa	Leicester ...	Mt. Bosworth 4	Ashby de la Z.7	Atherstone ..8	110	432

the styles of different ages, and occupying a space of upwards of five acres; the most ancient part is supposed to be coeval with the Mareschels and Bigods, and the most modern to be the erection of Thomas, first Earl of Dorset, in the beginning of the reign of James I.; the buildings form a spacious quadrangle, with smaller ones behind, and are chiefly in the castellated style, with numerous square towers, and two large embattled gateways. Many of the apartments are splendidly furnished, but the chief attraction is the invaluable collection of paintings they contain, which are the best performances of most of the celebrated masters. SEVEN OAKS.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, July 10, October 12, (statute) for hogs and toys; third Tuesday in every month, for cattle.

* SHAFTESBURY, a borough and market-town, is a place of great antiquity, the origin of which cannot be determined upon; it is said to have existed long before the Roman invasion, and was by the Britons called Caer Palladwr, signifying a steep eminence, rising as the site of this town does nearly to a point. Many historians agree, however, in asserting that it was built by Alfred the Great; and Camden states, that, in the time of William of Malmsbury, a stone was removed from a wall of the old chapter-house, with a Latin inscription to that effect. This may, however, be a mistake resulting from the great improvements effected in this as well as in many other towns by that monarch; the latter opinion is strengthened by the word *fecit* having been made use of in the inscription. The town, though irregular in arrangement, is well built, and a large proportion of the houses are constructed of freestone; from its high situation, it commands some very extensive and picturesque views over this and the bordering county of Wilts. The town-hall is a handsome building, recently erected at an expense of £3000. The inhabitants were, until lately, very badly supplied with water, trusting to the accommodation of an adjoining parish; to remedy this inconvenience, some deep wells have been formed, which are constantly worked by horses, and many of the poor obtain a livelihood by selling the water from door to door. Shaftesbury is a place of very little trade; although at one period it had a considerable manufacture of shirt-buttons, which gave employment to numbers of women and children. The churches, although of a very remote date, present nothing particularly worthy of remark, with the exception of St. James's, which has a curious old font and a monument of great antiquity, supposed to have been removed from the abbey of St. Edward. The town, anciently, had twelve churches, which having gone to decay, the livings were consolidated with those at present existing. The abbey, or nunnery of the Benedictine order, long flourished in this town, and was an establishment in the possession of a very large revenue, and much resorted to by pilgrims. The abbess was one of the four who held of the king a whole barony, and was therefore liable to be called to Parliament. The church is supposed to have been a magnificent pile, and contained eleven chantries. Here Canute, the Dane, died, and Edward the Martyr was brought to be buried, after his murder at Corfe Castle.

Its antiquity.

Churches.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
37	Shakleford.....ham	Surrey	Godalming...3	Guildford....5	Farnham 7	34	....
4	Shalbourn .....pa	Berks	Hungerford ..4	Newbury ..12	Andover....14	68	922
41	Shalbourn, West....to	Wilts	 5	13	13	69	410
16	Shalden.....pa	Hants	Alton 3	Basingstoke..8	Alresford .. 11	48	167
11	Shaldon .....ham	Devon	NewtonBush.6	Torquay 6	Teignmouth..1	179	....
16	Shalfleet .....pa	Hants	Yarmouth ...4	Newport 6	Cowes.....8	90	1049
11	Shalford .....pa	Essex	Braintree 5	Halstead.....7	Thaxted.....8	85	701
37	Shalford.....pa	Surrey	Guildford....1	Godalming ..3	Bramley 2	30	910
21	Shalmsford Street.ham	Kent	Canterbury . 5	Feversham ..7	Ashford 9	53	....
5	Shalstone .....pa	Bucks	Buckingham 4	Brackley 4	Bicester....10	59	198
38	Shalstrowe .....ham	Sussex	E Grinstead 0	Cuckfield...11	Crawley.....9	28	....
16	Shamblehurst .....tit	Hants	Bp.Waltham 5	Botley 2	Southampton 7	70	912
37	Shamley .....ham	Surrey.....	Guildford....5	Bramley 2	Godalming...5	34	....
16	Shanklin* .....pa	Hants	Newport ...10	Ryde 8	Niton 7	85	255
23	Shankton .....pa	Leicester ...	Mt. Harboro' 6	Leicester ...10	Uppingham 12	89	39
40	Shap† .....pa	Westmorlnd	Orton 7	Appleby.....9	Penrith.....10	277	1084
12	Shapwick ....pa	Dorset.....	Blandford ...5	Wimborne...5	Poole.....9	105	462
34	Shapwick .....pa	Somerset....	Glastonbury .6	Somerton . ..9	Bridgewater .9	130	452
10	Shardlow .....to	Derby	Derby 7	Loughboro' .11	Ashb.de laZ.11	119	....
35	Shareshill.....pa	Stafford.....	Wolverhamp.6	Penkridge ...6	Cannock 4	127	520
27	Sharington .....pa	Norfolk.....	Holt 4	Wells.....9	Fakenham ..10	119	252
45	Sharleston.....to	W. R. York.	Wakefield ...4	Pontefract ..6	Barnesley...10	182	243

SHAFTESBURY.

Camden attributes its foundation to Elgiva, wife of Edmund, great-grandson to Alfred, whilst others make that king himself to have been the founder. The charitable institutions are, a freeschool for educating and clothing twenty poor boys, founded and endowed by William Lush, in 1719; an hospital, founded and endowed for ten poor men in 1646, by Sir Henry Spiller; and an almshouse for sixteen poor women, founded and endowed by Matthew Chubb; the latter has also received subsequent endowments. In the vicinity is an ancient intrenchment, said to be of Roman origin, surrounded by a ditch; the site is called Castle Green. The Rev. James Granger, author of the "Biographical History of England," who died 1776, was a native of Shaftesbury.

Birth place of James Granger.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, Palm-Saturday, June 24, and November 23, for all sorts of cattle.

* SHANKLIN, a parish in the hundred of East Medina liberty, in the Isle of Wight, situated on the English Channel. In the church is an oak chest, curiously carved, with a Latin inscription, and the arms of the see; it bears date 1512, and was the gift of Thomas Silkstead, prior of Winchester. Shanklin Chine is one of those chasms common on this part of the coast; it commences about half a mile from the shore, and gradually increasing in breadth and depth, becomes, where it opens to the sea, nearly sixty yards wide and ninety deep.

† SHAP, or HEPPE, is situated near the source of the Leeth rivulet; the river Lowther also runs through the parish, and to the west is the lake Hawswater. It consists of one street of detached houses extending about a mile in length, and formerly had a market which has long been discontinued. In the deep vale of the Lowther, about a mile distant, are the venerable and beautiful ruins of Shap Abbey, which was founded about the year 1150, for Premonstratensian canons; the abbey church appears to have been a spacious edifice, but the great tower is the only part now standing. Here is a stupendous monument of antiquity, supposed to have been erected by the Druids, called Karl Lofts, composed of two lines of immense obelisks of unhewn granite, enclosing an area of more than half a mile long, and from twenty to thirty yards broad, having at the south end a circle of similar stones eighteen feet in diameter, and near the north end a square plat of stones partly covered with earth, above which, on Skellaw Hill, is a small tumulus. Within the limits of the parish are quarries of limestone and blue slate.

Ruins of Shap Abbey.

Fairs, May 4, for horned cattle; April 23, August 1, and September 17. (Three last fairs disused.)

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
3	Sharnbrook .....pa	Bedford.....	Bedford 8	Harrold 4	Higham Fer. 7	56	754
23	Sharnford .....pa	Leicester ...	Hinckley 4	Lutterworth .7	Leicester ...12	96	545
12	Sharnhull .....ham	Dorset.....	Dorchester..10	Sturminster.10	Cerne Abbas.3	119	....
29	Sharperton .....to	Northumb ..	Alnwick ...17	Rothbury ..7	Alvinston....3	311	105
22	Sharples.....to	Lancaster...	Bolton 2	Blackburn...11	Bury 7	199	2589
43	Sharrow.....to	W. R. York	Ripon 2	Thirsk 10	Masham....10	214	103
34	Shascombe .....ham	Somerset ...	Bath 7	Pensford.....8	Frome.....8	111	....
34	Shaston .....ham	Somerset....	 4	Bradford 4	 9	107	....
11	Shatcomb ..... tit	Devon	Honiton 4	Axminster..11	Taunton....13	152	....
11	Shattern.....ham	Devon..	Teignmouth . 3	Chudleigh ...6	Exeter ...10	174	....
10	Shatton .....ham	Derby	Hope.....2	Tideswell ...6	Sheffield....10	167	....
11	Shaugh .....pa	Devon	Plympton....5	Tavistock...9	Modbury ...12	207	570
7	Shavington .. ..pa	Chester.....	Nantwich ...4	Betley.....5	Sandbach....7	162	320
4	Shaw* ..... pa	Berks	Newbury....1	East Ilsley...9	Thatcham ...3	56	920
22	Shaw .....sha	Lancaster...	Rochdale ...5	Oldham 3	Middleton ...5	194	....
41	Shaw.....to	Wilts	Marlborough 5	Devizes.....10	Calne 11	79	....
33	Shawbury.....pa	Salop.....	Shrewsbury..7	Wem 6	Wellington 10	160	615
29	Shawdon .....to	Northumb ..	Alnwick.....7	Rothbury...10	Wooler.....12	311	80
23	Shawell.....pa	Leicester ...	Lutterworth 3	Rugby 5	Mt.Harboro' 15	88	216
23	Shearsby.....cha	Leicester ...	 7	Leicester .. 10	 8	91	354
11	Shebbear .....pa	Devon	Hatherleigh . 8	Torrington...8	Holsworthy..8	208	1179
35	Sheen..... ...pa	Stafford.....	Leek.....10	Longnor 3	Ashbourn...12	151	368
37	Sheen, East .....ham	Surrey.....	Richmond .. 2	Wandsworth 3	Brentford....3	7	....
37	Sheen, West .....ham	Surrey.....	 2	 4	 4	8	....
18	Sheephall .....pa	Herts.....	Stevenage ...2	Hertford 9	Buntingford .9	30	217
23	Sheepshead.....pa	Leicester ...	Loughboro' ..4	Kegworth ...5	Ashby de la Z.9	114	3714
11	Sheep's Tor .. ..pa	Devon	Tavistock .. 8	Plympton....8	Ashburton..14	203	154
11	Sheepwash .. ..pa	Devon	Hatherleigh..4	Torrington...9	Holsworthy.10	205	446
29	Sheepwash .....to	Northumb ..	Morpeth.....4	Blyth 5	Bothall.....2	288	....
23	Sheepy, Magna .....pa	Leicester ...	Atherstone ..3	Mt.Bosworth 6	Ashb.de la Z.11	109	627
23	Sheepy, Parva.....pa	Leicester ...	 3	 5	10	110	87
21	Sheerness† ..... .m t	Kent	Chatham ...18	Gravesend..20	Canterbury .25	48	....
16	Sheet .....tit	Hants	Petersfield .. 1	Midhurst 9	Haslemere ..12	53	380

* SHAW, a parish in the hundred of Faircross, through which runs the river Lambourn. In 1618 Sir Richard Abberbury, Knt., founded almshouses for twelve poor persons. In 1664 one of Cromwell's soldiers attempted to assassinate Charles I. at the mansion-house. The same place was garrisoned for the king in the second battle of Newbury.

Attempt to assassinate Charles I.

† SHEERNESS, a seaport and market-town. It stands at the north-west point of the Isle of Sheppey, on low ground, at the confluence of the Medway, or West Swale, with the Thames. An ancient fort, at Queenborough, higher up the river, having been demolished, a new one was commenced at this place, by order of Charles II., in 1667, and on the 11th of July the same year, a Dutch fleet having sailed up the Medway, destroyed a great part of the English shipping lying there, and levelled the unfinished works; but a regular fortification was afterwards constructed, and forts built on both sides of the Medway for the defence of the river. A garrison was established here, and the town, which is entirely of modern origin, gradually rose in its vicinity. During the alarming mutiny of the sailors on board the fleet at the Nore, in 1798, this place was exposed to some danger; and in 1827, a fire took place, which occasioned the destruction of fifty houses, with property to a great amount; but these buildings have been re-erected, in a more secure and substantial manner than before. This place comprises the two districts of Blue-town and Mile-town. Additions have been made to the town by the erection of a large and handsome hotel, and other buildings, forming new streets; yet many of the poorer residents have floating habitations, on board the hulks of old vessels. The dock yard, which is sixty acres in extent, and encompassed by a strong wall of brick, is considered as the finest in Europe, having been much enlarged and improved since 1815, at the expense of nearly £3,000,000. The docks are on a scale of magnitude to admit men of war of the first class, without previously discharging the guns, stores, or any part of their equipment; and the water can be drawn off by means of steam engines erected for the purpose. There is a basin with twenty-six feet depth of water, which will contain six ships of the first

Mutiny at the Nore.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
45	Sheffield* ....m t & pa	W. R. York	Leeds 32	Manchester .41	York 51	161	91462

SHEERNESS

class; and two smaller basins for vessels of an inferior size. The storehouse, said to be the largest building in the country, is six stories high, and will hold 30,000 tons of naval stores.

Market, Saturday.

Its romantic situation.

* SHEFFIELD, the ancient seat of the cutlery manufactures, and in population and consequence ranks as the second town in the West Riding of Yorkshire. The town is delightfully situated on a rising ground, surrounded by a beautiful valley, with a range of romantic hills in the perspective. It is a place of high antiquity, and its ancient designation was *Sheaffield*, from being placed at the junction of the rivers Don and Sheaf. When archery supplied the use of fire arms throughout England, it was much celebrated for the manufacture of iron heads of arrows; and the poet Chaucer mentions it as being famous for the blades of knives, for, in speaking of a character in one of his poems, he says, "A Shefeld Thwytel bare he in his hose." A thwytel, or whittle, was a knife, such as was carried about the person so late as the time of Charles I. About the middle of the last century the inhabitants began to display their ingenuity and ability in making considerable improvements in the different articles in the cutlery trade, and from that period to the present time, in excellence of quality, in variety of pattern, and in quantity, no place in the world can vie with the trade of Sheffield. The principal goods produced here are table knives and forks, pen and pocket knives, joiner's tools of every description, silver plated articles of particular excellence, Britannia metal goods, and an endless variety of articles of a minor description. A stranger visiting Sheffield will find in the show rooms of the manufacturer objects of attraction, curious and splendid. Formerly the commercial resources of this town were much confined, being only extended to some of the principal places in England, and the mode of conveying them to the metropolis was by pack horses, once a week. It is little more than seventy years since it enjoyed the advantages of a trade with the continent of Europe. Mr. Joseph Broadbent was the first person who opened an immediate connection, and the conveyance of goods was much facilitated by the Don being soon after made navigable to within three miles of the town, and has lately been cut so as to come direct up to it. From this moment Sheffield began to grow in spirit and commercial consequence, the pack horse was superseded by the accomplished traveller and the man of business. An increase of orders and wealth produced a corresponding increase in invention and competition; industry and prosperity went hand in hand, and immense quantities of goods have long been exported to all parts of the habitable globe. In the year 1624 the principal cutlers formed themselves into a body corporate, consisting of one master, two wardens, six searchers, twenty-four assistants, and the rest commonalty; and the same year was sanctioned by an Act of Parliament. The purport of their thus forming themselves as it were into one body, was for the protection of the trade: there are at present about 600 members, who have a hall for the transaction of business belonging to the company, and for occasionally enjoying a festive hour. In this town and its immediate neighbourhood there are several foundries for iron, brass, and white metal; and numerous works are established on the banks of the rivers, for the purpose of slitting and otherwise preparing the iron and steel for the manufactures. The carpet manufacture is also carried on in Sheffield to a considerable extent. The introduction of Sheffield plate naturally gave to the trade here a share in the manufacture of silver plate, and that the manufacturers might be relieved from the necessity of sending their goods to be

Its flourishing trade.

Manufacture of silver plate

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Dist. Jaman.
3	Shefford* ....m t & cha	Bedford	Bedford 10	Hitchin 7	Biggleswade 5	41	763
3	Shefford Hardwick ..... ex pa	Bedford	10	Shefford 1	 6	42	16
4	Shefford, East .....pa	Berks	Hungerford . 6	Lambourn ...6	Newbury....7	63	67
4	Shefford, West .....pa	Berks.....	 6	 5	 8	64	559
33	Shederton..... ham	Salop.....	Ludlow 8	Clunbury....4	Knighton .. 10	151	....
42	Sheldesley, Beauchamp .. ..pa	Worcester..	Worcester..10	Bewdley 9	Bromvard ..10	121	598
42	Sheldesley, King's.ham	Worcester ..	Sheldesley ...1	Worcester..10	Bewdley 8	121	290
42	Sheldesley, Walsh . pa	Worcester ..	Worcester..10	Bewdley.....9	Bromyard....9	121	62
44	Shelding. .....to	W. R York	Ripon 7	Pateley Brid. 5	Ripley 8	219	49
10	Sheldon .. ..cha	Derby	Bakewell . ..4	Tideswell ...5	Buxton.....8	157	148
11	Sheldon ..... pa	Devon	Collumpton. 7	Honiton 7	Wellington . 8	150	185

SHEFFIELD.

stamped in London, an assay office was established in Sheffield, which was opened on the 20 h of September, 1773. This town boasts several handsome churches, other public buildings appropriated to trade and the municipal affairs of the town; institutions, scholastic and other charitable establishments, &c. The parish church, called St. Peter's, is a fine specimen of Gothic architecture, erected in the time of Henry I., the interior rendered comfortable and convenient by many recent repairs, highly creditable to those connected with the management; many persons of distinction lie interred in it, amongst which are, Mary, Countess of Northumberland, Lady Elizabeth Butler, Elizabeth, Countess of Lennox, mother to the unfortunate Lady Arabella Stuart, four earls of Shrewsbury, and Peter Roflet, the French Secretary to Mary Queen of Scots. St. Paul's, situated in Norfolk-street, is a handsome Grecian structure, erected in 1720. St. James's church, in Vicar's-croft, was built in 1788, and is admired for its general accommodation. St. George's is situated at Portobello; St. Philip's, at Shales Moor; and St. Mary's, at Little Sheffield. There is also a chapel belonging to the Duke of Norfolk's hospital; and upwards of fifteen places of worship for dissenters. Charity, the attribute of feeling minds, displays itself in almost every varied form throughout the town; and schools for imparting knowledge and instruction to the young are every where discernible. An infirmary, situated near, and free from the smoke and noise of the town, yields assistance to those afflicted with the double evil of poverty and disease; this truly laudable institution, a lasting monument of the goodness of the more fortunate part of the community of Sheffield, was raised by a subscription, amounting to about £20,000, in the year 1793, and continues to be supported by voluntary contributions, with a spirit of laudable charity truly praiseworthy. Several ancient endowed hospitals give shelter to the aged and infirm, and affords a home to them in an age of life when the want of mental energy could not supply it for themselves. Amusement appears to be a secondary consideration, as scarcely any town equal in extent possesses fewer resorts for the votaries of fashion and gaiety. The theatre is large, but seldom well attended, especially by the genteeler classes of society. The assembly-room, in Norfolk-street, is very handsome, and constitutes the principal fashionable place of recreation. The town-hall is neat and commodious, and in which are held all meetings, sessions, &c., connected with the magistracy and civil government of the town; and a court of requests, for the recovery of debts not exceeding five pounds, weekly.

It's excellent infirmary.

Market, Tuesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, Tuesday after Trinity Sunday, and 28th of November, for cattle, horses, and cheese.

* SHEFFORD was formerly a market-town, but the market has long since been disused. A canal has recently been cut in order to make the river Ivel navigable to Biggleswade. Robert Bloomfield, the poet, died here in 1823.

Robert Bloomfield the poet.

Fairs, January 23, Old Lady-day, May 19, for cattle; and October 11, a holiday fair.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population.
39	Sheldon .....pa	Warwick...	Coleshill.....5	Birmingham .6	Coventry ...12		104	422
21	Sheldwick.....pa	Kent	Canterbury..9	Faversham...3	Ashford 9		49	4·7
27	Shelfanger.....pa	Norfolk	Diss 3	N. Buckenha. 5	Kenninghall .6		89	435
45	Shelfe .....to	W R. York.	Halifax 3	Bradford.....4	Huddersfield .9		198	2614
39	Shelfhull .....ham	Warwick ..	Alcester 5	Henley in A. 3	Stratford on A .8		104	..
30	Shelford* .....pa	Notts.....	Nottingham .7	Bingham 4	Radcliffe . ..3		127	704
6	Shelford, Great ....pa	Cambridge..	Cambridge ..5	Linton 8	Royston . ..11		49	872
6	Shelford, Little .....pa	Cambridge..	 5	 8	10		48	483
30	Shelford Manor ...ham	Notts	Nottingham .8	Bingham 3	Shelford 1		127	....
42	Shell .....ham	Worcester ..	Droitwich ...4	Worcester...6	Alcester....12		117	43
36	Shelland .....pa	Suffolk	Stow Market 4	Bury St. Ed. 10	Sudbury....16		70	126
14	Shelley .....pa	Essex	Chip. Ongar .2	Chelmsford .11	Epping 7		22	163
36	Shelley .....pa	Suffolk	Neyland.....5	Hadleigh 3	Manningtree .8		62	142
45	Shelley .....to	W. R. York	Huddersfield 6	Wakefield . 11	Penistone....6		181	1319
14	Shellow Bowells... pa	Essex	Chip Ongar .6	Chelmsford ..7	Dunmow ...10		26	143
31	Shelswell .....pa	Oxford	Bicester 6	Buckingham .7	Brackley 5		56	49
3	Shelton .....pa	Bedford.....	Kimbolton...5	Higham Fer. 6	Bedford .. 15		65	132
27	Shelton.....pa	Norfolk.....	Norwich ...13	Harlestone...6	Bungay.....8		100	263
33	Shelton.....ham	Salop	Shrewsbury..2	Wem 11	Cardeston ...5		156	....
33	Shelton.....ham	Salop	 1	11	Much Wenl. 12		153	....
35	Shelton† .....cha	Stafford	Newc. un. L. 2	Stoke on Tre. 1	Burslem 2		149	9271
30	Shelton in the Vale .....pa	Notts.....	Newark 6	Bingham.....6	Southwell ...8		121	113
35	Shelton under Harley .....ham	Stafford. . . .	Stone 8	Newc.und.L. 5	Eccleshall...8		149	....
3	Shelton, Nether ..ham	Bedford.....	Ampthill ... 5	Bedford 7	Woburn.....8		49	....
3	Shelton End.....ham	Bedford.....	 3	 6	 8		49	....
3	Shelton Green ....ham	Bedford.....	 5	 6	 8		49	....
3	Shelton, Upper ...ham	Bedford.....	 5	 7	 8		49	....
33	Shelve .....pa	Salop	Bis. Castle ..7	Montgomery .8	Shrewsbury.14		166	71
17	Shelwick Court ...ham	Hereford....	Hereford 2	Leominster .11	Ledbury ...14		137	....
17	Shelwick, Upper ....to	Hereford ...	 3	11	15		137	....
14	Shenfield .....pa	Essex	Brentwood ..1	Ingatestone ..5	Billericay....5		19	686
31	Shennington .....pa	Gloucester..	Banbury.....6	Chip. Norton 12	Shipston on S. 8		77	433
18	Shenley .....pa	Herts.....	Barnet 5	St. Albans ...5	Hatfield 6		15	1167
5	Shenley, Brook End ..... ham	Bucks	Fenny Stratf. 4	Stony Stratf. 4	Buckingham 10		48	....
5	Shenley, Church End. pa	Bucks	 4	 5	10		47	484
18	Shenley Bury .....ham	Herts.....	Barnet 6	St. Albans...5	Watford.....6		16	....
18	Shenley Hill.....ham	Herts.....	 5	 5	 7		16	....
35	Shenstone‡ ..... pa	Stafford.....	Lichfield 3	Walsall 8	Sutton Coldfi. 6		118	1927
36	Shenstone Hall....ham	Stafford	 3	 8	 6		118	....
23	Shenton ....ham & cha	Leicester ...	Mt. Bosworth 3	Hinckley 5	Atherstone ..6		105	200
15	Sheperdine ... ...ham	Gloucester..	Berkeley 5	Thornbury...4	Wotton on E 10		119	....

Burial-place of Lord Chesterfield

* SHELFORD is the burial-place of the Stanhope family, and contains the remains of Philip, the celebrated Earl of Chesterfield, who died in 1773. Here was an ancient mansion, which was burnt down in the civil wars, having been garrisoned for King Charles I. William Stanhope, in 1694, founded an almshouse for four poor men, who have each a house, garden and orchard, an allowance of coals, two shillings a-week, and a cap and coat every year.

Fenton, the poet.

† SHELTON, a chapelry in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, through which passes the Trent and Mersey Canal, affording great facility for the transport of the staple articles of the whole of this vicinity, namely, porcelain, china, and earthenware. There are upwards of thirty manufactories, which give employment to between two and three thousand of the inhabitants. The village is well paved, and lighted with gas. At a short distance hence is the North Staffordshire Infirmary. Fenton, the poet, was born and lived in this village.

Anonymous bequest.

‡ SHENSTONE, pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence and surrounded by an expansive vale. The church is a very ancient structure in the form of a cross, but much altered from its original condition by successive repairs; it consists of a north aisle and three chancels, and the body is supported by a variety of strong pillars. A small school is supported by subscription; the school-room was built with £27 left by an unknown person.

Fair, last Monday in February, for cattle.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
25	Shepperton .....pa	Middlesex ..	Chertsey 3	Walton 1	Staines 5	18	847
25	Shepherd's Bush....pa	Middlesex ..	Hammersmi. 1	Brentford....4	Acton 2	3	....
45	Shepley .....to	W. R. York.	Huddersfield.6	Penistone....6	Wakefield . 12	181	893
6	Shepreth .....pa	Cambridge ..	Royston 7	Cambridge...8	Lincoln.....12	45	....
15	Shepscom .....cha	Gloucester..	Painswick ...3	Cheltenham.11	Stroud 6	107	798
34	Shepton Beauchamp.pa	Somerset....	Ilminster 4	Yeovil.....10	S. Petherton 3	133	623
12	Shepton, Georges ...pa	Dorset.....	Bridport.....3	Dorchester..14	Abbotsbury..7	134	316
34	Shepton Mallet* .m t & pa	Somerset....	Wells 5	Glastonbury .9	Bath 17	116	5330
34	Shepton Montacute..pa	Somerset....	Bruton 3	Castle Carey.3	Yeovil.....14	112	452
21	Shepway Cross....ham	Kent	Hythe 3	Ashford 9	New Romney 9	62	....
13	Sheraton.....to	Durham	Stockton ...12	Hartlepool...6	Durham 12	262	110
13	Sheraton Grange ..ham	Durham	10	 6	12	262	....
12	Sherborne† ...m t & pa	Dorset	Yeovil 6	Dorchester..18	Salisbury ..36	117	4075
15	Sherborne .....pa	Gloucester..	Burford 7	Northleach . 5	Stow on the W 8	80	767
34	Sherborne .....ham	Somerset...	Wells 7	Pensford 7	Bath.....14	120	....

* SHEPTON MALLET is situated among several small hills, through which passes the Roman fosse-way to Ilchester; it consists of about twenty narrow streets and lanes well paved and lighted; near the centre of the town stands the market-cross, a very curious structure, erected in the year 1500, and consisting of five arches, supported by pentagonal pillars; in the centre, a flat roof is supported by a large hexagonal pillar, standing on two rows of steps, over which is a lofty pyramidal spire, crowned with an oblong entablature, on which is represented our Saviour on the cross, between the two malefactors, and some figures of saints. The place has lately been considerably improved by the erection of a new bridge, over a stream which runs through a part of it, and the opening of a new road. The manor of Shepton having for many generations been in the possession of the Mallet family, took the additional name of Mallet, but is now attached to the Duchy of Cornwall. In this town is the county bridewell, and the petty sessions are holden here. The church is a spacious and handsome structure, in the form of a cross, with a tower at the west end, surmounted by a lofty spire, and contains some ancient monuments. Thirteen persons were executed in this town for participating in the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion.

Roman fosse-way to Ilchester.

Duke of Monmouth's rebellion.

Market, Tuesday and Friday.—*Fairs*, Easter-Monday, June 18, and August 8, for all sorts of cattle and cheese.

† SHERBORNE is pleasantly situated on the declivity of a hill, near the border of the White Hart Forest. It is divided into two parts, called Sherborne and Castleton, by the river Ivel. It is a place of considerable antiquity. This town was anciently a bishopric, but in the year 1075, the see being removed to Salisbury, the cathedral was converted into an abbey; it was originally a noble structure, but great part of it was burnt in the reign of Henry VI.; at the dissolution of monasteries it was made parochial, and is now one of the finest churches in the west of England; it is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains specimens of different styles of architecture. Kings Ethelbald and Ethelbert, and several other distinguished personages of the Saxon era, have been interred here. The tower is upwards of 150 feet high, and contains six bells, the largest of which, weighing more than three tons, was the gift of Cardinal Wolsey. The parish authorities have the privilege of sending three boys to Christ Church Hospital, London, for the support of whom Giles Russell left lands in 1670. The almshouse, originally an hospital of the order of St. Augustin, was refounded by Henry VI. for twenty brethren, twelve men, four women, and a chaplain. It is now governed by a master and nineteen brethren, and receives twenty-four inmates, sixteen males and eight females. There is a chapel attached to the premises, in which service is performed every day. Robert Neville, Bishop of Salisbury, left lands and houses in 1448, for the relief of the poor; and Agnes Broughton, in 1633, left an annual sum for apprenticing children, both under the management

Relief of the poor.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population.
39	Sherborne .....pa	Warwick...	Warwick ...3	Stratf. on A. 6	Kineton 9		92	211
16	Sherborne, St. John.pa	Hants	Basingstoke .2	Kingsclere...8	Reading ...15		48	7[illegible]2
16	Sherborne, Monks ..pa	Hants	 3	 7	16		49	4[illegible]
16	Sherborne Green ..ham	Hants	 4	 6	14		50	....
13	Sherbourn .....to	Durham	Durham 3	Sunderland .12	Castle Eden .7		258	327
13	Sherbourn House* ..... ex pa lib	Durham	 2	13	 8		257	73
43	Sherburn .....pa	E. R. York..	New Malton 11	Bridlington .16	Gt. Driffield 15		212	5[illegible]
45	Sherburn*..m t pa & to	W. R York.	Tadcaster ...7	Pontefract .. 9	Leeds 14		186	30[illegible]8
27	Shereford.....pa	Norfolk.....	Fakenham ...3	New Walsing.7	Litcham 9		111	1[illegible]0
16	Sherfield, English ...pa	Hants	Romsey 5	Stockbridge.10	Salisbury .. 11		76	3[illegible]
16	Sherfield-upon-Lodon ....pa	Hants	Basingstoke..	Reading 12	Odiham 6		44	5[illegible]9
16	Sherfield, Hatchet.ham	Hants	Romsey 4	Stockbridge.10	Salisbury .. 11		76	....
16	Sherfield Green....ham	Hants	Basingstoke—5	Reading 11	Odiham 7		44	....
11	Sherford.....pa	Devon	Kingsbridge .3	Dartmouth...8	Totness.....12		2[illegible]8	5[illegible]1
12	Sherford .....ham	Dorset.....	Wareham ...7	Blandford ...7	Wimborn....7		11[illegible]	....
31	Sherford .....ham	Somerset....	Taunton 1	Wellington ..6	Milverton ...3		142	...
35	Sheriff Hales .....pa	Salop and Stafford ..	Shiffnal 3	Newport 5	Stafford 14		138	9[illegible]4
14	Shering .....pa	Essex	Harlow 3	Bis. Stortford 6	Dunmow .. 10		26	4[illegible]
27	Sheringham .. ..pa	Norfolk.....	Cromer.....5	Holt 6	Aylsham ...12		125	8[illegible]
41	Sherington .....pa	Wilts	Hindon.....6	Heytesbury . 4	Amesbury. 13		91	1[illegible]
38	Shermanbury .. ..pa	Sussex.....	Steyning.....6	Horsham 8	Cuckfield....7		44	3[illegible]
23	Sherman's Ground ..... ex pa lib	Leicester ...	Leicester 3	Mount Sorrel.6	Mt.Bosworth12		98	2[illegible]
27	Sherborne .....pa	Norfolk.....	Castle Rising 7	Burnham ...11	Fakenham . 15		107	10[illegible]

SHERBORNE. of the trustees of the almshouse. Benjamin Vawell, who was a large contributor to many of the charitable institutions of the country, left nearly £2000 to be applied to the different necessities of the poor of this town. Sherborne Castle, the beautiful seat of Earl Digby, is a singular structure, built in the form of the Roman letter H, and was erected at various periods; the centre, which is the most ancient, was built by the renowned Sir Walter Raleigh; the apartments contain several fine paintings, among which is the celebrated procession of Queen Elizabeth. The park, containing 340 acres, nearly surrounds the mansion, and is abundantly wooded and diversified by several sheets of water and groves, one of which is said to have been planted by Sir Walter Raleigh, and still retains his name.

Sir Walter Raleigh.

Market, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.—*Fairs*, May 22, for all sorts of cattle and pedlery; July 18, for wool, horned cattle, sheep, horses, and pedlery; July 26, for horses and cattle, and particularly for lambs and pedlery. If either of these days fall on a Saturday or Sunday, it is kept the Monday following; October 14, for wool, horses, horned cattle, and pedlery.

* SHERBOURN HOUSE. Sherbourn Hospital, one of the most richly endowed charitable institutions in the north of England, was founded by the opulent Hugh Pudsey, Bishop of Durham, for the reception of sixty-five lepers, with a master and other officers, about the year 1184, when that dreadful malady, the leprosy, was so prevalent in England. The old hospital stands on the west side of a square area of one acre, and consists of a neat but low building, having a hall in the centre and a wing at each end; on the east side of the area is the master's mansion, the chaplain's apartments, and a house for the chief farmer; on the north side stands the chapel and a new hospital, consisting of fifteen rooms, which were built in 1820.

† SHERBURN is a place of great antiquity, and remarkable for the excellence of a particular species of plum, called wine sour, which is in high repute for making a preserve. In the neighbourhood of the town a considerable quantity of flax is cultivated. All Saints is an ancient Saxon structure, in a style equally rare and magnificent, the columns of the nave are massy and lofty; it is said to have been erected out of the ruins of a palace belonging to King Athelstan.

Ruins of King Athelstan's Palace.

Market, Friday.—*Fair*, September 25, for flax and horses.

[illegible] SHIELDS, ON THE TYNE.

[illegible]

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
42	Sherrards .....ham	Worcester ..	Worcester .. 6	Gt. Malvern..4	Upton.....7	118	....
5	Sherrington.....pa	Bucks	NewportPag. 2	Olney 3	Bedford 11	52	804
41	Sherston Magna.....pa	Wilts	Malmsbury ..6	Wotton un. E 8	Sodbury 9	100	1361
41	Sherston Parva .....pa	Wilts	 5	 9	 10	99	122
11	Sherwell ... . pa	Devon	Barnstaple...4	Ilfracombe...6	SouthMolton12	190	688
22	Shevington.....to	Lancaster...	Wigan 5	Ormskirk 8	Chorley 7	205	899
8	Sheviock .....pa	Cornwall ...	St German's 2	Devonport .. 6	Liskeard ...11	227	453
16	Shidfield.....ham	Hants	Bis. Waltham 3	Wickham ...3	Droxford ... 5	63	....
16	Shide.....ham	Hants	Newport 1	Niton 7	Shanklin 6	85	....
20	Shields, North* ..m t .....to & cha	Northumb ..	Newc. on T. 8	Morpeth ...17	Durham ...20	277	6744
13	Shields, South† ..m t .....to & cha	Durham ...	 9	Sunderland . 8	19	276	9074
3	Shiffnall‡.....m t & pa	Salop.....	Broseley.....7	Newport 8	Shrewsbury.20	135	4779
31	Shifford ..... to & cha	Oxford	Witney 6	Bampton 4	Oxford 10	64	46
29	Shilbottle .....pa & to	Northumb ..	Rothbury...11	Alnwick 4	Morpeth....15	304	1195
13	Shildon ....to	Durham	Bis. Auckland3	Darlington..10	Durham 12	251	867
1	Shillingford .....ham	Oxford	Wallingford .3	Oxford 11	Abingdon....9	48	....
4	Shillingford..... ..pa	Berks.....	Faringdon ..3	Wantage 7	13	67	246

* SHIELDS, NORTH, is situated on the north side of the Tyne, at its junction with the German Ocean. It is a place of some antiquity, but has risen in modern times from a small village, containing a few fishermen's huts, to a populous, well built, and thriving seaport-town, containing many wide and airy streets, several handsome squares, and a new market-place on the side of the river. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the exportation of coals, and in the various trades connected with shipping, in respect to which it may vie even with Newcastle, upwards of four hundred vessels being annually laden at this port. At the foot of the town are two lighthouses, maintained by the Trinity-house of Newcastle, and near them Clifford's Fort, which effectually commands all vessels entering the river. Its extensive trade.

Market, Wednesday.—*Fairs*, last Friday in April, first Friday in November, for cattle and all other goods.

† SHIELDS, SOUTH. Though this place, like North Shields, has risen in modern times from a small village to an important and flourishing sea-port, it was anciently a Roman station, as is proved by the antiquities found on the hill at the entrance to the harbour. The town consists principally of one narrow, crooked, and inconvenient street, extending nearly two miles in length; the higher parts of the town are, however, commodious, well built, and lighted with gas. This town had the honour of the invention of the life-boat, which originated with Mr. Greathead, and a few others, to whom a parliamentary grant of £1200 was awarded; and Mr. Marshall, a native of this place, invented the floating-light off Newark Sand, on the Norfolk coast. Mr. Greathead, inventor of the life-boat.

Market, Wednesday.—*Fairs*, last Wednesday in April, first Wednesday in May, last Wednesday in October, and first Wednesday in November.

‡ SHIFFNALL is situated on the high road from London to Holyhead. The coal and iron mines with which this district abounds are worked on an extensive scale by a company. Here are also two paper manufactories. The church is a large and interesting cruciform edifice, with a square tower in the centre; it contains a fine altar, several ancient monuments, and a remarkable inscription to the memory of William Wakeley, who was baptized here May 1, 1591, and buried at Adbaston, Nov. 28, 1714; his age was upwards of 124, and he lived in the reigns of eight kings and queens. This town gave birth to Thomas Beddoes, M.D., a man eminent for literary talent, and for skill in his profession. He was born in 1754 or 1755. His father was a tanner, who determined his son should receive an excellent education; accordingly, after passing a few years at a provincial school, he was conducted to Oxford by an uncle, who, unacquainted with the mode of admission to the seat of learning, knocked at the gate of St. John's, the first college which presented itself. Here the young Dr. Beddoes.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population.
11	Shillingford .....ham	Devon	Bampton 2	Wivelscombe 8	Dulverton ...6		150	....
11	Shillingford, Abbots .....ham	Devon	Exeter 3	Topsham 4	Chudleigh ...7		167	....
11	Shillingford, St. George .....pa	Devon	 4	 4	 6		168	8[illegible]
12	Shillingstone .....pa	Dorset.....	Blandford ...6	Sturminster..3	Shaftesbury . 9		109	473
31	Shilton .....pa	Berks and Oxford ...	Burford 3	Bampton 5	Witney 6		71	2[illegible]
31	Shilton .....pa	Warwick...	Coventry 6	Nuneaton . . 6	Rugby 9		92	4[illegible]
29	Shilvington .....to	Northumb ..	Morpeth.....4	Newcastle..13	Hartburn....6		288	[illegible]
27	Shimpling .....pa	Norfolk.....	Diss.....4	Harleston ...7	Eye 8		89	227
36	Shimpling .....pa	Suffolk	Sudbury.....7	Clare 8	Bury St. Ed. 10		61	[illegible]
13	Shincliff.....to & cha	Durham	Durham 2	B Auckland 10	Stockton ...18		2[illegible]	3[illegible]
4	Shinfield .....pa	Berks	Reading 4	Oakingham ..5	Twyford.....7		41	1[illegible]
6	Shingay .....pa	Cambridge ..	Royston 6	Cambridge..13	Potton 7		44	1[illegible]
27	Shingham .....pa	Norfolk.....	Swaffham ...6	Downham ..11	Stoke Ferry..6		94	[illegible]
33	Shinton .....pa	Salop.....	M. Wenlock .3	Colebrook Da. 4	Broseley 4		150	[illegible]
21	Shinglewell.....ham	Kent	Gravesend ..2	Strood 6	Dartford 7		23	..
21	Shipborne .....pa	Kent	Tunbridge ...4	Seven Oaks ..8	Maidstone ..12		18	4[illegible]
7	Shipbrook .....to	Chester.....	Northwich ..2	Middlewich . 4	Knutsford ...8		171	8[illegible]
27	Shipdam .....pa	Norfolk.....	East Dereham 5	Swaffham ..10	Watton 6		97	1[illegible]
27	Shipdea .....pa	Norfolk.....	Cromer 1	Aylsham....11	Holt 10		129	...
34	Shipham .....pa	Somerset....	Axbridge....3	Bristol 14	W. sup. Mare 10		130	691
34	Shiplade.....ham	Somerset....	 6	Bridgewater 15	 5		136	
31	Shiplake .....pa	Oxford	Henley 3	Reading 6	Nettlebed ...8		38	6[illegible]
31	Shiplake Row ....ham	Oxford	 3	 6	 7		38	..
10	Shipley .....to	Derby	Derby 9	Nottingham 10	Alfreton 9		135	[illegible]
29	Shipley .....to	Northumb .	Alnwick 5	Wooler.....11	Belford.... 11		313	[illegible]
35	Shipley .....to	Salop and Stafford...	Wolverhamp. 6	Bridgenorth . 8	Dudley 10		12[illegible]	..
38	Shipley .....pa	Sussex	Horsham 6	Steyning 8	Petworth...11		42	11[illegible]
45	Shipley.....to	W. R. York.	Bradford 4	Bingley.....3	Leeds 12		200	[illegible]
36	Shipmeadow .....pa	Suffolk	Beccles.....3	Bungay..... 3	Laddon.....5		108	1[illegible]
4	Shippon .....ham	Berks	Abingdon....1	Oxford 6	Faringdon ..14		57	151
39	Shipston upon Stour* .....m t & pa	Worcester .	Stratf on A. 11	Warwick...17	Banbury....14		83	16[illegible]
5	Shipton.....ham	Bucks	Winslow 1	Fenny Stratf 9	Aylesbury ..10		56	[illegible]
34	Shipton .....pa	Salop	M Wenlock 7	Ludlow 14	Church Stret. 8		149	174
16	Shipton .....pa	Hants	Ludgershall..5	Andover . . 10	Amesbury . .7		74	[illegible]
16	Shipton..... to & cha	E. R. York..	Mt. Weighton 2	Pocklington . 5	Gt Driffield 15		[illegible]	[illegible]
33	Shipton..... .....to	N. R. York .	York 6	Easingwold . 8	B r aughbrid 12		[illegible]	[illegible]
31	Shipton upon Charwell .....pa	Oxford	Woodstock ..2	Oxford 7	Bicester ...8		[illegible]	[illegible]
5	Shipton Lee .....ham	Bucks	Winslow 6	Aylesbury ...8	Buckingham 16		[illegible]	[illegible]
15	Shipton, M gate ...pa	Gloucester .	Tetbury 3	Malmsbury . 4	Wotton u E. 6		[illegible]	[illegible]
15	Shipton, Olyffe .....pa	Gloucester..	Northleach . 6	Cheltenham . 7	Wind[illegible] 8		[illegible]	[illegible]
15	Shipton, Solers . . pa	Gloucester...	 6	 7	 5		[illegible]	
31	Shipton . under Wychwood....pa	Oxford	Burford 4	Chip Norton 7	Witney 8		71	[illegible]
31	Shipway .....ham	Somerset....	Bristol 7	Clevedon . . 7	Wrington... 9		[illegible]	[illegible]
31	Shirbourne ..... pa	Oxford	Tetsworth ..5	Wattington..1	Thame ... 8		[illegible]	[illegible]
37	Shier, or Shete.....pa	Surrey	Gu l ford....6	Dorking . . 7	Leatherhead [illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
10	Shirebrook.....ham	Derby	Mansfield ..5	Chesterfield 10	Worksop ... 1[illegible]		[illegible]	
15	Shirehampton .....cha	Gloucester .	Bristol 6	New Passage 7	Old Pa[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
22	Shirehead	Lancaster .	Garstang 4	Lancaster... 8	Pe[illegible] 11		[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIFFNALL. student's name was actually registered on the books, and the usual fees paid, when the master, finding that the two strangers had letters of recommendation to Dr. Surgrove, politely returned the money, and directed them to Pembroke College, where young Beddoes was matriculated in due form.

Market, Friday.—*Fairs*, first Monday in April, August 5, for horses, cattle, horses, sheep, and swine; November 22, for ditto and hogs.

* SHIPSTON-UPON-STOUR derives its name from its situation on the river Stour, and from having been formerly noted as one of the largest sheep-markets in the kingdom. The town has no trade of any consequence. In 1706 John Pittway endowed a school, the funds of which were augmented by George Marshall in 1747. A national school is likewise well supported and attended. The poor and aged have not been forgotten by the benefaction of the town, there being several hospitals for their succour. The Dean and Chapter of Worcester, as lords of the manor, hold a court here annually, at which a constable is chosen.

A national school.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, first Tuesday in April, June 22, last Tuesday in August, and Tuesday after October 10, for horses, cattle, and sheep.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
26	Shire Newton .....pa	Monmouth ..	Chepstow ...4	Usk 10	Black R. Inn.5	137	791
30	Shire Oaks.....ham	Notts	Worksop 3	Blythe 7	Chesterfield.14	149	....
39	Shirford.....vil	Warwick...	Nuneaton ...5	Hinckley 4	Coventry 9	95	....
10	Shirland.....pa	Derby	Alfreton 2	Chesterfield .8	Wirksworth .9	143	1212
10	Shirley .....pa	Derby	Ashborne....4	Derby 10	Uttoxeter ..10	136	602
16	Shirley .....ham	Hants	Southampton 2	Romsey 6	Winchester.12	75	....
37	Shirley .....ham	Surrey.....	Croydon 2	Addington ..2	Beckenham..3	12	....
3	Shitlington .....pa	Bedford.....	Silsoe 4	Shefford 4	Hitchin.....6	40	1307
29	Shitlington .....to	Northumb ..	Hexham ...13	Haltwhistle.14	Bellingham ..3	292	169
45	Shitlington.....to	W. R. York	Wakefield...5	Huddersfield.9	Barnesley ..10	182	1823
12	Shitterton .....ham	Dorset.....	Wareham ...7	Dorchester..10	Blandford ..12	115	....
17	Shobdon .....pa	Hereford....	Leominster ..7	Pembridge...3	Presteign ...7	144	536
11	Shobrooke.....pa	Devon	Crediton 2	Exeter 7	Tiverton....11	171	644
23	Shoby.....pa	Leicester ...	Melton Mow. 5	Loughboro' .11	Leicester ...14	110	15
34	Shockerwick.....ham	Somerset....	Bath 5	Marshfield ..4	Bradford 6	102	....
7	Shocklach, Church .....pa & to	Chester.....	Whitchurch 10	Chester.....12	Malpas 5	168	431
7	Shocklach, Oviat....to	Chester	10	13	 4	167	....
14	Shoebury, North....pa	Essex	South End .. 3	Rochford 5	Raleigh 9	41	226
14	Shoebury, South ....pa	Essex	 3	 6	 9	41	202
21	Sholden ..... pa	Kent	Deal 2	Sandwich ...4	Canterbury .14	69	356
16	Sholling .....tit	Hants	Southampton 4	Hound.....1	Hamble 2	79	....
53	Sholton .....to	Flint	Hawarden ...2	Flint.....7	Mold.....5	197	186
21	Shooter's Hill*....ham	Kent	Woolwich ..2	Dartford.....8	Eltham.....2	9	....
14	Shopland .....pa	Essex	South End ...3	Rochford 2	Raleigh 7	39	48
21	Shorehamt .....pa	Kent	Seven Oaks ..5	Dartford.....8	Westerham .7	18	1015
38	Shoreham, New‡ .....m t & pa	Sussex	Brighton.....6	Worthing ...5	Horsham ...17	56	1503
38	Shoreham, Old§.... pa	Sussex	 6	 5	N. Shoreham.1	55	231

* SHOOTER'S HILL is situated on the road to Dover, and supposed to have derived its name from the exercise of archery, which formerly took place in the neighbouring woods. On May-day, 1511, Henry VIII. and his queen, Catherine of Arragon, came with great pomp from Greenwich to this place, and were received by 200 archers, clad in green, with a captain at their head, personating Robin Hood. On the summit of this hill, which commands a most extensive prospect over Kent and the adjoining counties, are some pleasant houses, and a handsome inn with gardens, for the entertainment of those who visit this delightful spot. This neighbourhood was formerly notorious for robberies, till the road was widened, and much of the coppice wood cut down. Near the road on the top of the hill stands Severndroog Castle, which is 482 feet above the level of the sea, and may be seen at a great distance from almost every part of the adjacent country; it is a triangular building, with turrets at each angle, and was built in 1784 by Lady James, to commemorate the reduction of Severndroog in 1756, a strong fort which belonged to Angria, the pirate, on an island near Bombay; to the taking of which, her husband, then Captain James, had been highly instrumental.

Visit of Henry VIII. in 1511.

† SHOREHAM. *Fair*, May 1, for toys.

‡ SHOREHAM, NEW, a seaport, situated on the east side of the mouth of the Adur. It has risen into importance on the ruins of Old Shoreham, owing to its more convenient situation for trade. The town, which stands about a mile within the haven, is singularly built, and near the centre is the market-house, supported by Doric pillars. Although it is only a tide harbour, yet, as it is the best on this part of the coast, it is frequented by ships of considerable burden; in spring tides it has about eighteen feet water, about twelve in common, and not more than three feet at the ebb.

Its importance as a harbour.

Market, Saturday.—*Fair*, July 25, for pedlery.

§ SHOREHAM, OLD, was formerly a town of some importance, and is said to have been the spot where Ella landed with his three sons in the year 477, when he defeated the Britons, and founded the kingdom of the South Saxons.

Ella, the Saxon.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
29	Shoreswood.....to	Durham	Berwick on T.6	Coldstream . 6	Wooler.....13	333	279
20	Shorewell .....pa	Hants	Newport 5	Yarmouth ...8	Niton 6	89	639
41	Shorncott .....pa	Wilts	Cricklade....6	Cirencester . 4	Malmsbury ..9	83	29
21	Shorne .....pa	Kent	Gravesend .. 4	Strood.....4	Malling 10	26	750
21	Shorne Ifield.....ham	Kent	 4	Maidstone ..11	Dartford....10	25	....
21	Shorne Ridgway ..ham	Kent	 5	10	Rochester ...4	26	....
29	Short Flatt. .....to	Northumb ..	Bolam 1	Newcastle..15	Morpeth.....9	290	22
3	Shortgrave .....ham	Bedford.....	Market Street3	Dunstable ...3	Luton 6	32	....
31	Short Hampton ....cha	Oxford	Chip. Norton 5	Burford 7	Witney 7	72	....
29	Shoston.....to	Northumb ..	Belford 6	Alnwick ...15	Wooler.....15	322	89
39	Shotery.....ham	Warwick ..	Stratf. on A. 1	Alcester 7	Henley in A. 8	97	....
27	Shotford .....ham	Norfolk.....	Harleston....1	Diss 9	NewBucken13	100	....
29	Shothaugh .....to	Northumb ..	Alnwick.....8	Rothbury....8	Morpeth 9	298	....
29	Shotley.....pa & to	Northumb ..	Hexham....10	Gateshead ..15	Hexham W.10	299	1164
36	Shotley .....pa	Suffolk	Ipswich 8	Harwich.....3	Harkstead .. 3	74	410
13	Shotley Bridge ....ham	Durham	Durham 15	Gateshead ..13	Hexham....14	273	....
29	Shotley Field .....ham	Northumb ..	18	14	12	275	....
31	Shotover .....ex p to	Oxford	Oxford 4	Thame 9	Bicester....11	54	149
39	Shotswell .....pa	Warwick ..	Kineton 8	Banbury 4	Southam....11	75	502
4	Shottesbrook* .....pa	Berks.....	Reading 9	Maidenhead .4	Windsor 9	31	138
27	Shottesham vil	Norfolk.....	Bungay.....9	Norwich 7	Loddon 8	103	958
36	Shottesham.....pa	Suffolk	Woodbridge .5	Aldborough.13	Orford.....8	82	267
10	Shottle .....to	Derby	Derby 8	Belper 3	Wirksworth 5	134	556
13	Shotton.....to	Durham	Barnard Cast 5	B. Auckland.10	Wolsingham 14	251	....
13	Shotton.....to	Durham	Durham 10	Hartlepool...9	Sunderland .13	253	272
29	Shotton.....to	Northumb ..	Morpeth 6	Newcastle ..9	Blyth 7	281	....
7	Shotwick .....pa & to	Chester	Chester.....6	Great Neston 5	Mold 8	189	744
7	Shotwick Park...ext } ..... p dis }	Chester	 5	 6	 9	188	18
7	Shotwick Rough ....to	Chester	 7	 5	10	190	....
27	Shouldham† .....pa	Norfolk.....	DownhamMt.7	Lynn 9	Swaffham ..10	91	725
27	Shouldham Thorpe..pa	Norfolk.....	 6	 9	12	90	300
31	Showell .....cha	Oxford	Chip Norton.4	Banbury....10	Deddington ..8	71	....
33	Shrawardine.....pa	Salop	Shrewsbury..7	Oswestry .. 13	Ellesmere ..13	160	169
33	Shrawardine Castle } ..... ham }	Salop	 8	12	13	161	....
42	Shrawley.....pa	Worcester ..	Worcester...8	Bewdley 8	Droitwich ...7	119	437
5	Shredding Green ..ham	Bucks	Colnbrook .. 3	Uxbridge....3	Slough 6	18	....
39	Shrewley .....ham	Warwick. .	Warwick ...5	Coventry ...11	Henley in Ar. 6	95	294
33	Shrewsbury‡..bo & m t	Salop	Birmingham 43	Stafford 31	Newcastle L. 32	154	21..7

Hunting-seat of Prince Arthur.

* SHOTTESBROOK. The church is a small but elegant structure in the decorated style, with a tower and spire, built in 1337. It contains three stalls under trefoil arches, a piscina, and font. In the chancel lie the remains of Henry Dodwell, the historical chronologist, who was some time Camden professor of history at Oxford. Here was formerly a chantry. A farm-house in this village was a hunting-seat of Prince Arthur, eldest son of Henry VII.

† SHOULDHAM. *Fairs*, September 19, and October 10, for cattle and toys.

Its charming vistas.

‡ SHREWSBURY is an ancient borough, and capital of the county of Shropshire, and situated on two hills peninsulated by the river Severn. Although no doubt can be entertained of the high antiquity of Shrewsbury, it being frequently mentioned by our earliest historians, there is no authentic record of its origin. Probable conjecture, however, has assigned that event to the fifth century, when the Britons were forced by the Saxons to abandon all the country to the eastward of the river Severn. Shrewsbury, from its lofty and peninsular situation, presents, at every approach, a pleasing variety of views; and the noble sweep of the river, which seems to embrace it, heightens, at every turn, the charms of the scene, except on the north and west sides, where the streets approach close to its banks—a narrow margin of meadow, or of garden ground, interposes between the houses and the river. The exterior circle of the town is lined with an unbroken range of well built houses, most of which command beautiful views over the adjacent country. On its western side is a public field called the Quarry, which occupies about twenty acres of ground, and is adorned with avenues of trees. At one extremity of this field are the remains of a rural amphitheatre, where the Augustine friars of the adjoin-

ing convent were probably wont to exhibit those ancient and sacred dramas, called mysteries, or Whitsun-plays, which were acted here in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Shrewsbury being esteemed the most important town and fortress on the marches of Wales, continued, during several centuries, to be one of the principal places of rendezvous for the English armies, and hence it was often visited by its several monarchs. Numerous conflicts took place in its immediate vicinity, and its inhabitants frequently suffered the evils incident to sieges. Through the eventful period which marked the contentions of the houses of York and Lancaster; and when the parliamentary war broke out, the king came hither and was cordially welcomed by the inhabitants. After the king left Shrewsbury it was garrisoned in his cause; but subsequently fell to the parliamentary army in February, 1645. In Cromwell's life-time, and also immediately after his death, two attempts were made to gain possession of Shrewsbury, in favour of Charles II., but both of them were frustrated. The last circumstance which history records worthy of notice, occurred in August, 1687, when James II. held his court here. On this occasion the sentiments of loyal attachment, for which Shrewsbury has ever been conspicuous, burst forth with chivalrous enthusiasm. Shrewsbury is a corporation, both by charter and prescription. Four general quarter sessions are held in the course of the year; and the mayor and some of the aldermen, who are magistrates, hold a court every Wednesday, which is a court of requests; and the assizes for the county are held in the months of March and August. The chartered companies, besides the general corporations, are sixteen in number, of which those of the drapers and mercers are the most considerable. This town has sent members to parliament from its earliest establishment. The public buildings of Shrewsbury, besides the churches and chapels, are, the castle, the town-hall, the charitable institutions, the town and county gaol and bridewell, the market-house, the cross, the theatre, the bridges, and the splendid column in honour of Lord Hill. The castle stands on a narrow neck of land, and was founded by Roger de Montgomery. This structure is so greatly dilapidated, that it is difficult to form any probable idea of its ancient state. The buildings of it now remaining consist of the keep, the mount, the walls of the inner court, and the great arch of the interior gateway. The town-hall is a modern structure, finished in 1786; here are held all meetings of the corporations and grand juries, likewise the courts of justice for the town and county. The town and county gaol and bridewell, which now form one building, stands near the castle. Its situation is at once beautiful and salubrious; and though it cannot boast much elegance of exterior appearance, it is spacious and airy, and possesses every convenience requisite for its different purposes. The market-house is one of the largest and most magnificent buildings of its kind in England. Adjoining this building is a conduit, which supplies a great part of the town with water. A new cheese and butter market has been erected at the Welsh Bridge; also a new circus. The two bridges over the Severn at this town are called the Welsh Bridge and the East Bridge, both new structures. The splendid column, in honour of Gen. Lord Hill, was completed in June, 1816, the anniversary of the glorious battle of Waterloo. The height of the pedestal is 13 feet 6 inches; the shaft and capital 91 feet 6 inches; the pedestal for the figure 11 feet 6 inches; the colossal statue of his lordship 17 feet; the extreme height 133 feet 6 inches; total expense, including the cottage, was £5973 13*s.* 2*d.* One of the principal ornaments of Shrewsbury is the royal free school of Edward VI., erected in 1630, and in which upwards of 300 young gentlemen from all parts of the kingdom are here prepared for the university. In its manufactures, the town of Shrewsbury is by no means prominent or noted; at one time its trade was very great with the Welsh, in flannel, but, from causes variously assigned, it has fallen nearly to decay, and not likely to be recovered. Here are two considerable thread

SHREWSBURY.

Loyalty of the inhabitants.

Public buildings.

Supply of water.

Decay of its flannel trade.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
41	Shrewton ..... pa	Wilts	Amesbury ...6	Wilton.....9	Salisbury .. 11	83	491
7	Shrigley Pott .....to	Chester.....	Macclesfield .5	Stockport ...8	Chapel le F. 8	172	....
41	Shripple .....tit	Wilts	Salisbury ...7	Ludgershall.11	Amesbury ...6	77	59
4	Shrivenham .....pa	Berks.....	Faringdon ..6	Swindon.....8	Highworth ..4	71	2113
34	Shrole .....ham	Somerset....	Wells 7	Bristol 12	Bath 13	119	....
27	Shropham .....pa	Norfolk.....	East Harling.4	Attleborough 5	Watton 8	90	507
34	Shropshire*.....co	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	222503
39	Shuckburgh, Lower .pa	Warwick...	Southam.....5	Daventry 6	Rugby 9	78	163
39	Shuckburgh, Upper .pa	Warwick...	 6	 5	10	77	40
6	Shudy Camps.....pa	Cambridge..	Linton 5	Haverhill ...4	Cambridge..16	45	369
15	Shurdington.....pa	Gloucester..	Cheltenham .4	Gloucester...7	Stroud 13	101	99
7	Shurlach.....to	Chester	Northwich ..2	Middlewich .5	Knutsford ...7	172	98
34	Shurton .....ham	Somerset....	Bridgewater .9	Watchet 9	Taunton....14	148	....
39	Shustock .. ..pa	Warwick...	Coleshill.....3	Atherstone ..7	Coventry ...10	101	634
11	Shute .....pa	Devon	Colyton 2	Axminster...3	Honiton 7	150	617
31	Shutford, East.....pa	Oxford	Banbury 5	Shipston onS. 9	Chip. Norton11	76	31
31	Shutford, West .....to	Oxford	 6	 9	10	77	431
39	Shuttington .....pa	Warwick...	Tamworth...4	Atherstone ..6	Lichfield ...10	113	147
28	Shuttlehanger.....ham	Northamp ..	Towcester .. 3	Northampton 8	Stony Stratf. 8	60	325

SHREWSBURY.

factories; and the extensive iron foundry has brought the town into notice, as from these works the Menai bridge was constructed, and other similar undertakings. This town has been long famous for the making a delicate article of pastry, called "Shrewsbury cake," and the brawn also made here is in very high repute; but the chief support of the town is on the custom of the country people, who resort to it for many miles round, for the purchase of their various domestic necessaries. The neighbourhood of Shrewsbury is highly respectable, the country beautifully picturesque; studded with gentlemen's seats, and for fertility not to be surpassed, if equalled, in England. The chief market is on Saturday, but there is another on Wednesday; and every second Wednesday in the month a fair is held, which is attended by great numbers of people, when the produce of the rich and fertile country around is disposed of. Among the eminent individuals to whom this town has given birth, are Richard and George Plantagenet, sons of Edward IV., Ralph of Shrewsbury, Bishop of Bath and Wells, Thomas Bower, and John Thomas, Bishops of Salisbury, Edward Wooley, Bishop of Clonfert, George Costard, the mathematician, Thomas Churchyard, the poet, Dr. John Taylor, the editor of Demosthenes Ordericus Vitalis, the early English historian, Vice-Admiral Benbow, and many others.

Its eminent men.

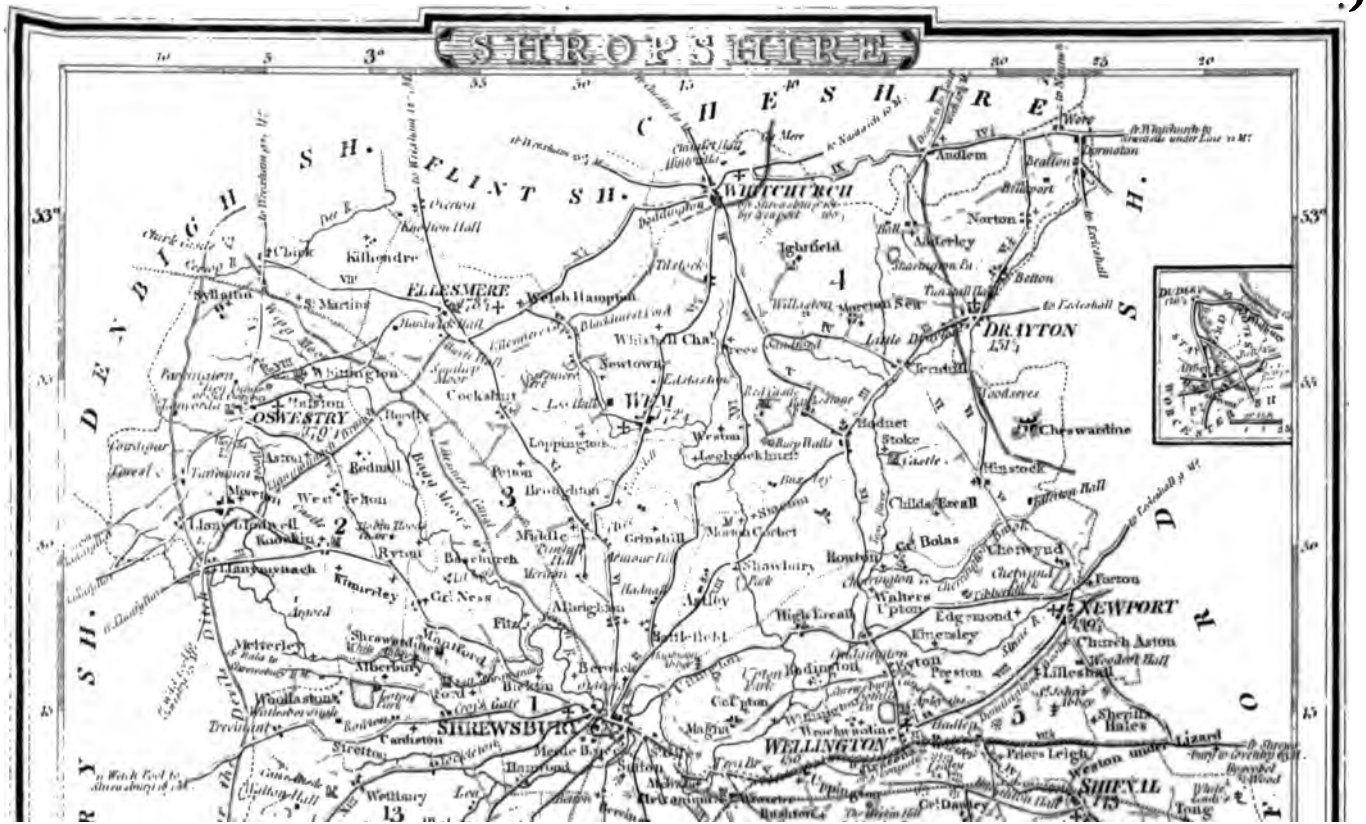
Market, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.—*Fairs*, February 28, for horned cattle, horses, &c.; if it fall on Sunday, held a day before; Saturday after March 15. Wednesday after Easter-week; Wednesday before Whit-Sunday, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, cheese, and linen cloth; July 3 and August 12, for horned cattle, horses, pigs, cheese, linen, sheep, and lamb's wool; October 2 and December 12, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, butter, cheese, and linen; and second Tuesday and Wednesday in every month.

Its position and dimensions.

* SHROPSHIRE is bounded on the north by Cheshire, part of Flintshire, and Derbyshire; on the east by Staffordshire; on the south by Worcestershire, Herefordshire, and part of Radnorshire; and on the west by Montgomeryshire and Denbighshire. Its greatest length is nearly fifty miles, being forty miles in breadth, and 160 miles in circumference. It is in the Oxford circuit; the province of Canterbury; the dioceses of Hereford, and Litchfield and Coventry; and pays seven parts of the land-tax. The Rev. Archdeacon Plymley assigns a very satisfactory reason for irregularities in these originally ecclesiastical divisions. He premises that this county is in part in the three dioceses of Hereford, of Litchfield and Coventry, and of St. Asaph. The detached parish of Hales Owen is in that of Worcester. The Archdeaconry of Salop, in Litchfield and Coventry diocese, is principally within the county; a few of the Shropshire parishes are in the archdeaconry of Stafford, one in that of Hereford, and others in that of St. Asaph, which is co-extensive with the diocese, and the offices there holden by the Bishop. The ecclesiastical deaneries, again, comprehend parts of different counties and of different hundreds. The civil

Ecclesiastical division.

[redacted]


SHROPSHIRE
CHESHIRE
FLINT SH.
DENBIGH SH.
MONTGOMERY SH.
STAFFORD
WHITCHURCH
ELLESMERE
OSWESTRY
WEM
DRAYTON
NEWPORT
SHREWSBURY
WELLINGTON
SHIFNAL
Audlem
Norton
Adderley
Betton
Ightfield
Cheswardine
Hodnet
Stoke
Childs Ercall
Gt. Bolas
Chetwynd
Edgmond
High Ercall
Shawbury
Cockshutt
Loppington
Welsh Hampton
Whitchurch
Kilhendre
Chirk
St. Martins
Whittington
Baggy Moors
Ruyton
Baschurch
Grinshill
Atcham
Lilleshall
Priors Leigh
Tong
Wroxeter
Westbury
Alberbury
Cardiston
Condover
Woollaston
Melverley
Kinnerley
Llanymynach
Knockin
Llanyblodwell
Morton
Ford
Preston
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Tibberton
Church Aston
Forton
Sheriff Hales
Lizard
1
2
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13

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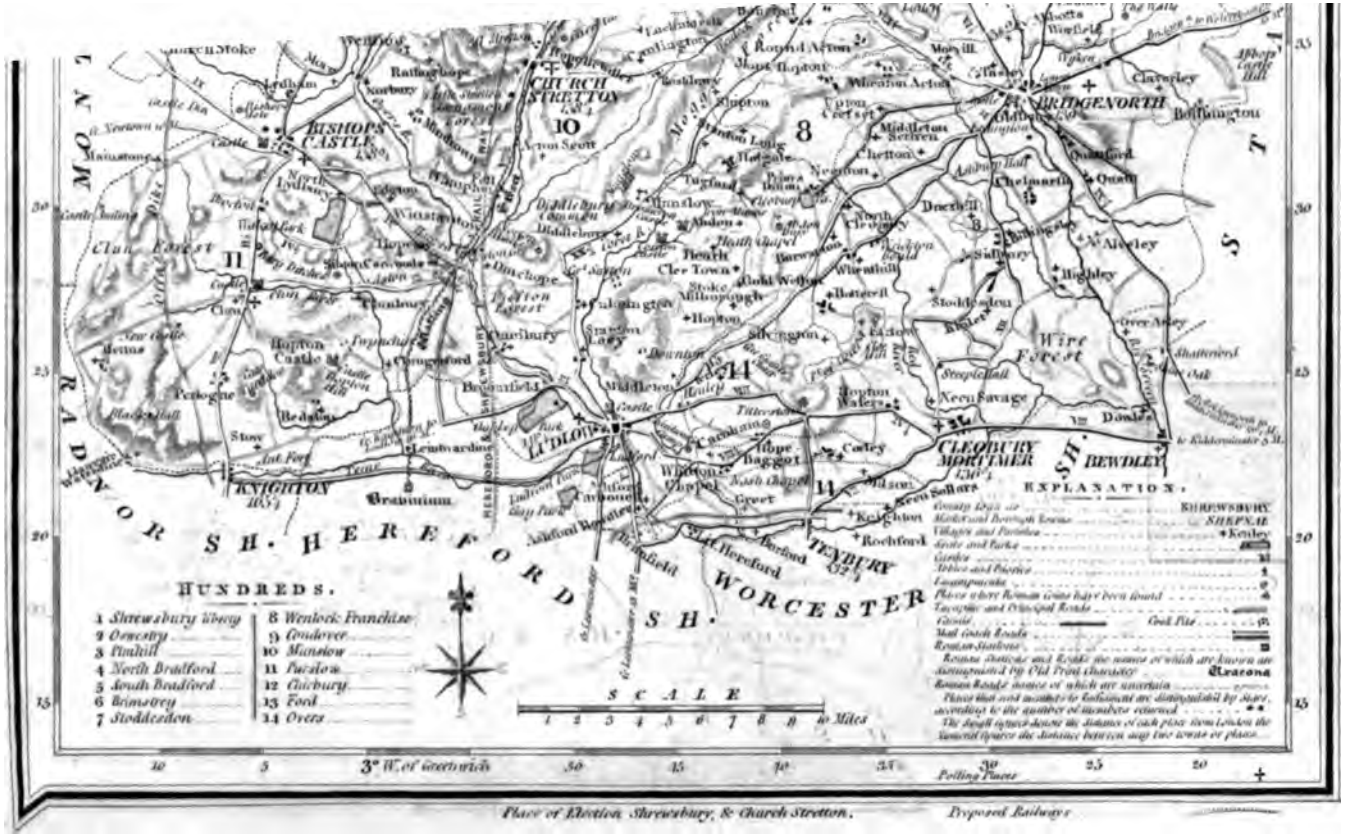

MONTGOMERYSH.
RADNORSH.
HEREFORDSH.
WORCESTERSH.
STAFFORDSH.
BISHOPS CASTLE
CHURCH STRETTON
BRIDGENORTH
LUDLOW
CLEOBURY MORTIMER
BEWDLEY
KNIGHTON
TENBURY
Bravinium
Clun Forest
Wire Forest
HUNDREDS.
1 Shrewsbury liberty
2 Oswestry
3 Pimhill
4 North Bradford
5 South Bradford
6 Brimsrey
7 Stoddesden
8 Wenlock Franchise
9 Condover
10 Munslow
11 Purslow
12 Clunbury
13 Ford
14 Overs
SCALE
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Miles
3° W. of Greenwich
Polling Places
EXPLANATION.
Place of Election, Shrewsbury, & Church Stretton.
Proposed Railways

division of manors, though frequently confined to the whole or part of a parish, comprehends, in some instances, parts of two parishes, and has within it parts of different townships; and the jurisdictions of courts-leet, but are not always confined to the hundred in which they are situated. He then observes that the history of that experience, whence our constitution has arisen, points out circumstances from which these various limitations of district have grown. With respect to parishes, they seem to have originated at the introduction and propagation of Christianity in these kingdoms, when lords of manors and persons of extensive landed property erected churches, as religion advanced, for the use of themselves and of their tenants. To these churches they procured the tythes arising from their estates to be paid, which, if not especially appropriated, would have been paid to the bishop of the diocese, for the use of the clergy in general, and for such pious purposes as he deemed necessary. Now the founders of any church would wish that all their lands should pay tythe thereto rather than to any other, and in preference to their tythes being applied at the discretion of the bishop; so that where the estate of any founder of a church was scattered, the districts appropriated to pay tythe to it would be scattered also; and it was from the junction of these circumstances, a church being built and a district appointed to pay tythe to its minister, that parishes had their beginning. Few counties are possessed of a greater variety of soil, or are more diversified in appearance. Divided into nearly two equal parts by the Severn, its south portion assumes the mountainous character peculiar to the counties of Montgomery and Denbigh; whilst the north half approaches more nearly to a level, agreeably relieved by a few single hills, and romantic vallies, finely wooded. The meadows on the side of the Severn are extremely fertile, being frequently enriched by the overflowing of that river. The whole county is in general well cultivated, yielding great quantities of grain; its southern border producing excellent hops, and agreeably varied with fine healthy orchards. Of its farming stock, the breed of cows and sheep deserve peculiar notice; the former giving large quantities of rich milk, and the latter growing some of the finest fleeces in the kingdom. Amongst the mineral productions of the county may be enumerated a vast abundance of coal, iron, and lead; quarries of free stone and lime-stone; and pits of pipe-clay. The principal rivers in this county are, the Severn, Tern, and Rodon; besides several considerable brooks. A modern writer insists, and, we believe, with perfect truth, that "no where can be found a more interesting picture of the genuine English character than that exhibited in the state of society in Salop. Its proximity and relation to Wales probably contribute to preserve the tone and heighten the colouring. The gentry are not, perhaps, wholly free from that species of pride, which, as it consists more in dignity than in haughtiness, may indeed be termed a failing, but can hardly be deemed a vice, especially because it does not tend to impede, but rather to encourage the exercise of those social virtues, which ameliorate the condition of the lower classes. The ladies of Salop rank eminently among the beauties of England, and are equally distinguished for those mental qualities, which give lustre to personal charms. The middling classes partake of the character of the higher orders; they are hospitable and intelligent. Their example and influence operate powerfully in improving the habits of the labouring poor, and in effacing those traces of barbarism and vulgarity, which are but too frequently the reproach of the common people of these kingdoms. The numerous charitable institutions, and the various respectable societies, for the promotion of useful science, established in the county, fully attest the truth of this eulogy; to which we may be justified in adding, that Shropshire, by its inland situation, and the independent spirit of its inhabitants, will, for a long time, present a formidable barrier to the corrupting inroads of foreign manners, and the no less pernicious progress of domestic luxury."

SHROPSHIRE.

Origin of parishes.

Its soil and appearance.

The social virtues of its gentry.

Barriers to the introduction of foreign vices.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
22	Shuttleworth .....to	Lancaster...	Bury 5	Rochdale . .7	Haslingden ..4	200	..
33	Sibdon ....pa	Salop	Bishops Cas..8	Ludlow 9	ChurchStret. 8	152	63
28	Sibertoft ....pa	Northamp ..	Mt. Harboro' 5	Northampt. 21	Rothwell ..10	87	402
21	Sibertswold .....pa	Kent	Dover 6	Deal 8	Canterbury.10	65	....
21	Sibeton.....ham	Kent	Hythe.....4	Canterbury.11	Dover 11	66	..
31	Sibford Ferris .....to	Oxford	Banbury 7	Shipston on8. 8	Chip. Norton.9	79	916
31	Sibford Gower . ....to	Oxford	 8	 7	 9	80	557
24	Sibsey .....pa	Lincoln	Boston 5	Spilsby 11	Tattershall .13	122	1334
19	Sibson..... ham	Hunts	Wandsford ..2	Peterborough 8	Oundle 8	82	456
23	Sibson .....pa	Leicester ...	Mt Bosworth 4	Atherstone ..4	Hinckley ... 7	106	427
30	Sibthorpe* .....pa	Notts.....	Newark 6	Bingham.....6	Bottesford .. 6	123	143
36	Sibton .....pa	Suffolk	Yoxford 2	Halesworth..6	Framlingham 7	94	4,8
45	Sicklinghall.....to	W. R. York	Wetherby ...3	Harewood ...4	Knaresboro' .7	197	212
11	Sidbury† .....pa	Devon	Sidmouth ...3	Honiton 6	Colyton 7	154	1725
33	Sidbury .....pa	Salop.....	Bridgenorth . 6	CleoburyMor.7	Bewdley ...10	130	1 3
7	Siddington ...to & cha	Chester	Congleton ...6	Macclesfield .6	Knutsford ..9	168	47[illegible]
15	Siddington vil	Gloucester..	Cirencester ..2	Cricklade . ..6	Malmsbury .10	91	409
31	Sidenham .....pa	Oxford	Tetsworth .. 3	Thame 4	Watlington..7	42	403
27	Side Strand .....pa	Norfolk.....	Cromer..... 4	N. Walsham 8	Aylsham ...11	120	100
34	Sidcot.....ham	Somerset....	Axbridge....2	Winscombe..2	Wrington .. 5	128	....
21	Sideup .....ham	Kent	Foot's Cray..1	Eltham.....3	Bromley 5	11	....
11	Sidford .....ham	Devon	Sidmouth....2	Sidbury 2	Colyton 9	156	....
16	Sidford .....tit	Hants	Romsey 3	Nursling 6	Southampton 6	76	....
38	Sidle-ham.. .....pa	Sussex.....	Chichester .. 4	Selsea 5	Bognor 6	66	1602
16	Sidmanton .....cha	Hants	Whitchurch 7	Newbury....7	Kingsclere ..3	57	156
11	Sidmouth‡ ...m t & pa	Devon	Exeter 13	Honiton 9	Colyton 9	159	3126
44	Siggeston, Kirkby... } .....pa & to }	N. R. York .	N. Allerton..4	Stokesley...13	Thirsk 9	226	343
46	Sigglesthorne ..pa & to	E. R. York .	Beverley ..10	Honsea.....4	Hull 12	196	573
29	Sighill.....to	Northumb ..	NorthShields 7	Newc.on T. .8	Blyth 6	283	985
31	Signett .....ham	Oxford	Burford 1	Lechlade 7	Bampton 7	74	..
16	Silchester§ .....pa	Hants	Basingstoke..8	Reading . ..10	Aldermaston. 4	49	414
23	Sileby .....pa	Leicester ...	MountSorrell 2	Leice-ter ..8	Mount Sorrel 6	95	1401

Secker, Archbishop of Canterbury.

* SIBTHORPE. Thomas Secker, Archbishop of Canterbury, was a native of this place; he was born in 1698, and died in 1768.

† SIDBURY. *Fairs*, Tuesday before Ascension Day, and Michaelmas.

Its picturesque and romantic scenery.

‡ SIDMOUTH is situated on the north of the river Sid, between two steep ranges of hills, nearly enclosing it on all sides, except the south, which lies open to a beautiful bay of the English Channel; it was anciently a considerable seaport, but its harbour has long been choked up with sand, so that pleasure-boats and fishing-smacks are now the only vessels that can approach the shore. Sidmouth, although lying open to the ocean, is at all seasons entirely free from fogs, and is consequently a very healthy as well as pleasant situation, and has of late years been much frequented by visiters during the bathing-season; for whose accommodation and entertainment there are warm baths, an elegant ball-room, billiard-tables, circulating libraries, and commodious public rooms on the beach. Many of the inhabitants are employed in fishing. The surrounding scenery has long been celebrated for its picturesque and romantic character, and is esteemed by many the finest on the western shores of Devon. A short distance hence formerly stood a fort, with four pieces of ordnance. In Woolbrook Cottage, in the vicinity, died the late Duke of Kent.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, Easter-Monday, Tuesday, and third Monday in September, for cattle.

Interesting remains of antiquity.

§ SILCHESTER is situated near the borders of the county, adjoining Berks; from its elevated site it commands very extensive prospects over the surrounding country; it was the Caer Segont of the Britons, and the Vindonum of the Romans, and is one of the most perfect of the ancient stations in the south of England. The foundations of the street may still be traced, running in parallel lines across the area; the four principal streets communicate with the entrances, which were on the north, south, east, and west sides; the walls by which the city was enclosed are exceedingly strong, and are still remaining; that on the south side is the most

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
27	Silfield .....div	Norfolk.....	Wymondham 2	Attleborough 7	Norwich ...10	101	593
51	Silian .....pa	Cardigan....	Lampeter....3	Aberaeron ..11	Aberystwyt. 20	212	327
45	Silkstone .....pa & to	W. R. York	Barnesley....4	Peniston 6	Sheffield....14	176	16561
13	Silksworth.....to	Durham	Sunderland ..4	Chester le St. 8	Durham 10	268	252
43	Silphoe.....to	N. R. York .	Scarborough .7	Hackness....2	Whitby 15	225	....
45	Silsden-on-the-Moor .....to & cha	W. R. York	Keighley 5	Skipton 5	Otley 11	211	2137
3	Silsoe*...dis m t & cha	Bedford.....	Ampthill 4	Bedford 10	Shifford 5	41	510
12	Silton.....pa	Dorset.....	Mere.....3	Wincanton . 5	Shaftesbury. 7	105	396
41	Silton, Nether. ts & cha	N. R. York .	Thirsk.....8	Helmesley . 13	N. Allerton..7	225	179
41	Silton, Over ...pa & to	N. R. York .	 9	13	 7	226	253
20	Silverdale ....to & cha	Lancaster...	Lancaster ..10	Milnthorpe ..5	Burton 5	250	240
11	Silverton†..... pa	Devon	Collumpton..6	Exeter 7	Tiverton.....7	164	1389
29	Simonburn‡ ...pa & to	Northumb ..	Hexham.....9	Bellingham ..7	Haltwhistle 12	288	4561
10	Simondley .....to	Derby	Chapel le F. 9	Sheffield....23	Glossop 3	176	454
22	Simonstone .....to	Lancaster...	Burnley 5	Clitheroe 6	Blackburn. .8	211	440
22	Simon's Wood .....to	Lancaster...	Ormskirk....5	Liverpool....9	St. Helens ...8	203	411
5	Simpson .....pa	Bucks	Fenny Stratf. 2	Woburn.....5	NewportPag. 5	46	470
44	Sinderby .....to	N. R. York .	Thirsk 6	Masham 9	Bedale 8	217	93
10	Sinfin .....to	Derby	Derby 4	Burton on T. 8	Ashb de laZ. 10	126	....
5	Singleborough.....ham	Bucks	Winslow 3	StonyStratfor.6	Buckingham .6	52	110
28	Singleholt .....ham	Northamp ..	Peterborough 5	Crowland... 5	Whittlesea ..5	86	....
58	Singleton.....pa	Sussex	Midhurst 6	Chichester...6	Petworth....9	56	563
22	Singleton, Great ..to ..... & cha	Lancaster...	Poulton 3	Kirkham 5	Preston.....12	229	499
22	Singleton, Little ....to	Lancaster...	 3	 7	13	230	....
43	Sinnington.....pa & to	N. R. York .	Pickering....4	Kirby Moors. 4	NewMalton 10	227	584
42	Sinton.....ham	Worcester...	Worcester...6	Bromyard ...9	Gt. Malvern .3	117	....
15	Sinwell .....tit	Gloucester..	Wotton un E.1	Tetbury . ..10	Berkeley 8	109	....
23	Sion Hill.....ham	Middlesex ..	Isleworth....1	Brentford...1	Hanwell.....2	9	....
42	Sion Hill .....ham	Worcester..	Kidderminst. 2	Bewdley 2	Stourbridge..8	128	....
26	Sipson.....ham	Middlesex ..	Colnbrook ...3	Uxbridge.. 5	Hounslow ...5	15	....
36	Sisewell .....ham	Suffolk	Aldborough..4	Saxmundham 7	Southwold . 10	94	....
23	Sisonby.....pa	Leicester ...	MeltonMowb.1	Leicester ...15	Oakham 12	106	73
21	Sissinghurst .....ham	Kent	Cranbrook .. 3	Tenterden ...6	Maidstone ..12	46	....
15	Siston.....pa	Gloucester..	Bristol 8	Bath 8	Chip.Sodbury6	114	973
40	Sizergh Fellside...ham	Westmorln l	Kendal.....4	Milnthorpe . 5	Sedbergh ...11	260	....
8	Sitiney .....pa	Cornwall ...	Helstone 3	Marazion 8	Redruth....10	279	2772
21	Sittingbourn§.....pa	Kent	Chatham ...10	Canterbury .15	Maidstone ..11	40	2182
24	Sixhills .....pa	Lincoln	MarketRasen 5	Wragby 7	Louth 10	150	169
46	Skecking .....pa	E. R. York .	Hedon..... 3	Patrington ..7	Hornsea ...14	185	....
41	Skeeby . .....to	N. R. York .	Richmond .. 3	BernardCas. 14	N. Allerton 14	233	163

perfect, being in some places twenty feet high and twenty-four feet thick. About 150 yards from the north-east angle of the wall is an amphitheatre, which is similar in form to that near Dorchester; it has two entrances, and the bank, or wall, is about twenty yards thick at the bottom, but it gradually decreases towards the summit, which is about four yards broad, and now covered with trees; the area is generally covered with water, one part of which appears to have been the *cavea*, or den, where they kept the wild beasts previous to letting them into the arena. SILCHESTER

* SILSOE, or SILVISHOE. *Fairs*, May 13 and September 21, for cattle of all sorts.

† SILVERTON. Here is a free-school, founded and endowed by John Richards, in 1724. About seventy boys are at present instructed, and the annual income is £90. Sixty girls are also educated by subscriptions and a small annuity.

Fairs, first Thursday in March and July, for cattle; and September 4, for toys, &c.

‡ SIMONBURN. The remains of Simonburn Castle are situated on an eminence, shaded with tall fir and beech trees. Nunwick Hall, about half a mile distant, is an elegant structure of white free-stone, seated in a spacious lawn; and in an adjoining field were formerly five upright pillars, in circular order, supposed to have been the remains of a Druidical temple. In 1735, a stone, inscribed Valpi Sabi—to Valpias and Sabinus, Roman lieutenants in Britain, was discovered here. Remains of Simonburn Castle.

§ SITTINGBOURN is situated on the high road to Canterbury, and bounded on the north by Milton Creek, containing several excellent inns

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.
23	Skeffington*.....pa	Leicester ...	Leicester ...11	Mt.Harboro' 11	MeltonMow.11	94
46	Skeffling .....pa	E. R. York .	Patrington ..5	Hedon.....13	Hull.. 19	197
30	Skegby..... pa	Notts.....	Mansfield....3	Alfreton.....7	Chesterfield 10	141
30	Skegby .. ..ham	Notts.....	Tuxford.....4	Newark... 11	E. Retford . 10	135
24	Skegness .....pa	Lincoln	Spilsby 11	Burgh 4	Wainfleet ...5	133
46	Skelbrook† ...to & cha	W. R. York	Pontefract .. 8	Doncaster .. 6	Thorne 11	168
44	Skelden .....ham	W. R. York	Ripon.. 7	Pateley Brid. 5	Masham 8	222
44	Skellands.....ham	W. R. York	Settle 5	Skipton 9	Kettlewell .10	225
24	Skellingthorpe .....pa	Lincoln.....	Lincoln 5	Gainsboro' . 13	Newark onT16	136
46	Skellowe .....to	W. R. York.	Doncaster ...7	Wakefield..15	Snaith.....11	169
45	Skelmanthorpe .....to	W. R York.	Huddersfield.8	Penestone ...6	Wakefield...9	181
22	Skelmersdale . to & cha	Lancaster...	Ormskirk ...6	Wigan 7	St. Helens ...8	203
40	Skelsmergh .....to	Westmorlnd	Kendal 3	Orton 11	Sedbergh ... 9	265
9	Skelton.....pa & to	Cumberland	Penrith 7	Hesket New. 7	Carlisle 15	290
46	Skelton.....to	E. R. York .	Howden 3	South Cave .12	Snaith.... 9	182
43	Skelton .....pa	N. R. York .	York 4	Easingwold.10	Wetherby ..13	203
43	Skelton.....pa & to	N. R York .	Guisborough 4	Egton.. ...15	Stockton ...14	249
44	Skelton.....to & cha	W. R. York	Ripon 4	Boroughbrid. 3	Knaresboro' 8	210
22	Skelwith .....to	Lancaster...	Hawkshead..3	Ambleside. .3	Kendal 13	270
24	Skendleby .....pa	Lincoln	Spilsby.....3	Burgh.. 6	Alford 6	135
28	Skenfreth .....pa	Monmouth ..	Monmouth...7	Abergavenn.12	Usk..... 15	135

SITTINGBOURN.

for the accommodation of travellers. "The inhabitants," observes Ha "boast much of John Northwood, Esq., or Northwood, having enterta King Henry the Fifth, on his triumphant return from France, at the Lion Inn, in this town; and, though the entertainment was plentiful, befitting the royalty of his guest, yet, such was the difference of the ti that the whole expense amounted to only 9*s.* 9*d.*, wine being then sol two-pence a pint, and other articles in proportion." Several other our kings have also been entertained here; and, at a respectable fa house, near the middle of the town, then the property of the Lushingt of Rodmersham, George the First, and Second, constantly lodged, du their progress to, and return from, their German dominions.

Fairs. Whit-Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, for linen and toys; and October 1 linen, woollen-drapery, and hardware.

Thomas Skeffington, Bishop of Bangor.

* SKEFFINGTON is situated on an eminence near the turnpike-ro the lands are mostly hilly, the soil rich, and many fine sheep and oxen grazed on it. Skeffington Hall is a spacious mansion, and the south fr assumes a castellated appearance; the apartments are numerous and c venient, and many of them adorned with paintings by the first mast This place gave birth to Thomas Skeffington, who was consecrated Bis of Bangor in June, 1509, and died in 1533.

† SKELBROOK, or SHELLBROOK. In this village is a part Barnsdale Forest, said to have been one of the haunts of Robin Ho whose name is given to a well not far from hence. Here also the meet between Henry VIII. and the clergy of York took place in 1541, when latter, headed by the Archbishop of York, on their knees presented King with £600.

‡ SKELTON. Skelton Castle, the principal feature of attraction he once the elegant seat of John Hall Stephenson, Esq., the author "Crazy Tales," &c., was erected on the site of an ancient fortress, bu soon after the conquest, by Robert de Brus, from whom descended so of the Scottish kings, and the present family of Bruce; the existing edif is situated on the brink of a rivulet, and is a noble embattled mansi presenting a very extensive front. On the sea-coast, near Hunt Cliff, t seals resort in great numbers to bask upon the sand; one of them kee watch like a sentinel, and when pursued, they often endeavour to ann their foes by throwing up the sand or pebbles with their hinder feet.

Skenfreth Castle.

§ SKENFRETH. Skenfreth Castle is situated on the banks of t Monnow in a sequestered spot, surrounded by hills; this fortress, whi

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
46	Skerne .....pa	E. R. York .	Gt. Driffield 3	Bridlington.18	Beverley ...11	194	201
22	Skerton.....to	Lancaster ..	Lancaster ...1	Burton 10	Kirby in Lo. 16	241	1351
23	Sketchley .....ham	Leicester ...	Hinckley 2	Nuneaton ...5	Coventry ...12	99	....
43	Skewsby .....to	N. R. York .	Easingwold..7	Helmesley...9	York.....16	214	....
27	Skeyton .....pa	Norfolk	Aylsham 4	N. Walsham 4	Norwich ...12	120	317
45	Skidden .....ham	W. R. York	Skipton 3	Keighley 8	Otley 14	214	....
21	Skidbrook.....pa	Lincoln	Louth 10	Saltfleet 1	Gt. Grimsby 16	152	362
46	Skidby .....pa	E. R. York .	Beverley.....4	Hull 6	South Cave ..7	180	315
34	Skilgate.....pa	Somerset....	Wiveliscom. 7	Bampton 4	Dulverton ...5	160	227
24	Skillington .....pa	Lincoln . ..	Colsterworth 3	Grantham .. 7	Corby 8	105	389
9	Skinburness* .....ham	Cumberland	AbbeyHolme 6	Allonby 11	Wigton 11	314	....
24	Skinnand.....pa	Lincoln	Sleaford .. 12	Lincoln ...10	Newark . ..10	127	24
43	Skinningrove..... to	N. R. York .	Guisborough 8	Whitby 15	Egton 12	248	63
43	Skipdam .....to	N. R. York.	Helmsley ..5	KirbyMoorsi. 3	Stokesley...18	231	124
46	Skipsea .....pa & to	E. R. York .	Gt. Driffield 10	Hornsea 6	Bridlington ..9	193	726
45	Skipton† ....to t & pa	W. R. York	Leeds 27	Halifax ...20	Preston.....35	216	6193
41	Skipton-upon-Swale to	N. R. York .	Thirsk 5	Ripon 8	Masham 11	216	114
46	Skipwith.....pa & to	E. R. York .	Selby 6	York.. 10	Howden....10	187	648
24	Skirbeck.....pa	Lincoln	Boston 1	Wainfleet ..16	Swineshead..8	118	1578
24	Skirbeck Quarter .ham	Lincoln	 0	16	 7	117	323
45	Skircat.....to	W. R. York	Halifax 2	Huddersfield.6	Leeds 16	195	4060
44	Skirholme .....ham	W. R. York.	Skipton 3	Pateley Brid. 8	Kettlewell .10	219	....
44	Skirethorns ..... ham	W. R. York.	 9	14	 6	225	....
46	Skirlaugh, North... to	E. R York .	Beverley 8	Hornsea 7	Hull 9	183	210

is said to be the most ancient in the county, is of the simplest construction; its area, which forms a trapezium, is 160 feet long, by 174 in the broadest, and 84 feet in the narrowest part, and is merely surrounded by a strong curtain wall, flanked with a circular tower at each angle, and one of inferior dimensions on the side facing Skenfreth; in these towers the apertures are only œillets for the discharge of arrows; on a small artificial mount near the centre of the area stands another circular tower; the entrance is broken away, but the remaining windows exhibit circular heads. Skenfreth Castle was intended for the defence of the river, or to secure the defiles of the adjacent mountains. A bridge was built over the river here in 1825 at the expense of the county, which saved seven miles in the distance from London to Milford Haven.

SKENFRETH.

Bridge built in 1826.

* SKINBURNESS is a pleasant and fashionable sea-bathing place, situated near Grune Point, and commanding an extensive view of Solway Frith and the Scottish hills; it was anciently a large market-town, but was washed away by a sudden encroachment of the sea, and its market and fair removed to Abbey Holme. Here is a good inn, which affords every accommodation to its numerous visitors; and a passage-boat plies daily to Annan. Considerable quantities of herrings are taken here.

† SKIPTON, or SKIPTON-IN-CRAVEN, is situated in the midst of the rough mountainous district of Craven, on the banks of the river Aire; it is entirely built of stone, and consists principally of one spacious street, which serves for the market-place. The trade, which has much increased of late years, has been greatly facilitated by the proximity of the town to the Leeds and Liverpool Canal; vast quantities of corn are brought to the market, chiefly from Knaresborough Forest; this is also a great cattle and sheep mart; and has a paper-mill, a glazing-mill, a mill for silk twist, and cotton manufactories. On an eminence near the church stands the ancient castle, built in the reign of William the Conqueror by Robert de Romille. In the time of the civil wars this fortress, as well as the town, was garrisoned for the king; and in the year 1645 withstood a vigorous siege, but was at length obliged to surrender to the parliament, and in the following year was rendered untenable as a fortress, but has ever since constituted a family residence.

Ancient castle, built in the reign of William the Conqueror.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, March 25, for horned cattle and sheep; Palm-Sunday-eve, for horses; Easter-eve, for cattle and sheep; first, second, and third Tuesday after Easter, for horned cattle; Whitsun-eve, for linen cloth and mercery; August 6, for horses and cloth; November 20, for horned cattle; November 23, for horses, broad cloth, and pedlery.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
46	Skirlaugh, South ..to & cha	E. R. York..	Beverley 8	Hornsea.....8	Hull 8	182	228
46	Skirlington .....to	E. R. York .	Gt. Driffield 12	 4	Beverley....15	193	....
43	Skirpenbeck.....pa	E. R. York..	Pocklington . 7	York 11	New Malton 11	210	214
9	Skirwith .....to	Cumberland	Penrith 8	Appleby . ..10	Kirk Oswald 8	280	2[illegible]
57	Skokam Isle .....ex pa	Pembroke...	Dale 5	Milford.....12	St. David's..14	270	....
57	Skomar Isle .....isle	Pembroke...	 6	15	11	273	....
46	Skyehouse .....to	W. R. York.	Thorne 5	Snaith.....5	Doncaster ..10	171	617
16	Slackstead .....tit	Hants	Winchester..7	Romsey 4	Stockbridge . 7	71	..
45	Sladburn.....pa & to	W. R. York.	Clitherhoe ..9	Lancaster ..16	Settle 12	2[illegible]5	2[illegible]
45	Slaithwaite...to & cha	W. R. York.	Huddersfield 6	Halifax.....8	Oldham 12	192	2[illegible]
29	Slaley .....pa	Northumb ..	Hexham 6	Allendale ...9	Corbridge ...5	276	6[illegible]
5	Slapton .....pa	Bucks	Ivinghoe. ...4	LeightonBuz. 3	Dunstable ...6	37	3[illegible]
11	Slapton .....pa	Devon	Dartmouth ..6	Kingsbridge .6	Totness 11	2[illegible]7	[illegible]
28	Slapton ....pa	Northamp ..	Towcester.. 4	Buckingham 10	Daventry ...13	63	1[illegible]
34	Slatterford.....ham	Somerset....	Wincanton ..4	Sherborne ...6	Stalbridge ...6	113	....
38	Slaughan .....pa	Sussex.....	Cuckfield....4	Horsham 6	Reigate 14	35	7[illegible]
15	Slaughter, Lower ...pa	Gloucester..	Stow on the W. 3	Northleach . 7	Burford 10	80	2[illegible]
15	Slaughter, Upper ...pa	Gloucester..	 3	 7	11	81	2[illegible]
41	Slaughterford.....pa	Wilts	Chippenham.6	Corsham 4	Marshfield...4	99	115
23	Slawston .....pa	Leicester ...	Mt. Harb'ro' 6	Rockingham 7	Uppingham . 7	86	243
24	Sleaford, New*..m t & pa	Lincoln	Lincoln 18	Boston 18	Grantham ..13	115	2[illegible]87
24	Sleaford, Old .....pa	Lincoln	19	17	Sleaford 1	116	272
40	Sleagill.....pa	Westmorlnd	Orton 8	Shap.....4	Appleby.....6	281	184
33	Sleap .....to	Salop.....	Wem 3	Ellesmere ...8	Shrewsbury.10	163	. .
57	Slebesk .....pa	Pembroke ..	Narberth ...5	HaverfordW. 7	Tenby 12	245	353
49	Sleddale, Long.....to	Westmorlnd	Kendal 7	Ambleside ..9	Orton 10	289	....
49	Sleddale, Wet ....ham	Westmorlnd	Shap 4	Orton 7	Kendal 13	175	....
43	Sledmere .....pa	E. R. York..	Gt Driffield..8	New Malton11	Pocklington 15	204	450
29	Sleekburn, East.....to	Durham	Morpeth.....7	Blyth 3	Newcastle..13	288	. . .
29	Sleekburn, West ....to	Durham	 6	 4	15	290	....
18	Sleepe.....ham	Herts.....	St. Alban's...1	Hatfield 6	Luton 9	21	772
44	Sleningford .....to	W. R. York	Ripon 5	Thirsk 11	Masham 4	217	....
12	Slepe.....ham	Dorset.....	Wareham ...4	Blandford ...9	Poole 8	108	....
15	Slimbridge .....pa	Gloucester..	Dursley 5	Berkeley 6	Stroud 9	111	923
35	Slindon .....to	Stafford	Eccleshall ..3	Stone 6	Newcastle..10	146	136
38	Slindon† .....pa	Sussex.....	Arundel 4	Chichester...7	Petworth ...8	57	537

Its advantages as a thoroughfare.

* SLEAFORD, NEW, is seated on a small rivulet, called the Slea, which rises in the vicinity, and runs to Chapel-hill, where it augments the waters of the river Witham. The town is respectable in its appearance, populous and lively, continually improving in its buildings and trade, which is advantaged by its thoroughfare situation,—being on the main road from Lincoln to the metropolis; as well as by the canal, which opens, by means of Witham, a communication with Boston, Lincoln, and the river Trent. The church is a handsome, spacious structure, and, from a manuscript found in the parish chest, appears to have been built in the year 1271, by Roger Blunt and Roger Brickham, of Sleaford, merchants. It consists of a chancel, nave, transept, and two aisles, with a tower, crowned by a spire, which rises to the height of 144 feet. The windows, pinnacles and ornaments are all greatly diversified, and some of them particularly elegant. In the chancel are several monuments in memory of the Carr family; by one of whom a free-school was erected and liberally endowed, as well as an hospital for twelve poor men. The Bishop of Lincoln formerly had a magnificent palace here, but it has been entirely levelled to the ground. The petty sessions are holden here. A new Gothic sessions-house has lately been erected from a design by — Kendall, Esq., forming one side of the market-place, which has been enclosed with handsome cast-iron railings. The inhabitants have, also, by a spirited subscription, paved and drained the town, and lowered and widened the bridges; improvements which have considerably added to the convenience and beauty of the place.

New Gothic sessions-house.

Markets, Monday—*Fairs*, Plow-Monday, Easter-Monday, and Whit-Monday, for horned cattle, and sheep, August 14, for pleasures; October 26, for horned cattle, and sheep.

† SLINDON. This place was formerly distinguished as one of the residences of the archbishops of Canterbury. The manor-house is a

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
38	Slinfold .....pa	Sussex	Horsham 4	Guildford ..14	Dorking 12	35	682
13	Slingley .....to	Durham	Sunderland ..6	Durham 10	Seaham.....2	263	....
43	Slingsby.....pa	N. R. York .	New Malton.9	Helmsley 7	KirbyMoorsi. 7	216	662
28	Slipton.....pa	Northamp ..	Thrapston ..3	Kettering....6	Higham Fer. 8	73	165
27	Sloley..... pa	Norfolk.....	Coltishall....4	N. Walsham.4	Worstead ...2	119	267
30	Slowicks.....ham	Notts	Worksop ...3	Ollerton ...8	Mansfield ..10	145	....
6	Slough* .....m t & to	Bucks	Windsor 2	Maidenhead .4	Colnbrook .. 3	20	....
39	Slowley Hill .....ham	Warwick...	Coleshill.....5	Nuneaton ...6	Atherstone .. 5	106	....
22	Slyne† ..... to	Lancaster...	Lancaster ...3	Burton in K..9	Milnthorpe .10	243	....
29	Smalesmouth.....to	Northumb ..	Hexham....21	Bellingham ..8	Haltwhistle.14	302	173
27	Smallburgh.....pa	Norfolk.....	Coltishall....6	N. Walsham.6	Norwich ...13	121	699
25	Smallbury Green..ham	Middlesex ..	Hounslow ...1	Brentford....2	Isleworth....2	9	....
10	Smalley .....to & cha	Derby	Derby 7	Nottingham 12	Belper 5	133	792
18	Smallford.....ward	Herts.....	St. Alban's...1	Dunstable ..12	HemelHemp. 6	21	....
21	Small-Hythe .....cha	Kent	Tenterden ...3	Rye..... 7	Cranbrook .. 9	58	....
22	Smallshaw.....ham	Lancaster...	Ashton und L.1	Manchester . 7	Oldham 4	186	....
40	Smardale ..... to	Westmorlnd	KirbyStephen3	Ravenstoned.3	Appleby 9	269	52
21	Smarden .....m t & pa	Kent	Maidstone ..13	Ashford 9	Canterbury 17	56	1177
44	Smeaton, Great.....pa	N. R. York.	N. Allerton . 7	Darlington...8	Yarm 8	232	510
46	Smeaton, Kirk.....pa	W. R. York.	Pontefract...6	Doncaster ..10	Wakefield..14	172	361
44	Smeaton, Little .....to	N. R. York .	N. Allerton . 7	Richmond ..13	Stokesley .. 14	231	67
46	Smeaton, Little .....to	W. R. York.	Pontefract...7	Doncaster ..10	Snaith 9	172	222
12	Smedmore .....ham	Dorset.....	Corfe Castle .4	Wareham ...6	Swanage.....7	121	....
21	Smeeth.....pa	Kent	Ashford 5	Hythe 7	Canterbury .13	58	497
23	Smeeton Westerby.to & cha	Leicester ...	Mt. Harboro' 6	Leicester ...10	Lutterworth 11	90	475
39	Smercote Magna ..ham	Warwick...	Coventry 5	Nuneaton ...4	Coleshill....10	96	....
33	Smethcott .....pa	Salop	Shrewsbury.10	Ch. Stretton .4	Much Wenl. 13	161	386
7	Smetherwick .....to	Chester.....	Sandbach....4	Congleton ...4	Middlewich..7	166	....
10	Smirhill .....to	Derby	Bakewell ...5	Winster 4	Ashborne ..10	150	....
10	Smithsby .....pa	Derby	Ashby de la Z.2	Derby 11	Burton on Tr. 8	118	324
35	Smithwick.....to	Stafford.....	Birmingham .4	Bilston 8	Dudley 6	114	2676
23	Smeckington .....ham	Leicester ...	Hinckley 5	Lutterworth 6	Leicester ...13	95	....
42	Smyte.....ham	Worcester ..	Worcester...3	Droitwich ...4	Bewdley ...14	114	....
6	Snailwell.....pa	Cambridge ..	Newmarket .4	Mildenhall ..8	Ely 13	70	236
43	Snainton.....to & cha	N. R. York.	Scarborough.10	Pickering ...9	NewMalton 12	216	636
46	Snaith‡....m t pa & to	W. R. York.	Manchester 60	Selby.....7	York 20	175	8530
38	Snape§.....pa	Suffolk	Saxmundham 3	Aldborough. 5	Woodbridge 12	89	514

noble old mansion, delightfully situated at the upper end of a well-wooded park, and commands a magnificent view of the sea to the south, and of Chichester Cathedral and other interesting objects. SLINDON.

* SLOUGH contains several inns, and is rendered interesting from having long been the residence of the celebrated Dr. Herschell, where he pursued his astronomical researches, assisted by a royal pension. Dr. Herschell.

Market, Tuesday, cattle market.

† SLYNE. A breakwater was erected in 1820, at Hest Bank in this township, along the side of which vessels from Glasgow and Liverpool unload, and a considerable trade is carried on with Kendal and other places by canal. The road across the sands to Ulverstone commences at Hest.

‡ SNAITH is a small market town. It stands on a gentle declivity on the southern bank of the river Aire, five miles from its confluence with the Ouse, before the united rivers take the name of the Humber; and the canal from Knottingley to Goole passes it on the south. The church is an ancient Gothic structure. Flax is much cultivated in this neighbourhood, and the Aire affords it a ready conveyance to the Leeds market. Its trade in flax.

Market, Friday.—*Fairs*, last Thursday in April; August 10, for cattle, horses, and pedlery; first Friday in September, for cattle and horses.

§ SNAPE. This church contains a very ancient and highly ornamented stone font, of an hexagonal form, with a pillar at each angle; between the pillars are figures, the alternate ones of which are crowned, the others are in priest's habits, and each of them bears a scroll, the characters of which are illegible. Here was founded a monastery of Black Friars, founded about the year 1099. Curious ancient relics.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population.
44	Snape ... .to	N. R. York..	Bedale 3	Masham 4	Ripon 10		229	656
14	Snaresbrook.....ham	Essex	Wanstead .. 2	WalthamAb. 8	Romford 8		8	....
22	Snareston...ham & cha	Leicester ...	Mt. Bosworth7	Ashby de laZ. 6	Atherstone ..8		113	153
21	Snarford.....pa	Lincoln	Mt. Rasen ...6	Lincoln.....9	Wragby 7		142	6[illegible]
21	Snargate .....pa	Kent	New Romney 6	Tenterden ...8	Hythe 12		63	85
21	Snave.....pa	Kent	 5	 9	10		62	91
35	Snead .....ham	Stafford.....	Newc.und.L. 3	Burslem 1	Hanley 1		151	....
42	Sneade .....to	Worcester ..	Bewdley....6	Tenbury.....9	Worcester . 15		126	.
43	Sneaton .....pa	N. R. York .	Whitby 3	Pickering...18	Egton 7		2[illegible]4	2[illegible]
21	Snelland .....pa	Lincoln	Wragby 1	Lincoln 10	Mt. Rasen .. 7		1[illegible]3	1[illegible]5
5	Snelleshall .....pre	Bucks	Fenny Stratf. 5	Winslow 7	StonyStratfo 5		49	..
5	Snellson .....ham	Bucks	Olney 3	Bedford 9	NewportPag. 7		57	....
10	Snelston.....pa	Derby	Ashborne ...3	Cheadle ... 9	Derby 14		1[illegible]9	484
7	Snelstone ..... to	Chester.....	Knutsford ...5	Altrincham 5	Macclesfield 10		177	136
4	Snelsmore .....tit	Berks.....	Newbury....4	E. Ilsley ... 6	Lambourn ..10		1[illegible]0	..
27	Snetterton .....pa	Norfolk	East Harling.3	Kenninghall .5	Watton 9		92	247
27	Snettesham .....pa	Norfolk... ..	Castle Rising 7	Burnham ...12	Fakenham . 17		107	9[illegible]6
56	Sneyd.....pa	Montgomery	Bish.Castle..2	Montgomery .6	New Town 13		15[illegible]	57
30	Sneynton*....to & cha	Notts.....	Nottingham .1	Bingham 8	Southwold..13		124	3[illegible]5
23	Snibston....ham & cha	Leicester ...	Ashby de laZ 6	Mt. Bosworth 7	Loughboro' .10		11[illegible]	....
29	Snitter .....to	Northumb ..	Alnwick ...13	Rothbury....2	Bellingham. 18		1[illegible]6	165
24	Snitterby.....pa	Lincoln.....	MarketRasen 9	Kirton 5	Brigg..... 9		1[illegible]8	182
39	Snitterfield .....pa	Warwick ..	Stratford on A.4	Warwick .. 6	Henley in Ar 6		96	779
10	Snitterton .....ham	Derby	Matlock.....2	Winster ...3	Wirksworth 5		145	...
9	Snittlegarth.....to	Cumberland	Wigton 8	Ireby.....2	Allonby .. .10		3[illegible]6	..
21	Snodland ... .pa	Kent	Aylesford....2	Maidstone .. 5	Chatham 5		32	5[illegible]
14	Snoreham .....pa	Essex	Maldon.....5	Cadmsford .13	Raleigh 8		42	...
27	Snoring, Great.....pa	Norfolk.....	New Walsing.2	Fakenham...4	Burnham ..16		111	4[illegible]7
27	Snoring, Little.....pa	Norfolk.....	 4	 4	11		1[illegible]9	287
28	Snowcombe.....ham	Northamp ..	Daventry 4	Towcester ...9	Northampt. 11		6[illegible]	..
17	Snowdhill .....cha	Hereford....	Hay.....7	Hereford ...13	Kington .. 11		147	....
15	Snowshill .....pa	Gloucester..	Winchcombe 7	Chi Campden 7	Stow on the W 9		93	222
45	Snydall .....to	W R York.	Pontefract...4	Wakefield ..4	Leeds 11		181	114
6	Soberton .....pa	Hants	Bis.Waltham 4	Fareham 8	Hambledon . 3		64	931
40	Sockbridge .....to	Westmorland	Penrith 3	Shap 9	Appleby ...13		2[illegible]6	....
13	Sockburn .... pa	Durham ...	Darlington...7	Stockton ...10	Yarm 7		235	191
15	Sodbury, Chipping† ..... m t & pa	Gloucester..	Bristol.. ...13	Bath 13	Stroud 20		108	1306
15	Sodbury, Little .....pa	Gloucester..	18	14	Chip Sodbury3		107	12[illegible]
15	Sodbury, Old .....pa	Gloucester.	15	13	 2		1[illegible]1	72[illegible]
13	Softley .....to	Durham ..	BarnardCast 8	Bis.Auckland 8	Wolsingham 7		2[illegible]4	.
6	Soham† .....m t & pa	Cambridge	Ely 7	Newmarket . 8	Cambridge 15		1[illegible]7	[illegible]
36	Soham, Earl's‡ .....pa	Suffolk	Framlingham 4	Debenham...5	Eye		[illegible]	7[illegible]
36	Soham, Monk's . . pa	Suffolk ...	 6	 3	.....		[illegible]	[illegible]

Habitations excavated in the solid rock.

* SNEYNTON has long been famous for a kind of soft summer cheese. A great number of the habitations are dug out of a rock, many of which have staircases that lead up to gardens on the top, and some of them hanging on shelves on its side; the coffee-house is very pleasant, and extremely curious from its great extent into the body of the rock, where visitors may almost choose their degree of temperature on the hottest day in summer. The chapel stands on the summit of the excavated rock, is partly in the Gothic style, and commands a most extensive prospect over the vale of Belvoir. The county asylum for lunatics is in this parish.

† SODBURY, CHIPPING, is situated in a bottom near the Downs, on the south side of a small stream, which falls into the Frome. The market for cheese is one of the greatest in the kingdom, except Atherstone-on-Stour.

Market, Thursday.—*Fairs*, May 23; June 21, for cattle, cheese, and pedlary.

Its cheese somewhat similar in quality to that of Stilton.

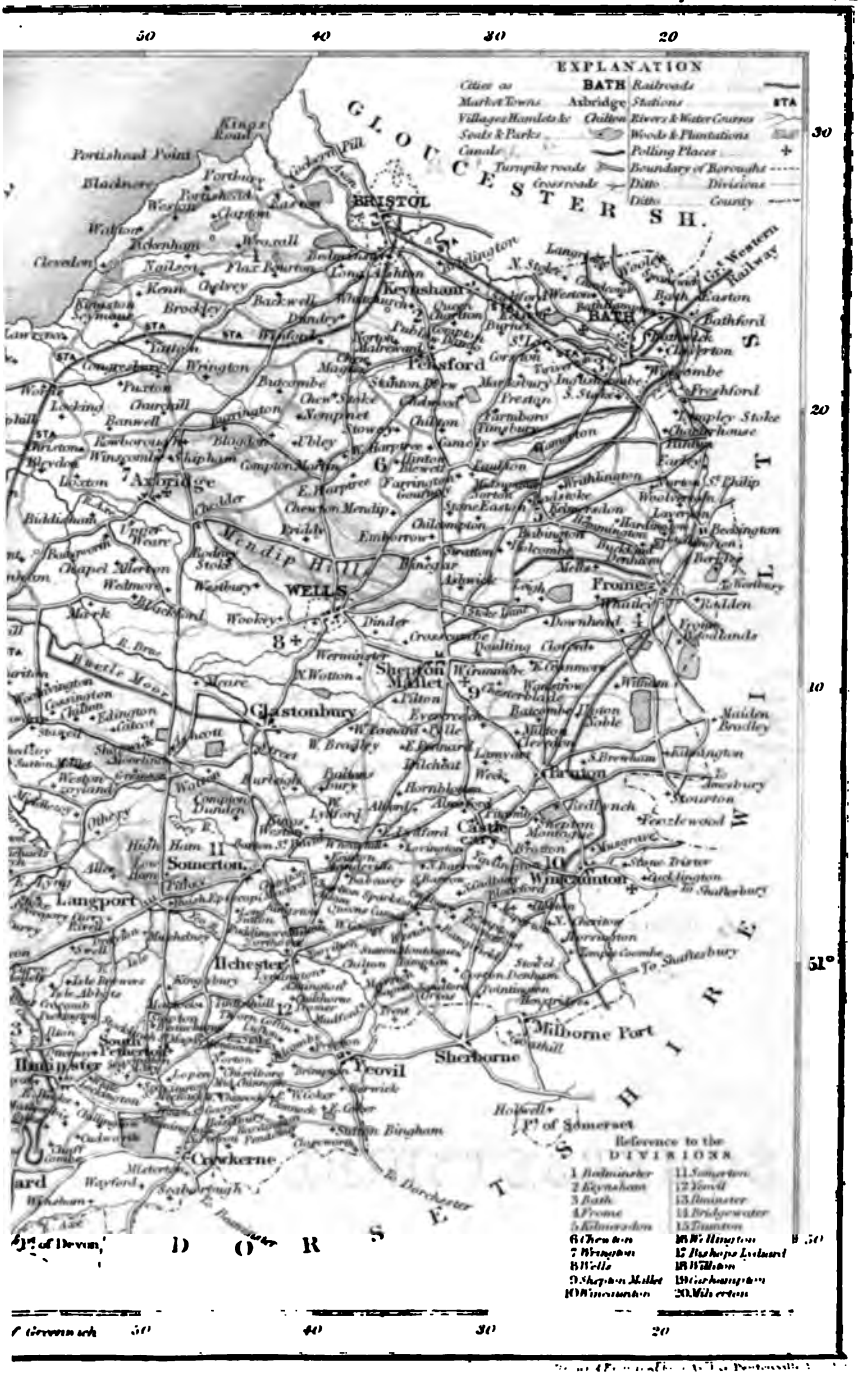
‡ SOHAM, or SOHAM MONKS, is situated near the fens; and it formerly had a dangerous meer or lake of nearly 1400 acres, which has been drained and cultivated, and the soil is very prolific. The town is large and irregularly built, and in the time of the Anglo-Saxons was a place of some importance, and it appears to have been the seat of the East-Anglian bishops. The chief produce of the place is from the dairy, and cheese, in quality like that of Stilton, is made here.

Fair, May 7, for cows and horses.

§ SOHAM, EARL'S. Soham Lodge is an old irregular brick building, standing in a park surrounded by a brick wall and large moat.

Fair, August 4, for lambs.

Engraved for Dugdale



Wales Delineated

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
35	Soho* .....ham	Stafford.....	Birmingham .2	Wednesbury.6	Walsall.....8	112	....
30	Sokeholme.....to	Notts	Mansfield....4	Warsop 2	Worksop....9	142	....
57	Solfach, or Solva sea-port	Pembroke ..	St. David's...4	Fishguard ..15	Haverford W 13	262	....
39	Solihull† .....m t & pa	Warwick ..	Birmingham .7	Coventry ...12	Coleshill 8	108	2878
9	Solport .....to	Cumberland	Longtown ..10	Brampton ...8	GretnaGreen14	319	169
16	Sombourne, King's ..pa	Hants	Stockbridge . 3	Romsey 7	Winchester..9	69	1046
16	Sombourne, Little ..pa	Hants	 2	 8	 7	68	84
16	Sombourne, Upper.ham	Hants	 4	 9	 7	66	....
23	Somerby .....pa	Leicester ...	Melton Mow. 7	Oakham 6	Uppingham 10	99	377
24	Somerby .....pa	Lincoln	Grantham ...4	Folkingham..8	Sleaford 11	110	282
24	Somerby .....cha	Lincoln	Gainsborough 3	Lincoln 15	Kirton 9	148	....
24	Somerby .....pa	Lincoln	Brigg.....4	Caistor 6	Barton 11	159	21
24	Somercotes, North ..pa	Lincoln	Louth 10	Saltfleet 3	Gt. Grimsby 14	158	753
24	Somercotes, South ..pa	Lincoln	 8	 3	15	156	320
7	Somerford .....to	Chester.....	Congleton ...3	Macclesfield .8	Meddlewich . 9	164	297
41	Somerford, Keynes ..pa	Wilts	Cricklade ...6	Cirencester ..5	Tetbury.....9	88	327
41	Somerford, Magna...pa	Wilts	Malmsbury ..4	Wootton Bas. 7	Chippenham 7	97	500
41	Somerford, Parva ...pa	Wilts	 3	 7	 9	97	376
3	Someries.....ham	Bedford	Luton 2	Hitchin 8	Market St. ..5	30	....
36	Somerleyton .....pa	Suffolk	Lowestoft ...5	Loddon.... .9	Yarmouth. ..7	119	419
10	Somersall Church . ham	Derby	Uttoxeter ...4	Ashborne ...9	Burton 10	135	....
10	Somersall, Herbert..pa	Derby	 4	 8	10	136	117
24	Somersby.....pa	Lincoln	Spilsby 6	Horncastle...6	Louth.....10	138	69
34	Somerset‡ .....co	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	403908

* SOHO, a hamlet in the parish of Handsworth. Here is the manufactory of Messrs. Boulton and Watts. See *Birmingham*.

† SOLIHULL. The town consists principally of one street, the houses in which have a modern appearance. The lower part of the town-hall, a neat building of bricks, is used for the market-place; and in the upper part a court-leet is held for the transaction of the public business, and petty sessions every alternate Wednesday. There is an annual income of upwards of £300 for the support of a school for the poor children of this parish, arising from several donations The present number of the scholars is about sixty, and the head master, who must be a graduate of one of the universities, has a salary of £100 per annum for teaching the classics, and a second master £65 for the English department; Shenstone, the poet, was educated in this establishment. There is also another, supported by a bequest of £8 a-year, in which fifteen girls are instructed. Here was formerly a Benedictine nunnery.

Place where Shenstone, the poet, was educated.

Market, Wednesday (disused).—*Fairs*, May 10 and October 10, for cattle, sheep, and horses; April 29, Friday after September 11, and October 12, for cheese, hops, and cattle.

‡ SOMERSETSHIRE is a maritime county in the south-west part of England, having the Bristol Channel on the west, Gloucestershire on the north, Wiltshire on the east, Dorsetshire on the south-east, and Devonshire on the south and south-west; its form is oblong, being in length from north-east to south-west upwards of eighty, in breadth from east to west between thirty and forty, and in circumference 200 miles. In vegetable and animal productions, this county is by no means deficient; the hills, plains, valleys, rivers, and seas, abounding in commodities useful to its inhabitants, and adequate to the necessary wants of life. Few counties contain a greater variety of soil and situation than this; the north-east quarter is in general stony; towards its centre are fens and marshy moors of great extent; on the west side, are hills, downs, and open heaths; and in the north-west corner lies the barren region of Exmoor; and the south part, towards Dorsetshire, is high, but well cultivated. The valleys are in general very rich; and many of the hills, a few years since undisturbed by the plough, are now, by the improvements in agriculture, brought to such a state of cultivation as to produce large crops of grain. Hemp, flax, teazel, and woad, are cultivated in considerable quantities. The whole of the northern district is full of orchards. The favourite apple, both as a table and a cider fruit, is the Court of Wick

Its soil and situation.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
19	Somersham*..m t & pa	Huntingdon.	St. Ives.....6	Huntingdon 10	Ramsey 10	65	1402
36	Somersham .. ..pa	Suffolk	Ipswich 6	NeedhamMt. 5	Hadleigh 7	71	446
31	Somerton.....pa	Oxford	Deddington..3	Bicester 8	Brackley 8	62	392
34	Somerton† ...m t & pa	Somerset....	Wells 12	Taunton....18	Yeovil.....10	123	1786
36	Somerton.....pa	Suffolk	Clare.....7	BurySt. Edm. 9	Sudbury 8	62	141
34	Somerton, Door....bam	Somerset....	Somerton 2	Langport 5	Glastonbury . 7	125	....
27	Somerton, East .....pa	Norfolk.....	Caistor 6	Norwich ...19	N.Walsham 16	128	54
27	Somerton, West ....pa	Norfolk.....	 6	18	... .16	127	243

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Pippin, taking its name from the spot where it was first produced. It originated from the pip or seed of the Golden Pippin, and may be considered as a beautiful variety of that fruit. There are many fine orchards in the middle district, the land being peculiarly adapted to the growth and perfection of fruit-trees. In the south-west district, cider is made in perfection. The dairies produce some of the finest cheese in the kingdom; and the plains are remarkable for their luxuriant herbage, particularly the moors, on which great numbers of very fine cattle are annually grazed. The sheep indigenous to the county are of the Mendip breed; but lately every other improved system has been introduced by its eminent and spirited cultivators. The cattle are nearly the same as those of Devon; and the teams of the opulent farmers may vie with those of any other county. There is, however, another kind of horse in common use with the poorer inhabitants, remarkable for nothing but its bad shape and general deformity. The Mendip Hills, lying in the north-east quarter, abound in lead, lapis-calaminaris, copper, and various spars and crystals; the Quantock Hills, on the west side, also produce lead and copper; the Broadfield Downs, and other wilds, have their mines of calamine; and iron ore has been found in various parts of the county; on the rocks near Porlock, silver in small quantities is discoverable. The coal mines, in the north part, are valuable treasures to the neighbourhood, and supply great part of the cities of Bath and Bristol with excellent fuel. The former city is mostly constructed with the free-stone of its neighbouring quarries; and the blue Kinton stone is admirable for paving. The rocks on the coast contain marble, gypsum, and talc; and those in the inland parts are generally composed of lime-stone. Ochres, both yellow and red, are found in great plenty; the former at Ashwick, the latter at Chew and Winford.

Improvements in the breed of sheep.

Its coal mines

* SOMERSHAM is pleasantly situated, and consists principally of one street, nearly a mile in length, running east and west, with a shorter one crossing the former at right angles. The Bishop of Ely formerly had a magnificent palace here, no part of which now remains.

Market, Friday (disused.)—*Fairs*, June 23; and Friday before November 12.

† SOMERTON. This town consists principally of five well-paved streets; the houses, mostly low, are built of stone. It is of great antiquity, and was at one time the residence of royalty; Ina, and several other West Saxon kings having held their courts here. The church is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and side aisles, with an octangular embattled tower, sixty-three feet high at the south end; it contains several ancient monuments. Near the church is an excellent free-school, and a well endowed alms-house for eight poor women. Here are some remains of an ancient castle, consisting of part of the wall and a round tower, but in a very ruinous condition; this castle is said to have been built about the Saxon period, many years after which it was converted into a state prision, and John, King of France, was confined in it, after he had been made prisoner by Edward the Black Prince.

Ancient castle, said to have been built about the Saxon period.

Market, Tuesday.—*Fairs*, last Monday in January, Palm-Tuesday, Tuesday three weeks after ditto, Tuesday six weeks after ditto, Tuesday nine weeks after ditto, and November 8, for all sorts of cattle.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
34	Somerton, Lower ...tit	Somerset....	Somerton 0	Ilchester 4	Langport 6	123	....
38	Sompting.....pa	Sussex	Worthing . ..2	Shoreham....3	Steyning 4	54	519
4	Sonning .....pa	Berks	Reading 3	Henley 5	Maidenhead .9	35	2588
45	Soothill.....to	W. R. York.	Wakefield ...6	Dewsbury ...1	Huddersfield 8	188	3849
16	Sopley .....pa	Hants	Christchurch 3	Ringwood ...6	Lymington .11	98	1012
18	Sopwell .....ham	Herts.....	St. Alban's ..2	Watford 6	Barnet 9	19	....
41	Sopworth .....pa	Wilts	Malmsbury ..8	Wotton un.E.7	Marsfield . ..9	101	222
24	Sotby .....pa	Lincoln	Wragby 5	Horncastle...8	Mt. Rasen ..10	142	157
36	Sotherton .....pa	Suffolk	Halesworth . 4	Southwold...5	Beccles.....7	104	196
36	Sotterley .....pa	Suffolk	Beccles.... 5	 7	Lowestoft ...9	107	243
4	Sotwell .....pa	Berks.....	Wallingford .2	Abingdon . ..7	E. Ilsley ...10	48	157
33	Soughton .....to	Salop.....	Oswestry 4	Welshpool 13	Shrewsbury 20	173	247
5	Soulbury .....pa	Bucks	LeightonBuz. 4	Fenny Stratf. 5	Aylesbury ..10	45	578
9	Soulby..... to	Cumberland	Penrith.....6	Shap 11	Keswick ...13	288	....
40	Soulby* .....to & cha	Westmorlnd	Kirkby Step. 3	Appleby 8	Brough 4	269	256
31	Souldern .....pa	Oxford	Deddington . 4	Banbury 8	Bicester 8	62	599
3	Souldrop .....pa	Bedford.....	Higham Fer. 5	Harrold 4	Bedford 10	60	242
39	Souley, End .. ....ham	Warwick...	Nuneaton ..4	Astley.....2	Coventry ... 6	97	....
35	Soulton .....to	Salop	Wem 2	Shrewsbury.13	Ellesmere ..10	165	31
7	Sound.....to	Chester	Nantwich ...7	Middlewich.16	Tarporley ..16	169	255
11	Sourton .....pa	Devon	Oakhampton 5	Tavistock...11	Launceston 15	200	625
27	South Acre .....pa	Norfolk.....	Swaffham ...4	Litcham 6	Lynn 15	97	96
25	Southall†...m t & ham	Middlesex ..	Uxbridge . ..6	Watford....11	Kingston 8	9	697
15	Southam.....ham	Gloucester..	Cheltenham . 3	Winchcombe 6	Tewkesbury 9	101	223
39	Southam‡ . ..m t & pa	Warwick...	Warwick . ..9	Daventry .. 10	Coventry ...13	32	1256
16	Southampton§.bo & m t	Hants	Portsmouth.21	Winchester.12	Salisbury .. 22	75	19324
34	Southarp .....tit	Somerset....	S. Petherton .1	Yeovil..... 8	Ilchester 8	129	....

* SOULBY. *Fairs*, Tuesday before Easter, and August 30, for cattle and sheep.

† SOUTHALL is a village pleasantly situated on the road to Uxbridge, from which town it is distant about five and a half miles. An academy is established here for the education of young gentlemen of the Roman Catholic religion. The neighbourhood of Southall is exceedingly respectable; and the village itself is one of considerable thoroughfare, but it possesses no particular trade; there is, however, a large stock market held every Wednesday, which is well attended by purchasers from the metropolis; there are likewise two annual fairs,—one at Easter and one at Michaelmas. A county lunatic asylum is in this place; those of the unfortunate inmates who are capable of application are employed in various trades, and there are at times upwards of 300 on the establishment. The principal house of public accommodation here is the "White Hart."

Roman Catholic academy.

‡ SOUTHAM is a place of great antiquity, and formerly had a mint. The town is pleasantly situated on an eminence rising from the east bank of the Stowe, and consists of two well-built streets. The river is crossed by a neat stone bridge. Charles I. and his two sons are said to have slept in an old house in the middle of the town the night before the battle of Edge Hill, in which a son of the Earl of Pembroke was slain, as a monument to his memory in the church records.

The battle of Edge Hill.

Market, Monday.—*Fairs*, Easter-Monday, Monday after Holy Thursday, and July 10, for horses, cows, and sheep; first Monday in October, and first Monday in Lent, for cattle and sheep.

§ SOUTHAMPTON is a seaport-town, being a county in itself, and locally situated in the county of the same name. Before the Conquest it suffered severely from incursions of the Danes and Normans at different periods. Canute, on several occasions during his reign, made this town the place of his residence; and it was here that he gave the well-timed reproof to his courtiers for their flattery, recorded in the early history of this country. In the reign of Edward III., the town was invaded and burnt to the ground by a confederation of the French, Spanish, and Genoese; but the marauders were subsequently repulsed with considerable loss. Henry V. assembled his army here for the expedition against France, which resulted in the battle of Azincourt. That monarch, whilst remaining here, discovered the conspiracy of Lords Cambridge and Scroop

The battle of Azincourt

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
34	Southay .....ham	Somerset....	Ilminster 5	Kingsbury .. 2	Ilchester 7	128	....
21	Southborough.....cha	Kent	Tunbridge .. 3	TunbridgeW.3	Maidstone ..14	33	....
12	Southbrook .....ham	Dorset.....	Beer Regis...1	Blandford....8	Dorchester .11	111	....
16	Southbrook .....ham	Hants	Whitchurch .6	Mitcheldwer 1	Winchester..7	58	....
46	South Burn .....to	E. R. York .	Gt. Driffield .4	Beverley....10	M.Weighton12	193	107
13	South Church .. ....to	Durham	Bis.Auckland1	Durham 10	Darlington . 11	248	....
14	South Church .. ....pa	Essex	South End...1	Rochford 4	Raleigh 8	40	401
46	South Coates .....to	E. R. York .	Hull 2	Beverley.....8	Hedon.....5	176	1114
4	Southcot .....tit	Berks	Reading 2	Pangbourn ..5	Theale 3	41	84
12	South Division .....tit	Dorset.....	Corfe Castle .1	Wareham ...5	Swanage.....6	117	316
14	Southend*.....ham	Essex	Rochford 4	Rayleigh.....7	Chelmsford .20	39	....
21	South End, Eltham. ham	Kent	Eltham..... 1	Dartford 8	Woolwich ..4	10	....
21	South End, Lewisham ham	Kent	 4	Bromley 2	Greenwich ..4	1	....
.9	Southernby Bound ..to	Cumberland	Penrith.....11	HesketNewt. 4	Keswick ...12	294	162
54	Southerndown ....ham	Glamorgan..	Cowbridge...9	Cardiff 21	Llandaff....20	182	340
21	South Fleet.....pa	Kent	Gravesend .. 4	Dartford 5	Seven Oaks .13	20	624
54	South Gate .....ham	Glamorgan ..	Swansea 9	Cas.Llwchwr 7	Llanelly 12	215	....
26	Southgate† .....cha	Middlesex ..	Highgate 4	Chip. Barnet.4	Enfield 3	9	....

SOUTHAMPTON.

and Sir Thomas Grey, for which they were executed. During the struggle between the houses of York and Lancaster, it was the theatre of much civil strife and bloodshed; and at the termination of that war, many of the latter were here executed. Southampton is situated on a pleasant peninsula, which gently slopes down to the north-eastern shore of the Southampton Water, which at the entrance is about two miles broad, and extends to the north-west for seven miles. The town consists of one principal street, which is handsome, running from the ancient entrance, called Bar Gate, to the quay, about half a mile long; and many smaller ones branch from it. The advantages of situation, and the attractions of this part of a fine and highly picturesque county, have been the means of making Southampton a place of fashionable resort during the bathing season. Baths of every description are here provided for the recreation of the healthy, and the benefit of the invalid visitors who annually attend the town. A large trade is carried on in this port with Russia, Portugal, Sweden, and different parts of the Baltic, and with Guernsey, Jersey, &c. The chief articles of import are wines, fruits, iron, hemp, pitch, tar, and timber. There is also a trade with Newcastle for coals, and with Wales for iron and slates. Wool, shipped from any other port to the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, must be relanded here or pay the duty at the custom-house, according to an act passed in the reign of Edward III. During the busy season of the year at Southampton, steam-packets are constantly communicating with Havre, Guernsey, Jersey, the Isle of Wight, Portsmouth, and other places; and common sailing-vessels are leaving daily for destinations in all parts of the country. Southampton has the advantage of one of the many grammar-schools founded by Edward VI. The premises have been rebuilt on the site of the ancient institution, which was called Westhall. The most eminent individual educated at this establishment was Dr. Isaac Watts, who was a native of the town, and whose father kept a boarding-school here.

Its extensive maritime trade.

Spot where Dr. Isaac Watts was educated.

Market, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.—*Fairs*, February 17, and May 6, for cattle and cheese; and Trinity Monday and Tuesday, for horses, cattle, and leather.

* SOUTHEND is pleasantly situated on the declivity of a hill, at the mouth of the Thames, nearly opposite to Sheerness; it has of late years obtained some repute as a bathing-place, and greatly risen in importance; the air is dry and salubrious, and the water, notwithstanding its mixture with the Thames, is clear and salt. The surrounding country, which is very beautiful and fertile, abounds with game, and agriculture is carried on with great success.

Its repute as a bathing-place.

† SOUTH-GATE, or SOUTH-STREET, is in the parish and hundred of Edmonton, situated on the borders of Enfield Chase, and contains

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
15	South Hamlet . . . .ham	Gloucester..	Gloucester . . 2	Micheldean .10	Newent 9	107	834
3	Southill . . . . . .pa	Bedford	Biggleswade .4	Shefford 2	Bedford 9	43	1267
8	South Hill. . . . . .pa	Cornwall . . .	Callington . . .4	Launceston . .9	Liskeard. 8	217	530
16	Southington . . . . .ham	Hants	Whitchurch .4	Overton 1	Basingstoke. .8	54	. . . .
15	South Mead. .ex pa ham	Gloucester..	Gloucester. . .1	Newent 10	Cheltenham 10	105	. . . .
4	South Moor . . . . . .man	Berks.	Wantage 6	Longworth. . .2	Faringdon . . .8	63	. . . .
19	Southoe . . . . . .pa	Hunts	St Neot's . . .3	Kimbolton . . 7	Huntingdon. .7	59	283
36	Southolt. . . . . .pa	Suffolk	Eye 5	Debenham . . 4	Framlingham 8	87	193
24	Southorpe . .ex pa & to	Lincoln	Gainsborough 7	Kirton 4	Epworth . . .11	150	36
28	Southorpe . . . . . .ham	Northamp . .	Wandsford . .3	Peterborough 8	Stamford 5	89	137
31	Southorpe. . . . . .to	Oxford	Chip. Norton 5	Deddington . .8	Banbury 9	77	. . . .
38	Southover . . . . . .pa	Sussex.	Lewes 1	Brighton. 8	Newhaven. . .7	51	760
27	Southrey . . . . . .pa	Norfolk.	Downham . . .6	Ely 13	Brandon. . . .14	80	739
4	Southridge. . . . . .ham	Berks	Streatley 2	Reading 10	Wallingford .9	49	. . . .
16	Southrop . . . . . .tit	Hants	Alton 5	Lasham 2	Basingstoke. .6	48	. . . .
15	Southrop . . . . . .pa	Gloucester .	Lechlade 3	Burford 7	Fairford 4	80	350
11	South Teign . . . . . .tit	Devon	Oakhampton .9	Chagford 1	MoretonHam.5	190	. . . .
11	South Town . . . . . .ham	Devon.	Exeter 8	Kenton 1	Dawlish 4	172	. . . .
36	South Town . . . . . .pa	Suffolk	Yarmouth . . .1	Lowestoft . . .9	Loddon 14	123	1304
37	Southwark . . bo & m t	Surrey	Croydon 10	Kingston . . .13	Woolwich . . 9	1	91501
10	Southwell . . . . . .ham	Derby	Chesterfield. .9	Beighton 1	Sheffield. 8	155	. . . .
30	Southwell* . . .m t & pa	Notts.	Nottingham.14	Newark 7	Ollerton 9	132	3384

many good mansions and beautiful villas and cottages. The country here is most delightful, and for many miles round affords excellent game for the sportsman. In a field called Campfield, in the vicinity, were discovered several pieces of cannon and a gorget with the initials of Oliver Cromwell inlaid with jewels; it is at present in the British Museum.

SOUTH-GATE.

* SOUTHWELL is pleasantly situated on a rising ground, in the midst of an amphitheatre of hills, which are fertile, well wooded and picturesque. The town takes its name from a well on the south side of it; and by some it is supposed to be the *Adpontem* of the Romans. The church, which is both parochial and collegiate,—the only one that is so in England, except that of Ripon,—is called a minster, and is supposed to have been founded in the year 630, by Paulinus, the first Archbishop of York, and is undoubtedly one of the finest in the county; and, from the endless mixture of its architecture, together with its immense size, it is truly deserving the attention of the antiquary. The part devoted to divine service, at the present time, reflects the greatest credit on the clergy, &c., from its excellent condition and repair, and its extreme cleanliness; an entire new window of stained glass has been put into the communion, under the inspection of Mr. Richard Ingleman, architect; and from the excellency of the design and execution, it is not surpassed by any in the kingdom. There belongs to this cathedral sixteen prebends or canons, and six vicars, an organist, six singing men, six choristers, besides six boys, who attend as probationers, a register to the chapter, a treasurer, an auditor, a verger, &c. The chapter has a peculiar jurisdiction over twenty-eight parishes, to most of which it has the right of presentation, besides others in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire. Here are visitations twice a-year, and two yearly synods, at which all the clergy of Nottingham attend. The custos rotulorum and justices of the peace, who are nominated by the Archbishop of York, and constituted under the great seal, hold their sessions both at Southwell and Scroby, and perform all other judiciary acts distinct from the county. Near the church are the ruins of an ancient palace, which was demolished in the civil wars of the seventeenth century. Near to this ruin are several wells, or fine springs of water, two of which are called "Holy Well" and "Lady Well." The remains of several chapels and other religious foundations are also to be found in this town. The palace, which was situated near the south side of the church, although now in ruins, retains much of its ancient grandeur, and from which may be discovered how spacious and magnificent it must have been, when in its complete state. There are several excellent charitable institutions in this town, particularly a good free-school, under the

The Roman Adpontem.

The Cathedral.

Ruins of an ancient palace.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
36	Southwell Park...ex } ..... pa dis }	Suffolk	BurySt.Edm. 7	Newmarket 10	Clare.....10	66	....
13	Southwick .....to	Durham	Sunderland ..2	South Shields 7	Durham 14	270	1301
15	Southwick.....ham	Gloucester .	Tewkesbury .3	Cheltenham..8	Gloucester..10	106	....
28	Southwick .....pa	Northamp ..	Oundle 3	Kingscliffe...4	Peterboro'..13	81	154
16	Southwick* .....pa	Hants	Farnham 4	Portsmouth..8	Bis.Waltham 8	71	723
34	Southwick .....ham	Somerset ...	Axbridge ...5	Mark 1	Bridgewater 10	132	....
38	Southwick .....pa	Sussex	NewShoreha. 2	Brighton 5	Steyning.....5	55	502
41	South Wick.....tit	Wilts	Trowbridge ..3	Bradford 5	Frome 6	102	1452
36	Southwold† ..m t & pa	Suffolk	Halesworth. 8	Lowestoft ..13	Beccles 13	106	1675
27	Southwood .. ..pa	Norfolk... .	Acle 4	Norwich ...11	Loddon.....5	117	54
22	Southworth .....to	Lancaster...	Newton 4	Warrington..4	Leigh 5	188	1329
39	Sowe .....pa	Warwick...	Coventry 4	Rugby 10	Nuneaton ...8	93	1414
22	Sowerby.....to	Lancaster...	Kirkham 6	Preston.....8	Garstang 6	226	....

SOUTHWELL.

care of the chapter. The principal trade here is in malt and hops; and upon the river Greet, which is noted as a fine trout stream, is a silk mill. Two very excellent inns are in this town, viz., the Crown Hotel and the Saracen's Head. Many beautiful seats and mansions are in the vicinity of the town, and the general aspect around here, especially in the genial season of the year, is truly beautiful.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, Whit-Monday, pleasure; and October 21, statute.

Marriage of Henry VI. with Margaret of Anjou.

* SOUTHWICK. A priory of black canons was founded here in the reign of Henry I., which flourished through several ages; it was the scene of the marriage of Henry VI. with Margaret of Anjou; Charles I. was staying here when the Duke of Buckingham was murdered by Felton, at Portsmouth; and George I. was entertained here. In 1235, the canons procured the grant of a market and a fair to be held here, but the former has been long disused. The site and demesnes of the priory were granted to John White, Esq., and descended from him, by the female line, to Colonel Norton, who signalised himself in behalf of the Parliament, during the civil wars. His grandson, Richard, bequeathed Southwick, and all his other estates, to the amount of £6000 per annum, with personal property of the value of £60,000, to the Parliament of Great Britain, in trust for the use of "the poor, hungry, thirsty, naked, strangers, sick, wounded, and prisoners, to the end of the world." The will was set aside, from the evident marks of insanity which appeared to have dictated its clauses. The publicans are exempted from having soldiers billeted upon them.

Singular will.

Fair, April 5.

† SOUTHWOLD is pleasantly situated on an eminence near the German Ocean, but almost surrounded by the river Blythe, which here discharges itself into the sea. The town contains many good houses and a guildhall, is a member of the port of Yarmouth, and has a considerable maritime trade. Large quantities of red herrings and red sprats are cured here, and salt manufactured and exported hence. Malt is also an article of considerable importance in the commercial transactions of the place. As the beach at Southwold is well adapted for bathing, it has of late years derived some benefit from visitors during the summer season, for whose accommodation convenient machines are kept. On the cliffs are two batteries, one of which is a regular fortification, with a good parapet and six guns; the other has only two. Southwold Bay, generally called Sole Bay, is celebrated in history for the sanguinary naval engagement which took place, in 1672, between the British and Dutch fleet, and continued till night, when the Dutch vessels, being dreadfully shattered, were obliged to retreat; and the English, having suffered in an equal degree, were in no condition to pursue them. Fossil remains of the elephant and mammoth have been discovered in the vicinity of the town. This part of the coast is remarkable for the arrival and departure of swallows.

Fossils elephant an mammoth

Market, Thursday.—*Fairs*, Trinity Monday, and August 24, for toys

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
44	Sowerby .....to & cha	N. R. York	Thirsk.....1	Easingwold 11	Ripon 11	216	....
45	Sowerby .....to & cha	W. R York.	Halifax.....4	Rochdale .. 12	Huddersfield.9	198	6157
45	Sowerby Bridge* ..cha	W. R. York.	 3	16	 5	194	....
9	Sowerby Castle†.. pa	Cumberland	Penrith.....12	Hesket New. 4	Keswick ...13	293	961
44	Sowerby under Cotliffe .....to	N. R. York .	N. Allerton..4	Thirsk.....8	Stokesley .. 14	225	67
11	Sowrton.....pa	Devon	Exeter 4	Topsham 4	Ottery St. M. 9	161	391
45	Soyland.....to	W. R. York	Halifax.....6	Rochdale .. 11	Huddersfield.9	198	3589
30	Spaldford .. ..to	Notts.....	Tuxford 7	Newark 11	Lincoln.....12	136	....
24	Spalding‡.....m t & pa	Lincoln	Peterboro' . 20	Lincoln . ..38	Boston.. ...16	103	6497
46	Spaldington .....to	E. R. York .	Howden 4	Mt.Weighton 9	York 18	184	352
19	Spaldwick .....pa	Hunts	Kimbolton ..4	Huntingdon..8	St. Neot's ...9	65	396
24	Spanby .....pa	Lincoln.....	Folkingham..4	Sleaford 6	Donnington..9	110	84
27	Sparham .....pa	Norfolk.....	Reepham ...4	Foulsham....5	Norwich ...14	108	555
34	Sparkford .....pa	Somerset....	Castle Cary..5	Ilchester 6	Yeovil.....8	117	267
16	Sparkford, Bishop's .tit	Hants	Winchester..0	Southampt. 12	Basingstoke 18	63	....
16	Sparkford, West....tit	Hants	 0	12	18	63	....
34	Sparkhays .....tit	Somerset....	Porlock 1	Minehead....7	Dulverton ..13	169	....
14	Sparrow End.....ham	Essex	Saff Walden 4	Newport 1	Bis Stortford10	40	....
4	Sparsholt .....pa	Berks	Faringdon ...7	Lambourne ..7	Wantage 4	64	874

* SOWERBY BRIDGE is a populous village, in the township of Warley and parish of Halifax, rather more than two miles distant from that town. Nearly the whole of this place may be said to have been created within the last thirty years; for, previous to that period, there were only a few scattered houses, some of which were called "Sowerby Bridge Houses," and others the "Old *Causey*," or causeway. It now boasts a good trade; the manufacture of woollen cloth is extensive, and the cotton trade has been introduced with success; there are also several iron foundries, and it is remarkable for the number of corn mills, at which corn is ground in great quantities, and conveyed into different parts of Lancashire. Stone is obtained in the neighbourhood to an important extent, and the advantages enjoyed by this place for the transmission of its several articles of trade are very great. The river Calder passes under Sowerby Bridge, and the Rochdale canal affords a communication with Manchester, and thence to other great manufacturing towns.

Its trade.

† SOWERBY CASTLE. The parish of Sowerby, or Castle-Sowerby, lies wholly within the forest of Inglewood. The manor, which takes its name from the remains of an old fortress on a lofty eminence, called Castle Hill, belongs to the Duke of Devonshire, who purchased it from the Duke of Portland. The customs are singular: the copyhold lands do not descend to the heir male, but are inherited by females as coparceners; and the wife of a copyholder cannot be divested of her contingent right of dower without her consent. On change of tenant, by descent, the Lord of the Manor is entitled to what is called a God's penny fine (silver penny); but on change by alienation, to a year's rent additional. This, we understand, is the custom of the whole Forest of Inglewood. The ten principal estates in Castle Sowerby were formerly called Red-spears; from titles of their owners, obtained from the curious tenure of riding through the town of Penrith every Whit-Tuesday, brandishing their spears. These Red-spear Knights seem to have been regarded as sureties to the sheriff for the peaceable behaviour of the inhabitants. Spacious roads have been cut in the rock called Castle Hill, which lead to the summit, on which is a large circular cavity eighteen yards in diameter, and having a narrow entrance, which from certain iron crooks appears to have been shut up in times of danger, probably to secure the cattle against the borderers.

Singular customs.

Red-spear Knights.

‡ SPALDING is in the midst of a fenny district, and almost encompassed by the river Welland, and an ancient drain, called the Westlode; and, having numerous other drains in the vicinity, Spalding has been, with some degree of propriety, compared to a Dutch town. Its claim to antiquity is testified by many remains discovered in and about the town;

Compared to a Dutch town.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
16	Sparsholt .....pa	Hants	Winchester . 4	Romsey 9	Stockbridge . 6	67	357
43	Spaunton .....to	N. R. York .	Pickering.... 6	KirbyMoorsi 5	Lastingham . 1	232	138
34	Spaxton .....pa	Somerset....	Bridgewater. 5	Taunton 9	Watchet ...12	144	963
4	Speen Church .....pa	Berks.....	Newbury . . . 1	Hungerford . . 8	Kentbury....5	57	3044
4	Speen Wood .....to	Berks.....	 2	 8	 5	58	....
4	Speenhamland .....to	Berks.....	 0	Reading 17	Hungerford . . 9	56	....
9	Speer Sykes. .....ham	Cumberland.	Longtown ... 1	Arthuret 1	Carlisle 8	308	....
43	Speeton .....to & cha	E. R. York..	Bridlington . . 5	Flamborough 6	Gt. Driffield 16	212	111
22	Speke* .....to	Lancaster...	Prescot.....7	Liverpool . . . 6	Warrington.13	198	514
21	Speldhurst .....pa	Kent	TunbridgeW. 3	Tunbridge ...5	E.Grinstead 11	33	2640
31	Spelsbury .....pa	Oxford	Chip. Norton 5	Woodstock . . 7	Witney 8	69	60[illegible]
44	Spennithorne...pa & to	N. R. York .	Middleham . . 1	Leyburn 2	Bedale 10	233	848
39	Spernal .....pa	Warwick ...	Alcester.....3	Henley in Ar. 5	Stratford onA 9	105	95
42	Spetchley .....pa	Worcester ..	Worcester . . 4	Pershore 7	Alcester....14	109	117
12	Spetisbury.....pa	Dorset	Blandford . . . 4	Poole 11	Wimborne...7	105	667
36	Spexhall .....pa	Suffolk	Halesworth . 3	Bungay.....7	Harleston . . 10	103	197
24	Spilsby†.....m t & pa	Lincoln.....	Horncastle..10	Boston 16	Louth 16	132	1384

SPALDING.

and that it existed before the foundation of Croyland Abbey, is evinced by Ethelbald's charter to that monastery. The church is an ancient light structure, built in the year 1284; its beautiful porch, however, appears to have been added about the end of the fifteenth century. A free grammar-school was erected in the reign of Elizabeth, by the will of John Blanch. Another, called the petty school, was founded in 1682, by Thomas Wellesley; here is also a blue-coat charity school. An almshouse, for twenty-two persons, was founded in 1590; and another, for eight widows, in 1709. In 1710 a literary, scientific, and antiquarian society, called "the gentlemen's society," was established, and held in very high repute, but it has for many years lost particular claim to notice; there are, however, still preserved to the existing members many valuable books, manuscripts, antiquities, and natural curiosities; the divinity portion of the library is deposited in the vestry room of the church, and the classical volumes in the grammar school room. At Pode Hill, two miles from the town, steam-engines have been erected, for the more effectual drainage of the fens; the application of this description of power to such a purpose has been found to justify expectation, and proved highly beneficial to the agriculturist. Spalding, since the river Welland has been made navigable to the town, has a good carrying and coasting trade, barges of about forty tons burthen coming up to the centre of the town, where are quays and spacious storehouses; but vessels requiring a large draught come only to Boston scalp, nine miles distant. Attempts have been made to introduce manufactures into this place, but without success; the town derives its chief support from agriculture and the extensive grazing carried on in its neighbourhood. Wool consequently forms a very prominent article in its trade; and some of the manufacturing towns of Yorkshire and Norfolk are supplied from hence.

Antiquarian society.

Steam applied to drainage of fens.

Market, Tuesday.—*Fairs*, April 27, for hemp and flax; June 30, for horses and beasts; August 28, for horses; September 25, and Wednesday before December 6, for cattle, hemp, and flax.

Speke Hall.

* SPEKE. Speke Hall is a curious and interesting object of antiquity; it is built of timber and plaster, with a stone porch bearing the date of 1598, and when entire enclosed a square area or court, and was formerly surrounded by a moat, over the remains of which is a bridge. It came into the possession of the Norris family, by a marriage with that of Molyneaux. Sir Edward Norris particularly distinguished himself in the battle of Flodden Field. A mutilated pedigree of this family, painted on canvas, is attached to an ancient carved mantel-piece in one of the rooms. This mantel-piece is esteemed a curious specimen of old carving, and is traditionally, though perhaps erroneously, said to have been brought from Edinburgh Castle, after the battle of Flodden, in 1513.

Curious specimen of old carving.

† SPILSBY is situated on an eminence, overlooking to the south a

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
29	Spindlestone.....to	Northumb ..	Belford 3	Bamborough .3	Alnwick....14	316	101
57	Spittal .....pa	Pembroke ..	HaverfordW. 6	Fishguard ..10	Narberth...11	246	452
24	Spittal on the Street. ‡ ....cha §	Lincoln	Gainsboro' . 10	Brigg 12	Lincoln 12	145	....
7	Spittle.....to	Chester.....	Gt. Neston ..5	Liverpool . ..7	Chester 12	195	131
13	Spittle.....to	Durham	Berwick on T.2	Coldstream .13	Belford 14	336	....
29	Spittle.....to	Northumb ..	Newc. on T. 12	Hexham ...10	Ovingham ...2	287	7
46	Spittle.....to	E. R. York .	Pocklington . 3	Fangfoss 1	York 11	210	....
24	Spittlegate.....ham	Lincoln	Grantham ...1	Folkingham,11	Corby 9	110	1063
29	Spittle-hill .....to	Northumb ..	Morpeth 2	Mitford.....2	Rothbury...13	291	11
27	Spixworth.....pa	Norfolk.....	Norwich ...5	N.Walsham 10	Aylsham ...9	113	54
34	Splat.....ham	Somerset....	Bridgewater . 5	Spaxton 1	Taunton 9	144	....
45	Spofforth*.....pa & to	W. R. York	Wetherby ...4	Ripley 8	Knaresboro' .5	198	3233
10	Spondon .....pa	Derby	Derby 3	Belper 9	Nottingham 12	124	1867
15	Spoonbed .....tit	Gloucester .	Painswick .. 1	Gloucester ..8	Stroud 4	106	899
27	Sporle.....pa	Norfolk.....	Swaffham ...3	Litcham 6	E. Dereham 10	96	746
22	Spotland.....to & cha	Lancaster...	Bury 6	Haslingden ..9	Rochdale....2	200	15325
28	Spratton .....pa	Northamp ..	Northampton 7	Mt. Harboro'13	Kettering...13	73	1012
11	Spreyton .....pa	Devon	Oakhampton.8	Crediton....10	MoretonHam. 9	180	423
24	Spridlington .....pa	Lincoln	MarketRasen 8	Lincoln.....9	Gainsboro'..14	142	250
14	Springfield† .....pa	Essex	Chelmsford ..1	Witham 9	Maldon.....9	30	1851
24	Springthorpe .....pa	Lincoln	Gainsborough 5	Lincoln.....14	Brigg.....16	147	194
46	Sproatley .....pa	E. R. York .	Hull 8	Hornsea ... 9	Hedon 5	182	366
7	Sproston.....to	Chester.....	Middlewich .2	Knutsford ...8	Sandbach....5	167	128
46	Sprotborough ..pa & to	W. R. York	Doncaster ...3	Rotherham .10	Barnesley ..14	162	500
36	Sproughton .. ..pa	Suffolk	Ipswich 3	NeedhamMt. 8	Hadleigh 8	68	524
27	Sprouston‡ .....pa	Norfolk.....	Norwich 3	N. Allerton 13	Aylsham ...12	111	1179
23	Sproxton .. ..pa	Leicester ...	MeltonMowb.8	Grantham ...8	Oakham 11	106	378
43	Sproxton .....to	N. R. York .	Helmsley 2	Easingwold 11	New Malton 14	220	195

large tract of marsh and fen land, which is bounded by Boston Deeps and the German Ocean. The town consists chiefly of four streets, uniting at the market-place, which forms a spacious square intersected in the centre by a row of houses, with the market-cross at the east and the town-hall at the west end. This is the chief town in the southern part of Lindsey division, and the general quarter-sessions have been held here for upwards of a century. The church is an irregular structure, consisting of north and south aisles, and at the end of the latter, which is of much greater extent than the rest of the church, stands the altar; at the west end is a handsome embattled tower, of more modern date than the other parts of the edifice, and said to have been erected in the reign of Henry VII.; the interior contains several ancient monuments, the chief of which is to the memory of Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, who in the reign of Queen Elizabeth was sent to the aid of Henry IV. of France, with 4000 troops.

SPILSBY.

Monument to Lord Willoughby d'Eresby.

Market, Monday.—*Fairs*, Monday before Whit-Monday; Monday after Whit-Monday, if it falls in May, if not there is no fair; second Monday in July.

* SPOFFORTH. This place is noted for having been the principal seat of the Percies in the reign of Edward III. The remains of the castle, extending 135 feet in length, and fifty-one in width, evince its original grandeur, particularly the great hall, which appears to be of the age of Edward III.; after the battle of Towton, 1461, in which its owner, the Earl of Northumberland, and his brother, Sir Richard Percy, were slain, this castle was dismantled, but appears to have been again made tenable, and to have continued so till the general demolition of most of the fortresses during the Parliamentary war. This place gave birth to Lawrence Eusden, poet-laureat to George I.

Birthplace of Lawrence Eusden, poet-laureat to George I.

† SPRINGFIELD. The name is derived from the number of springs in this parish. Dr. Goldsmith wrote his "Deserted Village" at a farm-house in this parish; and Joseph Strutt, the engraver and antiquary, was born here in 1749, and died in 1802.

‡ SPROUSTON contains a mural marble monument, with figures of Miles Corbet, Esq., his two wives, &c. He was one of the judges who signed the warrant for the execution of King Charles.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
46	Spurn Head.....ham	E. R. York .	Hull by Wat 25	Patrington..12	Barton by W30	204	....
16	Spurshot .....tit	Hants	Romsey 2	Winchester.13	Lyndhurst ..10	75	....
7	Spurstow .....to	Chester	Tarporley ...4	Malpas 9	Nantwich ...8	172	688
44	Stackhouse vil	W. R. York.	Settle 2	Giggleswick .1	Hawes 18	237	....
57	Stackpool, or Cheriton* .....pa	Pembroke...	Pembroke ..4	Milford 10	Tenby 10	264	410
10	Staden .....ham	Derby	Bakewell ...1	Sheffield....15	Chesterfield.12	153	...
31	Stadhampton† .....pa	Oxford	Oxford 8	Wallingford .7	Thame 9	48	313
46	Stadlethorpe .....ham	E. R. York .	Howden 7	Blacktoft 1	South Cave ..7	187	....
34	Staeth .....ham	Somerset....	Langport 4	StokeSt.Greg.2	Bridgewater .8	130	....
9	Staffield .....to	Cumberland	Penrith.....9	Kirk Oswald.2	Carlisle.....14	292	265
35	Stafford‡ .....co	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	410485

* STACKPOOL, or CHERITON, is situated upon the estuary. There are some ancient monuments in the church. The effigy of a cross-legged knight here is attributed, by Cambrensis, to a person named Elidyr. Here is Stackpool Court, the noble demesne of Lord Cawdor, encompassed by an estate of 15,000 acres of fertile arable land.

Birthplace of the celebrated John Owen, D.D.

† STADHAMPTON is in the hundred of Dorchester, bounded on the west by the river Thame. The Rev. John Owen, D.D., the celebrated and learned nonconformist in the time of the Commonwealth, was born here 1616; died on Bartholomew day, 24th of August, 1683. He attended Cromwell to Ireland, where he presided in the College, and preached in Dublin more than a year and a half. The House of Commons presented him to the deanery of Christ Church, Oxford, and soon after he was made D.D., and chosen Vice-Chancellor of the University, which honourable post he filled with singular wisdom and prudence during five years. After rising to the highest distinction by the learning which his ambition urged him to acquire, he turned it all to religion by meekly laying it at the feet of the despised Nazarene. So that the languages which were consecrated by being inscribed on the cross, were again employed only to proclaim the glory of Him that was crucified. His learned labours procured for him the acquaintance and esteem of many eminent foreigners; some of whom, according to the fashion of former times, took a voyage to England to converse with this distinguished Briton; while others, having read his Latin Treatises, studied and learned the English language in order to be able to read the rest of his works, and which are sufficiently valuable to repay the labour of acquiring the most difficult language spoken since the confusion of tongues. In him, the Independents claim as their own the man who led the way for Locke to propagate the beneficent principle of toleration, which is destined to bless the latter, wiser, and better days of the world.

Its boundaries and dimensions

‡ STAFFORDSHIRE is bounded on the north-west and north by Cheshire and Derbyshire; on the east and south-east by Derbyshire and Warwickshire; on the south by Worcestershire; and on the west and west-north-west by Shropshire and Cheshire: in length it is about fifty-five miles; in breadth about twenty-four; and in circumference 143 miles. The northern part of this county is hilly and bleak; the middle and southern parts are in general agreeably diversified with wood, pasture, and arable; and both its agriculture and farming stock are in a progressive state of improvement. On the rich lands bordering the Trent, dairying is successfully pursued, and much good cheese and butter made. Coal in abundance is found in various parts of the county, particularly in the neighbourhood of Newcastle-under-Line, Wolverhampton, Topton, Bilstone, and Wednesbury. The north and south parts contain iron ore; and limestone, fire-stone, free-stone, pipe-clay, ochre, and a valuable clay which bears the fire very well, are found in various parts of the county. Staffordshire is particularly celebrated for its Potteries, now become the general name of a district in which the manufacture of earthenware is

Its trade in earthenware.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

carried on in the improved manner introduced by the late Mr. Wedgwood; these comprehend Etruria, Cowbridge, Hanley, Smithfield, Newfield, Burslem, Longport, Golden Hill, Lane End, Lane Delft, Lower Lane, Vale Pleasant, Sheldon, and Stoke; most of which have been created or raised from insignificance by this manufacture. They are situated in a country full of coal, and in the heart of England, with every part of which they have a navigable communication. These manufactures give employment to nearly 20,000 people in the county; and the operations of digging and collecting the clay, flint, terra porcellana, &c., in Kent, Sussex, Hampshire, Dorsetshire, Devonshire, and Cornwall, and conveying them to the different ports, are supposed to employ nearly 40,000 more; besides upwards of 60,000 tons of shipping. In the north-west part of the county, considerable iron-works are established; and its south parts are enlivened by various branches of the hardware. Under the Saxons, Staffordshire formed part of the kingdom of Mercia, and contained several of its principal towns.—In the neighbourhood of Lichfield, is the forest of Cannock, the favourite chace of the Mercian kings.—During the inroads of the Danes, this county bore a considerable share of the calamities of our island. Several sanguinary battles took place between them and the Saxons, within the limits of Mercia; two in this part of Staffordshire; the one near Tettenhall, in 907, and the other at Wedneshall, in 911; in both of which the Saxons were victorious.—At the time of the partition of England, between Edmund Ironside and Canute, Staffordshire fell to the latter. After the Conquest, the whole estates of the Mercian Earls were divided by William among four of his principal followers, Hugh de Montgomery, Earl of Arundel, Robert de Stafford, Henry de Ferrars, and William Fitz Ansculph, the last of whom held twenty-five manors in this county. The other landholders besides the King were the Bishop of Chester, the Abbies of Westminster and Burton, the Church of Rheims, the Canons of Stafford and Wolverhampton, Earl Roger, &c.—In the reign of Henry I., Robert de Belesme, Earl of Shrewsbury, ravaged this county in support of the pretensions of Robert Curthose, the king's brother.—During the contentions between the houses of York and Lancaster, a decisive battle was fought at Blore Heath, in this county. The Earl of Salisbury marching to join the Duke of York, who then lay at Ludlow in Shropshire, was intercepted at this place, by the royal army under Lord Audley, who posted himself here for that purpose, by the express orders of Queen Margaret. Lord Audley's forces amounted to 10,000 men, and had besides the advantage of chusing their position, whereas the Yorkist troops did not exceed 5000 men, with all the incumbrances and disadvantages of an army on its march. The Earl of Salisbury, to obviate these difficulties as much as possible, and with the view of separating the royalists, and throwing them off their guard, had recourse to stratagem. Between the two armies ran a rivulet with very steep banks. Feigning therefore a retreat, he induced Lord Audley to order a precipitate pursuit. The consequence was the division of his army by the rivulet; which the Earl no sooner perceived than he ordered his troops to face about, and commence the attack. The vigour of the onset, and the surprise and astonishment of the enemy, soon decided the fortune of the day. Lord Audley himself, and 2400 of the Cheshire gentlemen whose loyalty and ardour had led them into the van, fell in the action. The Queen, who beheld the defeat of her army, from the tower of Muccleston Church, fled to Eccleshall Castle, while Salisbury proceeded, without further opposition, to the place of his destination.—At Tutbury, as well as at Chartley, Mary Queen of Scots resided at different periods during the time of her detention in England. At the latter place her correspondence with the Pope was contrived and carried on.—Staffordshire, during the great rebellion, in general supported the cause of the Parliament. The Dyotts of Lichfield, however, and many of the country

Its iron works.

Battle of Blorelleath.

Defeat of the Royalist force by stratagem.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
35	Stafford*...bo m t & pa	Stafford....	Birmingham 27	Lichfield ...17	Derby.....34	141	6998
12	Stafford, West..... pa	Dorset.....	Dorchester ..3	Wareham ..14	Weymouth ..8	121	184
17	Stagbach .....to	Hereford ...	Leominster ..2	Pembridge...5	Hereford ...13	139	....

STAFFORDSHIRE.

gentlemen, were conspicuous for their attachment to the house of Stuart. Lichfield was taken and retaken several times in the course of the war. In the neighbourhood of Stafford, the Earl of Northampton engaged Sir John Gell, and Sir William Brereton, and after a desperate rencounter, succeeded in compelling the enemy to abandon the field. He himself, however, being too eager in the pursuit, was surrounded by a party of the republican horse and slain. This event so discouraged the royalists that they fell back again upon Stafford, which soon after surrendered to the Parliament, as did also Wolverhampton.—In the year 1745, the Scotch rebels posted themselves at Leek, to the great consternation of the inhabitants, who feared the consequences of an action between them and the army of the Duke of Cumberland, then stationed in the town of Stone. The rebels, however, deemed it prudent to withdraw, without hazarding an engagement.

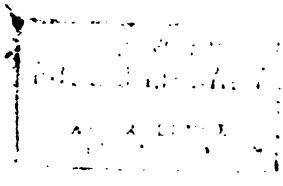
* STAFFORD, the county town, is in a low but pleasant situation, on a fertile plain, near to the northern bank of the river Sow. The town is of considerable extent, and consists of many streets and lanes, the houses of which are in general compact and well built; the great thoroughfare streets are "Foregate-street" and "Greengate-street," containing many good shops and the principal inns. The derivation of its name is said to be from the river here being forded by the aid of a *staff* in former times, hence "Stafford." At the time of the Conquest Stafford was undoubtedly a place of some importance, for in Domesday book it is termed a city, in which the king had eighteen burgesses belonging to him, and there were twenty mansions of the honour of the Earl of Mercia. It then paid for all customs nine pounds in deniers, and was governed by two bailiffs. But the earliest record of its immunities as a corporation is the charter of King John, which is rather an exemplification and confirmation of former privileges than a new grant. By being a corporate town, it has the privilege of holding its own court of sessions, but the corporation do not avail themselves thereof. The assizes are held twice in the year; there is also a court of quarter sessions, and the county court, which is held monthly. There are two parish churches, viz., St. Mary's, formerly collegiate, a large cruciform edifice; the other is St. Chad's, a perpetual curacy. The Methodists, Calvinists, and Roman Catholics have chapels, and the other public erections are the county court-house, a handsome infirmary, the county lunatic asylum, a free grammar-school, two upon the national system, and several alms-houses. The manufacture of leather may be considered the staple trade of the town, in which must be included the making of shoes, which at one time was so extensive that a single manufacturer has been able to give employment to 800 persons; it has, however, since so much declined, that no one master can be found at this period who can furnish work for half that number. Hats and cutlery are also manufactured here, but not to any great extent. There are three principal inns, the "George," the "Star," and the "Swan," besides several other houses affording good accommodation to travellers, amongst which is the "Vine," in Vine-street, an excellently conducted house. The seats in this neighbourhood within four miles of the town are numerous and of the first order. The town itself lies low, but the neighbourhood is very beautiful, well wooded, having fine romantic scenery, and the air is considered highly salubrious.

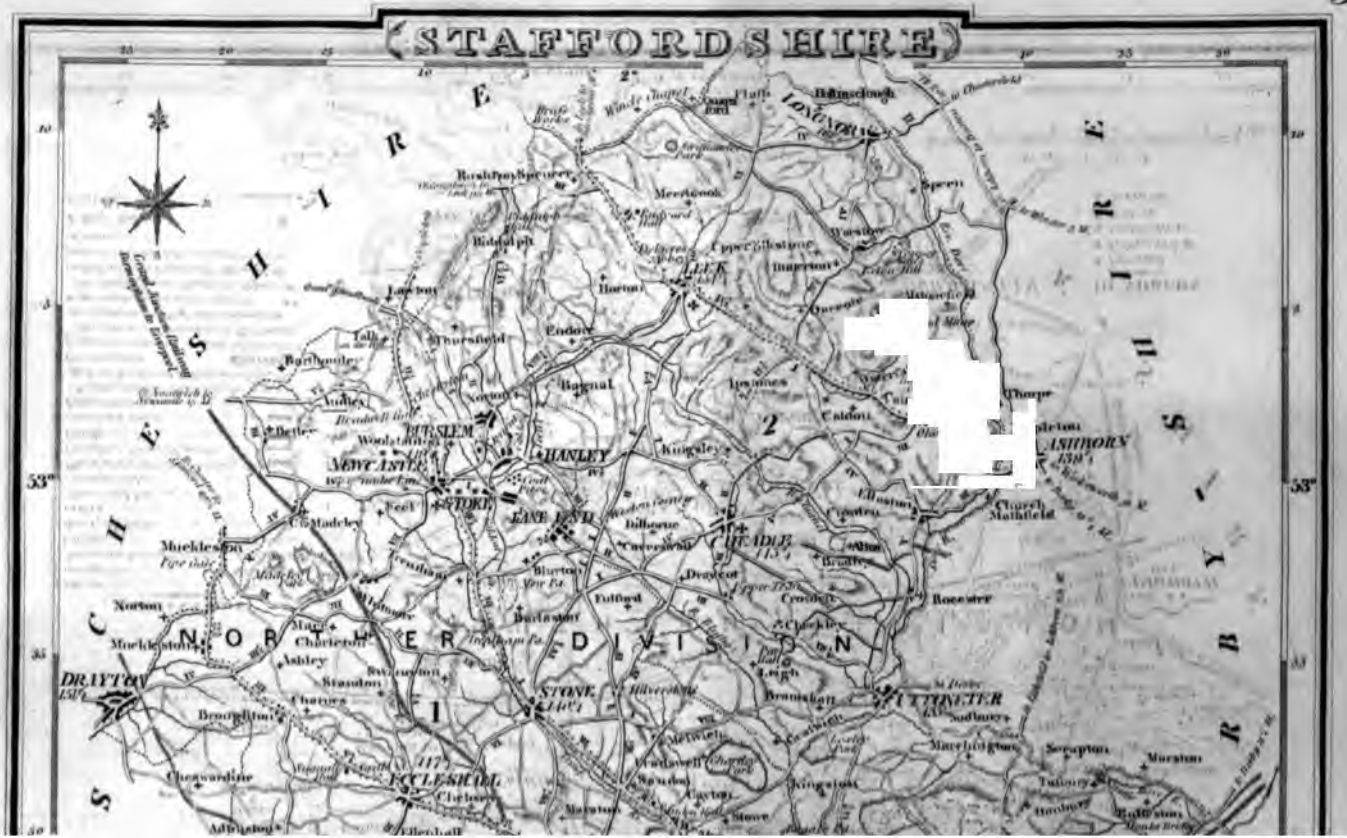
Derivation of its name.

Dissenting chapels.

Salubrious air.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, Tuesday before Shrove-Tuesday, April 3, and May 7, and 14 for horses and cattle; Saturday before St. Peter, and June 29, for wool; September 16, 17 and 18, for cattle and horses; October 2, for colts; December 4, for cattle and swine.




STAFFORDSHIRE
NORTHERN DIVISION
LONGNOR
LEEK
BURSLEM
NEWCASTLE
HANLEY
STOKE
LEAK LND
CHEADLE
ASHBORN
DRAYTON
STONE
ECCLESHEL
UTTOXETER
Muckleston
Norton
Ashley
Standon
Chorley
Broughton
Cheswardine
Adbaston
Bagnal
Kingsley
Caldon
Ellastone
Church Mayfield
Rocester
Bramshall
Maybrook
Sandon
Stone
Moreton
Sedgley
Tettenhall
Wolverhampton
Bilston
Wednesbury
Walsall
Lichfield
Tamworth
Burton
Uttoxeter
Ashbourn
Leek
Longnor
Buxton
Macclesfield
Congleton
Newcastle
Market Drayton
Shrewsbury
Ludlow
Bridgnorth
Kidderminster
Worcester
Stourbridge
Birmingham
Coventry
Nuneaton
Atherstone
Tamworth
Derby
Ashbourn
Cheadle
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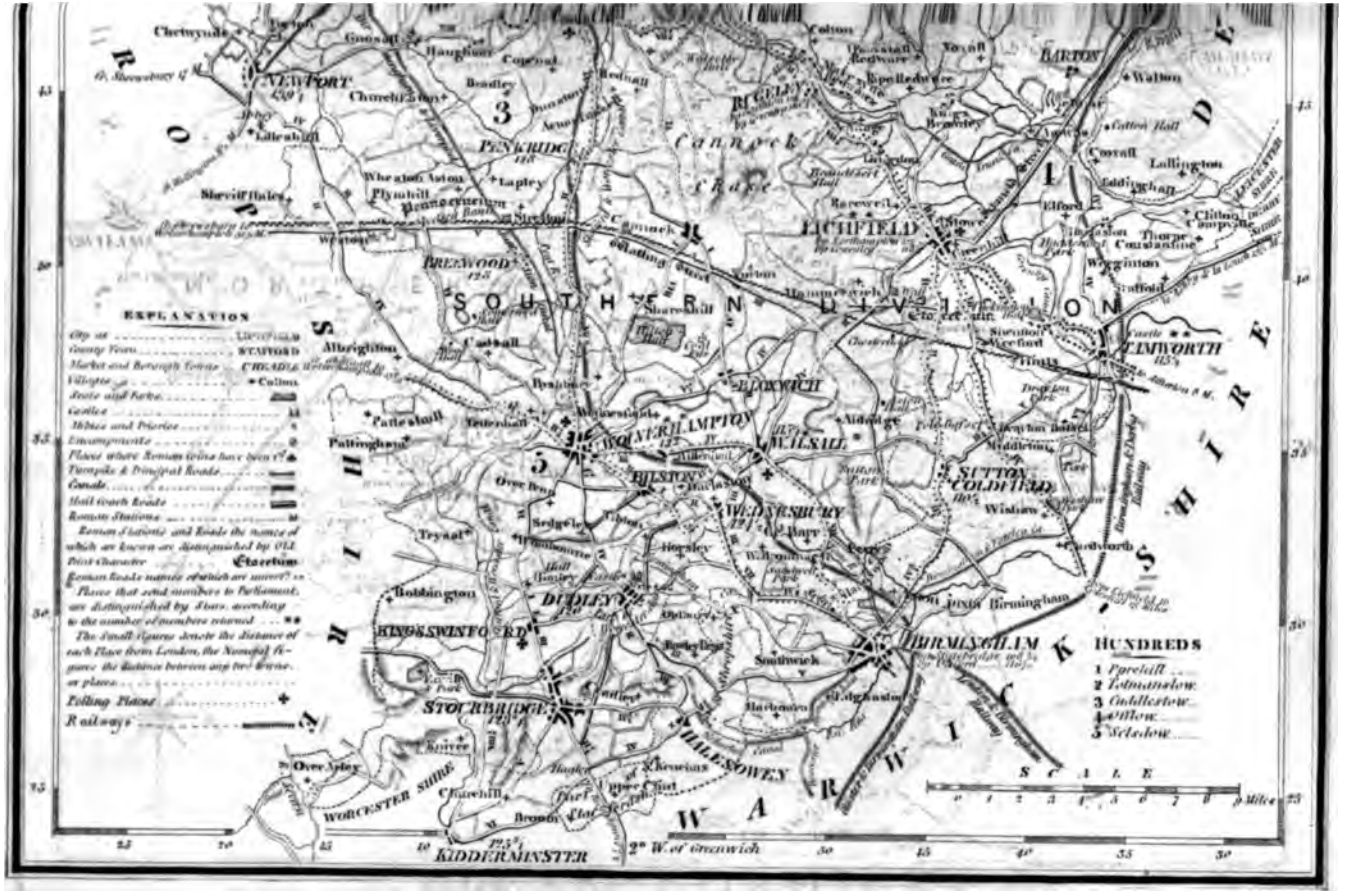

Drawn & Engraved for Dugdales England & Wales *Delineated.*

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
18	Stagenhoe .....ham	Hereford....	Stevenage ...4	Hitchin 4	St. Alban's .11	31	....
3	Stagsden .....pa	Bedford.....	Bedford 5	Olney 7	Ampthill 9	54	597
29	Stagshaw .....ham	Northumb ..	Hexham.....5	Corbridge ...1	Newc. on T. 18	276	..
45	Stainbrough*..to & cha	W. R. York	Barnsley.....2	Rotherham .10	Sheffield ...12	169	304
9	Stainburn .....to	Cumberland	Workington .1	Cockermouth 7	Maryport 6	306	174
45	Stainburn ....to & cha	W. R. York	Otley.....5	Ripley 9	Leeds 11	200	290
24	Stainby .....pa	Lincoln.....	Colsterworth 2	Stamford ...14	Grantham ...9	103	186
45	Staincross .....ham	W. R. York.	Barnesley....4	Darton 1	Wakefield .. 7	176	....
13	Staindrop†.....pa & to	Durham	BarnardCast. 6	Bis.Auckland 9	Darlington..12	248	2396
26	Staines‡.....m t & pa	Middlesex ..	Kingston ...10	Windsor 7	Hounslow ...7	17	2486
24	Stainfield .....ham	Lincoln	Bourn 4	Folkingham..6	Corby 6	101	136
24	Stainfield .....pa	Lincoln	Wragby 3	Lincoln 10	Horncastle..11	134	68
46	Stainforth.....to	W. R. York	Thorne 4	Doncaster ...8	Pontefract . 15	166	852
44	Stainforth, Great ....to	W. R. York	Settle 2	Kettlewell . 12	Sedbergh ...21	237	263
44	Stainforth, Little..ham	W. R. York	 2	14	21	237	....
45	Stainland.....to & cha	W. R. York	Halifax 5	Huddersfield .5	Oldham 15	194	3037
44	Stainley, North .....to	W. R. York	Ripon.....5	Thirsk 11	Middleham . 14	217	407
44	Stainley, South.....to	W. R. York	 6	Knaresboro' .5	Ripley 3	207	243
40	Stainmore ....to & cha	Westmorlnd	Brough 4	KirbyStephen5	Appleby....12	271	707
43	Stains-Acre .....to	N. R. York .	Whitby 3	Pickering...20	Scarborough 18	236	....
10	Stainsby .....to	Derby	Chesterfield..5	Alfreton 7	Mansfield ..7	143	....
9	Stainton .....to	Cumberland.	Carlisle.....2	Longtown ...8	Brampton ..10	303	67
9	Stainton .....to	Cumberland.	Penrith.....3	HesketNew.12	Shap 11	286	....
22	Stainton .....to	Lancaster...	Dalton 2	Ulverstone ..5	Hawkshead .20	277	....
24	Stainton .....pa	Lincoln	Wragby 5	Lincoln 7	MarketRasen9	148	192
57	Stainton§.....pa	Pembroke...	Milford.....2	HaverfordW. 6	Pembroke ..9	256	2605
40	Stainton.....to & cha	Westmorlnd	Kendal 5	Milnthorpe ..3	Kirby Lonsd 8	258	388
44	Stainton .....to	N. R. York .	Richmond ..6	Reeth 5	Leyburn 5	339	44
44	Stainton .. ....pa & to	N. R. York .	Stokesley ..5	Yarm 5	Stockton 5	242	1000
44	Stainton .....to	W. R. York.	Skipton 6	Gargrave 1	Settle 10	222	....
46	Stainton.....pa	W. R. York.	Doncaster ..7	Tickhill 3	Rotherham ..9	157	264
43	Stainton Dale.....pa	N. R. York .	Scarborough .8	Whitby 12	Pickering .. 18	226	252
13	Stainton, Great. pa & to	Durham	Stockton 8	Darlington . 7	B.Auckland 10	248	168

Wentworth Castle.

* STAINBROUGH. Stainbrough Hall, commonly called Wentworth Castle, was built by Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Stafford, about the year 1730; it is a large quadrangular building, with a stately portico, and contains a noble collection of pictures and statues. It stands in an extensive park, which commands various picturesque and delightful prospects.

† STAINDROP. At a short distance stands Raby Castle, one of the most perfect remains of the style of building in feudal times to be found in the kingdom. It was the residence of King Canute. Courts leet and baron are held here annually, and the magistrates hold petty sessions every alternate Saturday.

Derivation of its name.

‡ STAINES is situated on the banks of the Thames. A stone bridge has recently been built, and a new street formed to avoid a sharp and dangerous turning at the foot of the former. Its name is said to have been derived from the Saxon word *stana*, a stone, in allusion to the London mark-stone, which bears the date of 1280, and stands above the bridge, at Coln Ditch, denoting the boundary of jurisdiction possessed by the City of London over the western part of the river. An army of Danes, on their way from Oxford, which they had burnt, to their ships, crossed the river here in 1009, in consequence of the intelligence of an army from London coming to oppose them. The town is principally composed of houses on each side of the high road, forming one wide street; it has been much improved of late years, and the market-house, which formerly stood in the centre, has been removed.

Market, Friday.—*Fairs*, May 11, for horses and cattle; September 13, statute, for onions and toys.

Commodore Sir William James.

§ STAINTON. Here are the ruins of a chapel, near to the village of Pille. Commodore Sir William James was educated at a school in this parish. He was the son of a miller, and by genius and perseverance, unaided by any patronage, became a commodore in the navy, Elder Brother of Trinity House, Governor of Greenwich Hospital, Fellow of the Royal Society, and member of Parliament for West Looe.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population.
24	Stainton-le-Hole . . .pa	Lincoln	MarketRasen 7	Caistor 7	Louth 12		155	232
13	Stainton, Little . . . . .to	Durham	Stockton 7	Darlington . . 6	B.Auckland 12		247	54
24	Stainton Market* . . . . . m t & pa	Lincoln.	Louth 9	Wragby 8	Mt. Rasen . .11		142	122
43	Staithes . . . . . .bam	N. R. York .	Whitby 11	Guisborough 12	Egton 9		245	. . .
12	Stalbridge†. . .m t & pa	Dorset.	Blandford. . .13	Sherborne . . .7	Dorchester. .19		112	1773
27	Stalham . . . . . .pa	Norfolk.	N. Walsham .7	Norwich . . .15	Yarmouth . .18		123	613
21	Stalisfield . . . . . .pa	Kent	Charing 2	Canterbury .13	Ashford 7		48	342
24	Stallingborough . . . .pa	Lincoln	Gt. Grimsby .6	Caistor 9	Brigg 14		162	386
44	Stalling Busk . . .ham . . . . . & cha	N. R. York .	Middleham 14	Askrigg 5	Hawes 6		246	. . . .
22	Stalmayne. . . . . cha	Lancaster. . .	Poulton 5	Garstang 9	Preston 16		233	504
14	Stambourne . . . . . .pa	Essex	Clare. 5	Haverhill . . .6	Thaxted . . .10		50	475
14	Stambridge, Great . .pa	Essex	Rochford . . .2	Rayleigh 6	Southend 4		38	405
14	Stambridge, Little . .pa	Essex	 2	 6	 5		38	105
24	Stamford‡. . . .bo & m t	Lincoln	Lincoln 48	Boston 40	Grantham . .21		89	7,837

* STAINTON, MARKET. *Market*, (disused).—*Fair*, October 29. A great fair for cattle and horses is now held at Horncastle (not at Stainton), and is called Horncastle-Stainton fair.

† STALBRIDGE is situated near the banks of the Stour, on a rocky soil, which supplies the neighbourhood with stone for building, and other purposes. This place was formerly celebrated for the manufacture of stockings, which has declined; some of the inhabitants are now employed in silk-winding. In the centre of the town is a neat cross standing on three octagonal flights of steps, which, including the base, is thirty feet high. The Dorsetshire and Somersetshire Canal passes through this parish; and in the park, formerly belonging to the manor-house, the Anglesey Cricket Club meet.

Market, Tuesday.—*Fairs*, May 6, and September 4, for all sorts of cattle.

Its former importance.

‡ STAMFORD. The ancient town of Stamford, or Staniford, is situated on the northern bank of the Welland, in the south-west corner of the county. It is said to have been a place of note in the time of Bladud, a British king, who reigned 863 years before Christ; and Stow observes, that this Bladud, the son of Rudhudibras, built Stamford, and founded in it a university, which was suppressed by the Bishop of Rome, in the time of St. Austin. All this is evidently erroneous; for there is no mention of such a British town amongst the Roman geographers, or historians.—Bridge-Casterton, two miles distant, through which the Ermin Street passes, is generally believed to have been a Roman station; and there Camden and some other topographers have agreed to fix the Causennæ of Antonine's Itinerary. Out of that, probably arose the present town. Henry of Huntingdon informs us, that the Picts and Scots, having ravaged the country as far as Stamford, were met here and defeated by the Saxon auxiliaries, under the command of Hengist; for which service the British king, Vortigern, bestowed on the Saxon chief certain lands in Lincolnshire.—In a charter of Wulphere, King of the Mercians, Stamford is mentioned as one of the bounds of lands which he gave to his monastery of Medeshampstede; but Peck considered this charter to be spurious. By another charter of Edgar, A.D. 972, Stamford appears at that time to have been a market-town, and a more considerable place than Peterborough. Leland observes, that in that reign it was a borough, and ever after belonged to the crown. In the time of the Danes it was reckoned one of the five great cities of the kingdom, whose inhabitants, for distinction, were termed Fisburgenses. Leland says there were seven principal towers on the walls, to each of which the freeholders were occasionally allotted, to watch and ward: there were also four smaller forts; besides which, the town was defended by seven principal, and two postern gates, and a strong citadel. The castle was probably built by the Danes; as the Saxon Chronicle, speaking of its being taken from them by Edmund Ironside, in 942, observes, it had been then a

Charter of King Wulphere.

Fortifications.

long time in their possession. Leland, however, states, that Elfreda, sister of Edward the Elder, rebuilt the castle, on the northern bank of the Welland, in 914. The Danes repossessed themselves of the castle, and held it till the death of their last king, in 1041, when it reverted to the English. At the Conquest, it fell into the hands of the Normans. At the Domesday survey, there were in Stamford 141 mansions or manors, and twelve lagemen, who had within their own houses sac and soc, over their own men, except the tax and heriots, and the forfeiture of their bodies, and felons' goods. In the reign of Stephen, the castle was besieged by Henry of Anjou, afterwards Henry II.; who took it, and bestowed both that and the town, excepting the barons' and knights' fees, on Richard Humetz, to hold them of the crown. After many grants, and as many reversions, the manor was given by Queen Elizabeth to William Cecil, first Lord Burleigh; and by marriage, it descended to Henry Grey, first Earl of Stamford, in which family it continued for several descents. In the reign of Richard III. the castle was demolished. The hill on which it stood, to the north-west of the town, appears to have been nearly artificial, the various layers of earth lying horizontally; by the side are the small remains of a stone wall.—In the time of the Conqueror, Stamford was governed by the lagemen or aldermen. In the time of Edward IV. it obtained the privilege of sending two members to Parliament; and in the first year of that reign a charter was granted, by virtue of which the aldermen and other officers were incorporated, under the name of the "aldermen and comburgesses of the first and second bench." The town, however, was not governed by a mayor till the reign of Charles II., who, when he recalled the royal charters throughout the kingdom, granted a new one to Stamford, which was confirmed in the reign of James II.—At one period, Stamford had fourteen parish churches, besides chapels. Several of these were burnt by the northern soldiers, in A.D. 1461, and never rebuilt. The number was further diminished at the Dissolution; and, by an act passed in 1547, they were reduced to five, according to the ancient division of the town into five wards, the present number exclusive of St. Martin's, in Stamford Baron. St. Michael's Church, near the centre of the town, is probably the oldest structure, part of it having been built previously to the year 1230. It consists of a nave, north and south aisles, choir, with north and south chancels, which extend beyond the aisles. The eastern end of the choir was rebuilt about the year 1705; when, in the wall, were found, thrown in as rubbish, sculptured stones, the fragments of some religious building, which had existed anterior to this. At the west end of the nave was a wooden tower, which was taken down, and replaced by another of stone, in 1761. St. Mary's Church appears to have been built at the latter end of the thirteenth century, and probably on the site of one as early as the Conquest, as the inhabitants consider this the mother-church. The spire is a handsome structure, without battlements, having, at that part where it begins to contract, the figures of the four Evangelists, under elegant canopies, one at each corner. At the upper end of the chancel, is an ancient and curious monument, without arms or inscription. The figure of a man, armed cap-a-pié, is recumbent by a female figure. This tomb is to the memory of Sir David Philips, who distinguished himself at the battle of Bosworth-field. He founded a chantry in this church. St. George's Church, a large plain building, consists of a chancel, nave, north and south aisles, with a square embattled tower at the west end. The windows of the aisles are large, with three lights, and pointed flat arches; those of the nave have square heads. It was rebuilt in 1450, at the expense of William Bruges, first Garter King at Arms. In the chancel windows were numerous figures in stained glass. Here are the remains of Davil Cecil, Esq., high-sheriff of Northamptonshire, in 1542, and grandfather of the first Lord Burleigh. All Saints Church, a

STAMFORD.

Capture of the Castle by Henry II.

St. Michael's Church.

St. George's Church.

STAMFORD.

large well-proportioned structure, consists of a nave, two aisles, and two chancels; one at the end of the south aisle, and the other corresponding to the nave. At the west end of the north aisle is the steeple, a lofty, handsome, embattled structure, with octangular turrets, and crowned by a neat octangular spire, crocketed at the angles from the base to the summit. This church, considered one of the principal ornaments of Stamford, was built at the expense of John Brown, merchant of the Staple at Calais, who, with his wife, lie buried at the upper end of the north aisle. In St. Mary's chapel, where formerly stood the altar, are figures in brass, of William Brown, who built and endowed the bead-house, and his wife; with scrolls over their heads—"X me spede," "dere lady help at nede." Against the east window of this chapel is a white marble monument, in memory of Mr. Thomas Truesdale, who also founded an alms-house here. St. John the Baptist's church, rebuilt about the year 1452, consists of a nave and two aisles, with a chancel at the east end of each, separated from the nave and aisles by elegant screen-work. The roof has been highly decorated with figures, carved both in wood and stone. The windows formerly exhibited some fine stained glass.—Stamford had formerly several foundations devoted to the tuition of youth. In 1109, Joffrid, Abbot of Croyland, deputed three monks from his monastery for this purpose. This was probably the foundation of the university, which has been the subject of much controversy. Camden places the date of the establishment in the reign of Edward III.; and Anthony Wood, in the year 1292; but the foundation was earlier than either of these periods. The Carmelites had a monastery here in the time of Henry III., gave lectures on divinity and the liberal arts, and had disputations against Judaism. Numbers of the clergy and gentry sent their sons hither for instruction. Other religious houses followed the example; and Stamford soon became celebrated as a place of liberal instruction. Public lectures were appointed, and colleges erected for the reception of students. On a violent altercation taking place in the reign of Edward III., between the northern and southern scholars in the University of Oxford, the former class removed to Stamford; but they were obliged, by royal proclamation, to return to Oxford; and it was afterwards made a statute, that no Oxford man should take a degree at Stamford. Here were four colleges:—Brasen-nose (whence a college at Oxford probably took its name), taken down in 1668, and a charity-school erected out of the materials. Sempringham Hall, which stood on St. Peter's-hill, was intended principally as a seminary for youth destined to profess, agreeably to the order of the Gilbertines. It was founded by Robert Luttrel, rector of Irnham, in 1292. Peterborough Hall, opposite the south door of All Saints church, was pulled down about 1705. Black Hall, a school to prepare the youth for the monastery of Black Friars, to the north-west of All Saints church, was taken down soon after Peterborough Hall. The free-school, in St. Paul's-street, was founded in 1548, by Mr. William Radcliffe; and further endowed in 1612, by Thomas, Earl of Exeter, who gave the sum of £108 annually, to Clare Hall, in Cambridge, on condition that he and his heirs for ever should have the nomination of eight scholars, and out of them three fellows; and, when any of the scholarships should become vacant, that preference should be given, in electing, to the youth educated in the free grammar-school of Stamford. In the charity-school, in St. Paul's-street, thirty-six boys are clothed and educated, principally by public contributions. Browne's Hospital was founded in the reign of Richard III., for a warden, confrater, and twelve poor men, and endowed with ample lands for their support. It is a handsome old building, on the north side of the corn-market. The revenues are in a very flourishing state. In 1770, St. Peter's Gate being in a ruinous condition, was taken down; and near the site was erected St. Peter's Hospital, for the reception of eight poor men and their wives upwards of 60 years of age.—

Curious inscription.

Brasen-nose College.

Browne's Hospital.

Stamford Baron, considered part of Stamford, but separated from it by the Welland, over which is a stone bridge, is a distinct liberty and parish in the county of Northampton. It was formerly called Stamford beyond the bridge, or Stamford south of the Welland. In the reign of Athelstan, it enjoyed the privilege of a mint. King Edward the elder fortified the southern banks of the river against the Danes; and built a strong castle to prevent the incursions of that people from the north. The castle stood on the verge of the Roman road, where now is the Nuns' farm. In Domesday book this place is mentioned as the sixth ward belonging to Stamford, and as being situated in Hantunescire. Here was a nunnery of the Benedictine order, dedicated to the honour of God and St. Michael, by William Abbot, of Peterborough, in the reign of Henry II. Its revenues, at the suppression, were £72 18*s*. 10½*d*. Here was also an hospital for lepers, dedicated to St. Ægidius, or St. Giles; a house of regular canons for Knights Hospitallers, but by whom founded is unknown; and an hospital dedicated to St. John the Baptist, erected by Brand de Fossato, for the reception of pilgrims and poor travellers. Upon the site of the last of these, William Lord Burleigh built an hospital, and endowed it for a warden and twelve poor men.—Stamford Baron church, dedicated to St. Martin, was erected by Bishop Russel, in the reign of Edward IV. It is a large handsome building, consisting of a nave, two chancels, north and south aisles, and a square pinnacled tower at the west end of the north aisle. At the upper end of the north chancel is a cenotaph to the memory of Richard Cecil and his wife, the parents of the first Lord Burleigh. The entablature is supported by columns of the Corinthian order, and under a circular canopy are the effigies of both represented before an altar; and on the front of the base, three female figures, in a supplicating posture. On the altar are two inscriptions. A curious monument of various marble, consisting of two circular arches, supported by Corinthian pillars, and surmounted with an escutcheoned tablet, and which has beneath, on a raised altar tomb, a figure in armour, with a dog lying at the feet, is commemorative of the virtues of William Cecil, Baron of Burleigh, and Lord High Treasurer of England. Against the north wall of the north chancel, is a stately tomb of white and grey marble, to the memory of John, Earl of Exeter; and of his lady, who died in 1709.—"The Earl is represented in a Roman habit, discoursing with his Countess, who has an open book resting on her knee, and a pen in her hand, as ready to take down the purport of his discourse. Below is the figure of Minerva with the gorgon's head; and opposite, the same deity is represented in a mournful attitude, as lamenting the loss of the patron of arts and sciences. A pyramid of grey marble, ascending almost to the roof, is crowned with the figure of Cupid, holding in his hand a snake with the tail in the mouth, emblematical of eternity."—Against one of the pillars, on the north side of the nave, is a mural monument with a Latin inscription, importing, that it was erected at the expense of John Earl of Exeter, to the memory of William Wissing, an ingenious painter, a native of Amsterdam, and a disciple of the celebrated Peter Lely. He is compared to an early bunch of grapes, because snatched away in the flower of his life, at the age of 39.—The borough of Stamford is distinguished by an almost singular point in the law of inheritance, called Borough English; by which the youngest son, if the father die intestate, inherits the lands and tenements, to the exclusion of the elder branches of the family. This, as well as the law of Gavel kind, which prevails in Kent, was of Saxon origin. Littleton supposes the youngest were preferred, as least able to provide for themselves; Dr. Plot conjectures that it arose from an old barbarous right (which, in point of fact, is now thought never to have existed), assumed by the lord of the manor during the feudal ages, of sleeping the first night after marriage with the vassal's bride; whence the first born was supposed to belong to the lord. This

STAMFORD.

Stamford Baron Church.

Monument to the celebrated Lord Burleigh.

Singular point in the law of inheritance.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
29	Stamford .....to	Northumb..	Alnwick.....5	Embleton....2	Belford 13	313	94
43	Stamford Bridge* ...to	E. R. York.	York.....9	Pocklingto .8	NewMalton 14	208	385

STAMFORD.

might afford a reason for the exclusion of the eldest son; but in the case of there being more than two, it does not appear satisfactory. Peck says, that Stamford being a trading town, the elder sons were set up in business, or generally received their respective shares of the paternal property, during the father's life-time.—The custom of Bull-running annually takes place here; but we trust, ere long, to hear of its total annihilation. According to tradition, "William, the fifth Earl of Warren, in the reign of King John, while standing one day on the walls of his castle, saw two bulls contending for a cow. A butcher, to whom one of the bulls belonged, coming up with a large dog, set him at his own bull. The dog driving the animal into the town, more dogs joined in the chase, with a vast concourse of people. The animal, enraged by the baiting of the dogs and the clamour of the multitude, knocked down and ran over many persons. This scene so delighted the Earl, who had been a spectator, that he gave the meadows where it commenced, after the first crop was off, as a common for the use of the butchers in Stamford; on condition that they should annually provide a bull, six weeks before Christmas-day, to perpetuate the sport." This bull-running, which has been instituted nearly 600 years, is still held on the festival of St. Brice, though with less ostentation than formerly. In ancient times, the night before the important day, the fated bull was secured in the stable belonging to the chief magistrate; and the bullards, or men appointed to take the lead in the pursuit, were clad in antic dresses. At present the magistracy decline all interference, and the bullards are clothed in their usual attire. On the morning that the bull is to run, proclamation is made through the town by the bellman, that no person, on pain of imprisonment, shall offer any violence to strangers. As the town is a great thoroughfare, a guard is appointed to protect persons passing through it that day. No persons pursuing the bull are allowed to have clubs or sticks with iron in them. When the people have secured their doors and windows, the bull is turned out; when men, women, children, dogs, &c., run promiscuously after the animal with loud and obstreperous vociferations. After the "running" is over, the bull is killed, and the price for which he sells is divided amongst the Society of Butchers, who procured him. In some places, this barbarous custom of bull-running was anciently a matter of tenure.—Near this town is the elegant residence of the Marquis of Exeter. In the neighbourhood of Helpstone, a few miles from Stamford, a Roman villa has been discovered, with a fine tesselated pavement; and near Wansford an ironfoundry of the Romans, with the furnace, &c., entire. Stamford is not a place of manufactures; the principal trade here is malting, and the shops, which are many and respectable, supply the surrounding villages with various necessaries. The town is well lighted with gas, and benefited by a number of fine springs of water. It is surrounded by delightful woody hills, groves and land, producing the most luxuriant pasturage, whilst a variety of beautiful landscapes present themselves on many sides.

Origin of the practice of Bull-running here.

Roman antiquities.

Market, Monday and Friday.—*Fairs*, Tuesday before February 13, for horses and stock of all sorts; Monday before Mid-Lent for horses only; Mid-Lent Monday for stock and haberdashery of all sorts, lasts a fortnight; Monday before May 12, for horses and stock; Monday after Corpus Christi, ditto; August 5, ditto; November 8, ditto and cheese.

Battle between King Harold and his two brothers, in 1066.

* STAMFORD BRIDGE. This place, which is divided into two parts by the river Derwent, called east and west, is celebrated for the memorable battle fought in 1066, by King Harold, against his brothers, Tosti and Harfager, King of Norway, in which the two latter were left dead in the field; this action took place only nine days before the battle of Hastings,

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
29	Stamfordham*.....pa	Northumb ..	Newc. on T.13	Hexham....12	Morpeth....13	288	1736
25	Stamford Hill.....cha	Middlesex ..	Edmonton .. 4	Highgate 4	Hackney 2	4	....
58	Stanage.....lordsh	Radnor	Knighton ...3	Presteign ...6	Ludlow 14	157	155
22	Stanall .....to	Lancaster...	Poulton 4	Garstang 8	Preston 16	233	....
3	Stanbridge..ham & cha	Bedford.....	LeightonBuz. 3	Dunstable . 4	Woburn .. .7	37	416
45	Stanbury .....ham	W. R. York	Keighley 5	Bradford ...13	Halifax 12	209	....
16	Standbridge .....tit	Hants	Romsey 1	Winchester.11	Southampton 8	73	....
20	Standen .....cha	Hants	Newport 2	Newtown ..7	Ryde.....6	84	....
21	Standen .....ham	Kent	Cranbrook ...6	Biddenden ..1	Maidstone ..13	47	....
34	Standerwick .....pa	Somerset....	Frome.....3	Bradford 8	Bath 11	100	97
19	Standground.....pa	Hunts	Peterborough 1	Stilton 6	Whittlesea ..5	80	1242
31	Standhill .....to	Oxford	Tetsworth .. 3	Thame 6	Watlington..5	45	....
15	Standish .....pa	Gloucester..	Stroud 6	Gloucester...9	Micheldean 12	108	536
22	Standish† .....pa & to	Lancaster ..	Wigan 4	Chorley 6	Preston 13	204	7719
31	Standlake .....pa	Oxford	Witney 6	Oxford 8	Abingdon....8	62	669
41	Standlinch .....pa	Wilts	Salisbury 5	Fordingbridge7	Romsey 11	84	31
18	Standon ‡.....m t & pa	Herts.....	Bis. Stortford 6	Ware 6	Buntingford..6	26	2772
35	Standon .....pa	Stafford	Eccleshall .. 4	Mt. Drayton 10	Stone 6	147	420
24	Stane .....pa	Lincoln	Alford 7	Saltfleet 8	Louth 7	145	....
27	Stanfield .....pa	Norfolk.....	E. Dereham .6	Fakenham ..8	Foulsham....8	106	234
3	Stanford.....ham	Bedford.....	Biggleswade .3	Baldock 8	Shefford 2	43	335
4	Stanford.....ham	Berks	Abingdon....0	Oxford 6	Wallingford 10	56	....
21	Stanford .....pa	Kent	Hythe 3	Ashford ... 9	Canterbury .13	62	243
27	Stanford .....pa	Norfolk.....	Watton 6	Thetford 8	Stoke Ferry 12	88	153
25	Stanford Brook....ham	Middlesex ..	Chiswick 1	Brentford....3	Hammersmith2	5	....
28	Stanford-upon-Avon pa	Northamp ..	Daventry ...12	Rugby.....7	Lutterworth 6	84	24
17	Stanford, Bishops . pa	Hereford....	Bromyard ...3	Ledbury....10	Hereford ...14	130	382
4	Stanford, Dingley ...pa	Berks	Newbury ...9	Reading 10	Wallingford 13	49	134
14	Stanford-le-Hope ...pa	Essex	Horndon 1	Gravesend ..5	Romford....12	24	330
17	Stanford, King's ....tit	Hereford....	Bromyard ...4	Ledbury 9	Hereford ...14	129	....
14	Stanford, Rivers ...pa	Essex	Chip Ongar 2	Epping 5	Romford 9	19	905
30	Stanford-upon-Soar .pa	Notts.....	Nottingham 13	Loughboro' ..1	Cas Donningt.8	111	129
42	Stanford-upon-Teame ..... pa	Worcester ..	Worcester . 12	Bewdley 9	Tenbury 9	123	198
4	Stanford-in-the-Vale ..... pa	Berks.....	Faringdon...4	Wantage 5	Oxford 15	65	1016
9	Stanger .....ham	Cumberland	Keswick 4	Crosthwaite .4	Cockermout.11	296	....
21	Stanham .....ham	Kent	Dartford.....1	Gravesend ..7	Woolwich...8	15	....
27	Stanhoe .....pa	Norfolk.....	Burnham 4	CastleRising13	Fakenham . 10	113	436
13	Stanhope§.....pa	Durham	B.Auckland 17	St.John'sWe 7	Wolsingham 6	262	9541

in which Harold lost both his crown and life. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here, and twelve boys and six girls in a school, erected in 1798, which has an income of about £30 a-year. STAMFORD BRIDGE.

Fair, Dec. 1, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, brass, pewter, hardware, and woollen cloth.

* STAMFORDHAM, or STAMFORD HIAM. *Fairs*, second Thursday in April; August 15, if a Thursday, if not, Thursday after, for horned cattle and swine; Thursday before Old May Day; November 14; and last Thursday in February, statute.

† STANDISH has a small manufacture of cottons and coarse linens. The principal grain raised here is oats; and coal is abundant. The church is a handsome edifice with a spire steeple, and was built in 1584. A free grammar-school was founded in 1603, by Mary Langton, which has an endowment producing £100 per annum. There is also a school for clothing and instructing twenty girls; Mary Smalley left £100 for its support in 1794. Two of the twelve castles of Lancashire formerly stood here, namely, Standish and Penwnortham. Standish and Penwnortham castles.

Fairs, June 29; November 22, for horses, horned cattle, toys, &c

‡ STANDON, or STANELOW, is situated on the river Rib. The church contains many handsome monuments and sepulchral memorials; the chancel is ascended by several steps, and divided by the altar from the more eastern part, which is raised still higher. On an eminence called Haven End, are two large barrows, supposed to have been raised by the Danes. Here is an endowed free-school, and St. Edmund's College, founded when the English Roman Catholics were expelled from the college of Douay, at the commencement of the French Revolution. The ancient Ermin Street runs through this village. St. Edmund's College.

Market. Friday.—Fair, April 25.

§ STANHOPE is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Wear; it is

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
36	Staningfield .. ..pa	Suffolk	BurySt.Edm. 6	Sudbury....11	Stowmarket 12	65	306
27	Staninghall .....pa	Norfolk.....	Norwich 6	Aylsham 8	N. Walsham10	114	542
28	Stanion .....pa	Northamp ..	Rockingham 5	Kettering....7	Thrapston ...9	81	313
22	Stanke .....ham	Lancaster...	Ulverstone...8	Dalton 2	Leece 4	278	....
10	Stanley.....to & cha	Derby	Derby 5	Nottingham 11	Belper 7	131	391
35	Stanley*.....to	Stafford	Leek 5	Burslem 5	Hanley 4	157	....
41	Stanley .....tit	Wilts	Chippenham .3	Calne 3	Melksham ...8	90	....
45	Stanley.....to & cha	W. R. York.	Wakefield .. 2	Leeds 8	Pontefract...8	184	5047
15	Stanley, King's .....pa	Gloucester..	Stroud 3	Minchingham.4	Dursley 6	103	2469
15	Stanley, St. Leonard†pa	Gloucester..	 4	 6	 6	106	867
15	Stanley Pont-Large .pa	Gloucester..	Winchcombe 3	Tewkesbury .9	Cheltenham..8	98	52
7	Stanlow House ...ex ..... pa dis	Chester	Chester.....9	Frodsham ...6	Gt. Neston .10	192	13
38	Stanmer .....pa	Sussex.....	Lewes.....5	Brighton 4	Cuckfield...10	48	123
4	Stanmore .. ..ham	Berks.....	East Illsley..2	Beedon 1	Newbury....8	56	....
25	Stanmore, Great....pa	Middlesex ..	Harrow onH. 4	Watford 5	Barnet 6	11	1144
25	Stanmore, Little ....pa	Middlesex ..	 5	Barnet 5	Watford 6	9	876
7	Stanney, Great.....to	Chester	Chester 6	Frodsham ...7	Gt. Neston ..9	189	32
7	Stanney, Little.....to	Chester	 5	 8	 9	188	201
29	Stannington .....pa	Northumb ..	Morpeth 5	Blyth 7	Newcastle . 10	285	1021
36	Stansfield .. ..pa	Suffolk	Clare.....6	Bury St. Ed. 10	Sudbury....10	62	470
45	Stansfield .. ..to	W. R. York.	Halifax 10	Rochdale....9	Burnley 10	207	8262
46	Stansill ....to	W. R. York.	Bawtry.....6	Tickhill 2	Doncaster ...6	159	58
21	Stanstead .....pa	Kent	Wrotham....2	Dartford 9	Maidstone ..11	24	262
36	Stansted .....pa	Suffolk	Clare.....6	Sudbury 6	Bury St. Ed. 10	60	353
18	Stansted Abbots‡ ...pa	Herts.....	Hoddesdon ..3	Ware 4	Bis. Stortford 9	20	966
14	Stansted Mountfitchet .....pa	Essex	Bis. Stortford 3	Dunmow 8	SaffronWal. 10	32	1560
7	Stanthorne.....to	Chester.....	Middlewich..1	Tarporley ..10	Northwich ..6	168	149
10	Stanton.....to & cha	Derby	Bakewell 3	Chesterfield.11	Wanster 3	149	744
10	Stanton.....to & cha	Derby	Burton on T. 2	Ashby de laZ. 8	Stapenhill ...1	124	1182

STANHOPE. of considerable extent and was anciently a market-town. Many of the inhabitants are employed in some extensive lead-mines, a tenth of the produce of which belongs to the rector, making the living a valuable one; limestone also abounds here. Several altars and other Roman antiquities have been dug up, and at the west end of the parish is a lofty eminence, supposed to be the site of an ancient fortress, which was destroyed by the Scots in one of their incursions; it rises 188 feet above the river Wear, which washes its southern base, and is defended on the north-east by a deep ditch.

Fairs, Wednesday before Easter; second Friday in September; and December 21; the last for cattle.

Scene of one of Robin Hood's exploits.

* STANLEY. According to the old ballad, this was the scene of the battle between Robin Hood, Scarlet, and Little John, and the Pindar of Wakefield.

Remains of an ancient Benedictine monastery

† STANLEY, ST. LEONARD was formerly a market-town of considerable consequence, but was destroyed by fire in the year 1686, since which it has never recovered its former importance. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the woollen cloth manufactories, which, during the war, were carried on to an immense extent, but have now much decreased. The church is an ancient structure, built in the form of a cross, with a low tower rising at the intersection, and very singularly constructed, the walls being double, with a passage and recesses between them. The windows are in general lancet-shaped, but the west window is ornamented with tracery. The interior contains several ancient monuments. Here was formerly a monastery of Benedictine monks, of which the Priory Kitchen, a large square building, and some outhouses, are still standing, but the architecture displays nothing remarkable.

Fairs, St. Swithin's Day, and November 6.

‡ STANSTED, ABBOTS. Here is Rye House, which was built in the reign of Henry VI., and celebrated in history for the supposed Ryehouse plot in the reign of Charles II. Some remains of the ancient structure, consisting principally of a gate-house, are still standing, and have for many years been converted into a workhouse for the poor of the parish.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
15	Stanton .....pa	Gloucester..	Monmouth...3	Coleford 3	Micheldean 10	125	200
16	Stanton .....pa	Gloucester..	Winchcombe 5	S. on the W. 11	Evesham 7	95	293
22	Stanton .....ham	Lancaster...	Ulverstone ..5	Dalton 2	Leece 2	277	....
29	Stanton.....to	Northumb ..	Morpeth.....6	Rothbury....9	Alnwick ...16	295	135
35	Stanton.....to	Stafford.....	Ashbourn....4	Uttoxeter ...9	Cheadle 9	143	371
34	Stanton .....ham	Somerset....	Dunster 2	Minehead....1	Dulverton ..13	163	....
36	Stanton, All Saints and St. John's ..pa	Suffolk	Bury St. Ed. 10	Thetford ...10	Kenninghall 10	81	1035
17	Stanton-upon-Arrow .....pa	Hereford ...	Kington 6	Pembridge...2	Presteign ...5	150	393
17	Stanton-Bach .....ham	Hereford ...	 5	 4	 3	152	....
23	Stanton-under-Bardon ..... to & cha	Leicester...	Leicester 9	Ashby de laZ. 9	Thornton 2	105	295
5	Stanton Barry ..... pa	Bucks	NewportPag. 3	StonyStratfo. 3	Towcester..10	52	51
41	Stanton, St. Bernard.pa	Wilts	Devizes.....6	Marlborough.8	Kennet.....4	83	319
10	Stanton-by-Bridge ..pa	Derby	Derby 6	Ashby de laZ. 7	Burton on T. 9	123	215
10	Stanton by-Dale ....pa	Derby	Nottingham . 8	Derby 8	Belper.....10	122	740
34	Stanton Drew* .....pa	Somerset....	Pensford 2	Bristol 7	Bath 11	117	731
41	Stanton, Fitzwarren.pa	Wilts	Highworth...3	Cricklade ...6	Swindon.....5	79	188
12	Stanton, St. Gabriel.pa	Dorset.....	Bridport.....5	Lyme Regis ..5	Charmouth ..3	139	101
31	Stanton, St. John ...pa	Oxford	Oxford 5	Bicester 9	Thame 9	50	470
33	Stanton, Lacy .....pa	Salop	Ludlow 3	M. Wenlock 16	ChurchStret 11	146	1467
33	Stanton, Long .....pa	Salop.....	12	 7	 9	148	278
26	Stanton, Lower ...ham	Monmouth ..	Abergavenny 5	Crickhowel ..8	Monmouth..14	146	....
33	Stanton-upon-Nineheath.....pa & to	Salop	Wem 5	Newport ...12	Shrewsbury..9	154	722
34	Stanton, Prior .....pa	Somerset....	Bath 6	Bristol 9	Pensford 4	112	159
41	Stanton, St. Quintin.pa	Wilts	Chippenham 5	Malmsbury ..5	Marshfield . 10	98	317
23	Stanton, Stony.....pa	Leicester ...	Hinckley 5	Lutterworth .8	Leicester ...10	97	549
26	Stanton, Upper....ham	Monmouth ..	Abergavenny 5	Crickhowel . 8	Monmouth..16	146	....
17	Stanton, or Staunton-upon-Wye.....pa	Hereford....	Hereford ...10	Kington 10	Weobley 5	144	544
14	Stanway .....pa	Essex	Colchester .. 4	Coggeshall .. 6	Halstead ...10	48	665
15	Stanway .....pa	Gloucester..	Winchcombe 4	Chi.Campden 8	Evesham ...8	90	401
25	Stanwell .....pa	Middlesex ..	Staines 3	Colnbrook ...3	Hounslow ...6	16	1386
28	Stanwick† .....pa	Northamp ..	Higham Fer. 3	Kimbolton...9	Thrapston ...5	68	503
44	Stanwick.....pa & to	N. R. York .	Richmond ...8	BarnardCas. 11	Darlington .. 8	241	955
9	Stanwix.....pa & to	Cumberland	Carlisle 1	Longtown ...8	Brampton ...9	302	1788
7	Stapeley.....to	Chester	Nantwich ...2	Betley 6	Sandbach....9	163	356
16	Stapely .. ..ham	Hants	Hartford Br. .5	Odiham 3	Farnham 5	43	....
10	Stapenhill.....pa	Derby	Burton on T. 1	Ashby de laZ.8	Derby 11	124	1926
12	Stapes Hill .....ham	Dorset.....	Wimborne...4	Cranborne .. 9	Poole 8	97	....
41	Staple .....tit	Wilts	Hindon.....4	Tisbury 1	Wilton 10	94	....
21	Staple .....pa	Kent	Wingham ...2	Sandwich....5	Canterbury ..8	63	502
16	Staple Cross .....ham	Hants	Christchurch 2	Fordingbrid.13	Ringwood ...7	98	....
34	Staple, Fitzpaine ...pa	Somerset....	Taunton 5	Ilminster 6	Wellington ..9	141	415
6	Stapleford.....pa	Cambridge ..	Cambridge ..5	Linton 8	Royston.. ..12	50	464
12	Stapleford .....ham	Dorset.....	Stallbridge ..0	Sturminster..4	Sherborne ...7	112	....
18	Stapleford.....pa	Hertford....	Hertford 3	Ware 4	Stevenage ..8	24	237
23	Stapleford‡.....pa	Leicester ...	MeltonMowb.5	Oakham 8	Grantham ..14	103	185
24	Stapleford.....pa	Lincoln	Newark 6	Lincoln ...11	14	124	186
30	Stapleford.....pa	Notts.....	Nottingham . 6	Derby 9	C. Donnington7	122	1633
41	Stapleford .....pa	Wilts	Wilton 4	Amesbury ...7	Salisbury 7	85	337
14	Stapleford, Abbot's .pa	Essex	Epping 5	Romford 5	Chip. Ongar. .6	16	507
7	Stapleford, Bruine's to	Chester	Chester.....7	Tarporley ...3	Frodsham ...9	181	288

* STANTON, DREW. Here is a curious monument of antiquity, consisting of the remains of four clusters of huge massive stones, forming two circles, an oblong and an ellipsis; one of the circles is 300 feet in diameter, composed of fourteen immense stones; the other is only eighty feet in diameter, and formed of eight stones; the oblong stands between the circles, and consists of five stones, and at the south-east extremity is the ellipsis, composed of seven stones. The origin of this immense work is uncertain, but it is supposed to have been erected by the Druids. Druidical remains.

† STANWICK. This place gave birth to Dr. John Dolben, Archbishop of York; and Richard Cumberland, the dramatist. Birthplace of Cumberland, the dramatist.

‡ STAPLEFORD. Stapleford Hall, which stands on the highest ground of an extensive park, was erected at different periods; the most ancient part was built entirely of stone, about the year 1500; on another part a tablet states that it was repaired in 1631, and it supplies a curious specimen of the domestic architecture of that period; the windows have square

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
	Stapleford, Foulk's..to	Chester.....	Chester 5	Tarporley ...5	Frodsham ...9	183	283
14	Stapleford, Tawney.pa	Essex	Epping.....4	Romford 7	Chip. Ongar .4	17	297
21	Staplegate....ex pa vil	Kent	Canterbury. 0	Dover 16	Herne Bay...3	55	247
34	Staplegrove .....pa	Somerset....	Taunton 2	Milverton ...6	Bridgewater 9	143	457
21	Staplehurst*.....pa	Kent	Cranbrook...6	Maidstone ...9	Tenterden ...9	43	1484
9	Stapleton.....pa & to	Cumberland	Longtown ..10	Brampton ...8	Carlisle 13	314	1197
15	Stapleton†.....pa	Gloucester..	Bristol 3	Chi.Sodbury 10	Marshfield ..12	115	2715
17	Stapleton .....to	Hereford....	Presteign 1	Leominster .12	Ludlow 14	152	156
23	Stapleton...ham & cha	Leicester ...	Hinckley 3	Mt. Bosworth4	Leicester ...12	92	249
33	Stapleton .. ..pa	Salop.....	Shrewsbury..6	Church Stret. 7	M. Wenlock 11	159	235
44	Stapleton .. ..to	N. R. York .	Darlington...3	Richmond ..10	N. Allerton 14	239	123
46	Stapleton‡ . .....to	W. R. York	Pontefract .. 4	Doncaster ..12	Selby.....12	174	107
44	Starbottom .....to	W. R. York.	Kettlewell .. 3	Hawes 13	Middleham .16	232	....
11	Starcross§ .....cha	Devon	Exmouth , ..2	Dawlish 4	Exeter 9	173	....
9	Stare .. ..ham	Cumberland	Keswick 5	Crosthwaite . 5	Ambleside . 14	284	....
27	Starston.....pa	Norfolk.....	Harleston .. .2	NewBucken.11	Eye 10	100	449
44	Startforth .....pa	N. R. York .	BarnardCast. 1	Richmond ..14	Reeth 12	246	632
39	Starton.....ham	Warwick...	Coventry ..5	Stoneley 1	Southam 8	90	....
35	Statfold.. .....pa	Stafford	Tamworth...3	Ashby de laZ11	Lichfield 9	115	41
34	Stath .....tit	Somerset....	Langport 4	Bridgewater 8	Taunton....10	132	287
7	Statham .. ..ham	Chester.....	Knutsford ...8	Limme 1	Warrington..5	180	....
23	Stathern .....pa	Leicester ...	MeltonMowb.9	Bingham 8	Grantham ..10	114	451
19	Staughton, Great ...pa	Hunts	Kimbolton...3	St. Neot's ...6	Huntingdon . 8	62	1280
3	Staughton, Little ...pa	Bedford.....	 3	 6	Bedford 10	60	455
13	Staunton .....to	Durham	BarnardCast. 2	B. Auckland14	Staindrop....6	248	324
42	Staunton..... .....pa	Worcester ..	Ledbury 7	Gloucester...9	Tewkesbury .9	115	348
31	Staunton Harcourt‖.pa	Oxford	Witney 5	Oxford 7	Bampton 7	61	657
23	Staunton, Harold¶.cha	Leicester ...	Ashby de laZ. 4	Burton on Tr. 9	Ca.Donington 7	116	342
30	Staunt[illegible] in [illegible]	Notts	Newark 7	Grantham ...9	Bingham.....7	119	173

STAPLEFORD.

heads and are divided by mullions, and it is ornamented with various statues placed in niches. Here is an endowed hospital for poor persons.

* STAPLEHURST is pleasantly situated on the acclivity of a hill, celebrated for the salubrity of the air.

Fair, October 11, for cattle, corn, and hops.

Boiling Well.

† STAPLETON. Here is a spring called the Boiling Well, the water of which springs up perpendicularly.

‡ STAPLETON. Stapleton Hall is a spacious and noble structure, situated in an extensive and beautiful park, watered by a stream that flows into the river Went.

Landmark erected by Lord Courtenay, in 1773.

§ STARCROSS, now a small seaport and pleasant watering-place, situated at the mouth of the Exe, opposite Exmouth. The trade consists chiefly in the importation of coals and timber. On an eminence, a short distance hence, is a square tower, erected by Lord Courtenay in 1773, as a landmark; it is called Belvidere, and commands some very fine and extensive views.

Fair, Whitsuntide.

The poet Pope's study.

‖ STAUNTON HARCOURT is situated near the confluence of the river Windrush with the Thames. Here are some curious remains of an ancient mansion, consisting of the porter's lodge, the kitchen with some few adjoining rooms, and the domestic chapel, which latter has a chamber over part of it, and a tower containing three apartments one above the other, each thirteen feet square; and in the uppermost, which still retains the name of Pope's Study, that poet finished the fifth volume of Homer. This tower is said to have been erected in the reign of Edward IV.; but the arch of the largest window rather resembles the style which prevailed in the time of Henry VII.

¶ STAUNTON, HAROLD. Staunton Hall is a large and handsome edifice, composed of brick and stone, and is situated in an extensive park, in which is a large lake ornamented with a handsome stone bridge; the

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
30	Staunton-upon the-Wolds .....pa	Notts.....	Nottingham .7	Loughboro' .10	Bingham 7	117	125
23	Staunton Wyvile ..pa	Leicester ...	Mt. Harboro'.6	Rockingham .9	Leicester ...12	89	135
10	Staveley* .....pa	Derby	Chesterfield .5	Mansfield .. 12	Dronfield 6	150	2226
22	Staveley.....to & cha	Lancaster...	Ulverstone .. 9	Cartmel 6	Kendal 10	265	380
44	Staveley.....pa	W R. York.	Boroughbridg.4	Ripley 6	Knaresboro' .5	207	330
40	Staveley Head ....ham	Westmorlnd	Kendal 5	Ambleside...8	Orton 13	267	....
40	Staveley, Nether ....to	Westmorlnd	 6	 8	13	268	197
40	Staveley Over.to & cha	Westmorlnd	 6	 7	14	268	344
11	Staverton ..... .pa	Devon	Totness 3	Ashburton...5	Newton Bus. 6	194	1055
15	Staverton .....pa	Gloucester..	Gloucester ..6	Cheltenham .5	Tewkesbury 7	103	245
28	Staverton .....pa	Northamp ..	Daventry ...2	Southam 9	Rugby 10	74	475
41	Staverton .....cha	Wilts.....	Trowbridge..2	Bradford 2	Melksham...4	100	....
34	Stavordale .....pri	Somerset....	Wincanton ..1	Sherborne ...9	Mere 7	109	....
34	Stawell .....pa	Somerset ...	Bridgewater .5	Glastonbury .9	Langport 9	133	214
34	Stawley .....pa	Somerset....	Wellington ..6	Bampton 7	Wivelscombe5	154	180
43	Staxton .....to	E. R. York .	Scarborough .7	Bridlington. 13	Gt. Driffield 14	210	260
7	Stayley Bridge, or Ridghill Lane† ....m t to & cha	Chester & Lancaster.	Manchester . 9	Stockport ...8	Ashton und. L3	184	1729
30	Staythorpe .....pa	Notts.....	Newark 3	Southwell ...3	Bingham ...10	127	61
43	Stearesby .....to	N. R. York.	Easingwold..6	Helmsley 8	York 15	214	....
14	Stebbing .....pa	Essex	Dunmow 3	Braintree .. 7	Thaxted ...6	41	1434

interior of the mansion is spacious and handsomely furnished, and decorated with many fine pictures by eminent masters; the library, which extends the whole length of the north-east front, contains some very rare and valuable books. STAUNTON HAROLD.

* STAVELEY is in the hundred of Scarsdale; through which pass the river Rother, the Chesterfield Canal, and rail-roads from the neighbouring collieries. Here is a free grammar-school, founded and endowed by Judge Rodes, with two scholarships in St. John's, Cambridge, and bequests for the education of girls. An hospital for four aged persons was founded by Sir Peter Frenchville, in 1632, at Woodthorpe. In the reign of Charles I., one of the same family fortified his house with twelve pieces of cannon in favour of the king, but was soon obliged to capitulate. Considerable quantities of iron-ore are melted at two blast-mills in this parish. Foundation of an hospital for four aged persons in 1632.

† STAYLEY-BRIDGE, or RIDGHILL-LANE. This place, like many others in the populous district in which it is situated, owes its consequence to the extensive manufactories for cotton spinning, and the manufacture of various cotton goods established therein; and its situation for trade partakes of all those advantages which characterise Ashton. Great quantities of fire brick, of a superior quality, are made here; and, as has been stated of Ashton, fuel is abundant in its vicinity. The scenery about here is of a bold character, at one time exceedingly thickly wooded; the progress of machinery, however, and the desolating stroke of the wood-feller, have shorn it materially of its natural beauties; the lovers of the picturesque must therefore take consolation from the circumstance, that science and wealth have increased, in proportion as the charms of rude nature and rural prospects have disappeared. The *Wild Bank*, which is elevated more than a thousand feet above the level of the sea, presents very extensive views combining both grandeur and beauty. A society for mutual instruction was established in 1824, with a library attached, for the use of the members. A news room, well supplied with London and provincial journals, and other literary periodicals, is opened here; and numerous benefit societies, which alleviate miseries attendant upon poverty in age and sickness, do honour to the founders and supporters. Stayley Bridge is governed by the old constitutional authority of the constable, who has a "lock-up," a place of temporary confinement for offenders, within which place is deposited the fire-engines. In 1748 only thirty-four dwellings were in the place. In 1776 the first cotton mill was erected; in 1795 its first steam engine was worked, and lately there were

Deterioration of its scenery.

Intellectual resources.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
22	Stede*.....ex pa cha	Lancaster...	Blackburn...6	Preston 9	Clitheroe ...8	218	....
38	Stedham .....pa	Sussex.....	Midhurst 3	Petworth....3	Chichester..11	51	494
16	Steep .....pa	Hants	Petersfield...2	Alresford ..12	Alton 10	56	835
20	Steephill .....ham	Hants	Newport 9	Shanklin 4	Niton 4	89	....
34	Steepholmes†.....isle	Somerset....	Bristol 32	Cardiff 11	W sup.Mare 7	141	....
24	Steeping, Great ....pa	Lincoln	Spilsby.....3	Burgh 5	Wainfleet ...6	134	281
24	Steeping, Little ....pa	Lincoln	 4	 5	 5	133	262
12	Steeple .....pa	Dorset.....	Corfe Castle .4	Wareham ...5	Dorchester . 17	120	237
14	Steeple .....pa	Essex	Bradwell 6	Maldon.....7	Chelmsford .16	45	497
12	Steepleton, Iwerne..pa	Dorset.....	Blandford ...4	Sturminster..6	Shaftesbury..8	105	25
45	Steeton.....to	W. R. York.	Keighley 3	Skipton.....6	Colne 11	209	859
46	Steeton .. ..to	W. R. York	Tadcaster ...3	York 8	Selby.....10	191	85
13	Stella‡..... .to	Durham	Gateshead ..6	Heddon on W.4	Newcastle...6	280	482
21	Stelling .....pa	Kent	Canterbury ..6	Hythe 10	Ashford 10	58	313
29	Stelling.....to	Northumb ..	Hexham.....9	Heddon on W.5	Gateshead . 13	273	17
20	Stenbury .....ham	Hants	Newport 7	Godshill 2	Niton 3	91	....
28	Stene .....pa	Northamp ..	Brackley 3	Banbury.....7	Deddington . 8	66	24
24	Stennigot .....pa	Lincoln	Louth 6	Horncastle ..9	Wragby 9	143	89
10	Stenson.....to	Derby	Derby 5	Burton on T. 7	Ashby de la Z.9	125	257
8	Stephen, St. .....pa	Cornwall ...	Saltash 1	St. Germans .9	Callington .. 9	221	3092
8	Stephen, St. .....pa	Cornwall ...	St. Austell...5	Bodmin 12	Grampound..4	246	2474
8	Stephen's, St. .....pa	Cornwall ...	Launceston . 1	Camelford . 16	Holsworthy 14	214	1084
18	Stephen, St.....pa	Herts.....	St. Alban's ..1	Watford 7	Barnet 10	20	1746
3	Stepingley.....pa	Bedford.....	Ampthill 3	Woburn 5	Dunstable ..10	43	348
17	Stepleton .. ..to	Hereford....	Presteign . ..1	Knighton . ..5	Pembridge...7	150	160
25	Stepney§ .....pa	Middlesex ..	Stratford 2	Limehouse...1	Hackney 2	2	67872
10	Sterndale, Earl..to & ..... cha	Derby	Buxton.....6	Leek 10	Bakewell....8	156	456
10	Sterndale, Kings ..ham	Derby	 3	13	 9	159	....
36	Sternfield .....pa	Suffolk	Saxmundham2	Aldborough..6	Framlingham 8	87	203

STAYLEY-BRIDGE.

in motion twenty-nine steam engines, worked by the power of 773 horses. The new road from Manchester and Sheffield and the Huddersfield Canal pass here, and produce many advantages to the trade of the town.

Market, Saturday.—*Fair*, March 5, for pedlery.

Grave of the Roman Catholic Bishop Petre.

* STEDE, or STIDD. Here is a chapel, a small ancient building, said to be of the age of King Stephen, and formerly belonging to a preceptory of the Knights Templars; the windows are lancet-shaped and the doors rather pointed and enriched with Saxon ornaments. In this neglected edifice divine service is performed twice a-year, in order to claim the endowment, the prayers being read from the pulpit, as there is no reading-desk; the floor is strewed with ancient gravestones, and among them is a slab of beautiful white marble which covers the remains of the Catholic Bishop Petre, who died in 1775. The east window having been broken, ivy of the most luxuriant growth has made its way through the apertures, and falls in rich festoons over the altar.

† STEEPHOLMES ISLAND. A large rock rising perpendicularly out of the Bristol Channel to the height of 400 feet above the level of the sea, and about a mile and a half in circumference. A house for the accommodation of fishermen was erected here in 1776. A priory is said to have been founded on the same in the reign of Edward II.

‡ STELLA. An English army was defeated here in 1640 by the Scots, who passed the river under cover of some pieces of cannon they had planted in Newburn church.

Parliament held here by Edward I., in 1299.

§ STEPNEY. Stow, the Annalist, states, that in 1299, Edward I. held a parliament at the mansion of Henry Walleis, Mayor of London, in the village of Stepney, where he confirmed the great charter granted by John and Henry III. The manor, in 1380, was given to the Bishop of London, who had a palace at Bethnal Green called Bishop Hall, which was transferred to the crown after the reformation. The market of Whitechapel originated from a grant of Charles II. in 1664, to the parish of Stepney; and the same grant conferred the right of holding a fair, first kept on Mile-end Green, and subsequently at Bow, but now suppressed.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population
41	Stert.....pa	Wilts.....	Devizes.. ...2	Marlborough13	Mt.Lavington 4	87	185
6	Stetchworth.....pa	Cambridge..	Newmarket . 3	Linton 12	Cambridge..14	60	545
46	Steton.....to	W. R. York.	York 8	Tadcaster ...3	Cawood 5	193	91
18	Stevenage*...m t & pa	Herts.....	Baldock 6	Hitchin 5	Hertford....11	31	1859
4	Steventon .....pa	Berks.....	Abingdon....5	Wallingford 10	Wantage 5	56	691
16	Steventon .....pa	Hants	Whitchurch 7	Basingstoke..8	PophamLane 2	54	197
3	Stevington .....pa	Bedford.....	Bedford 5	Olney 7	Harrold 4	55	500
5	Stewkley .....pa	Bucks	Winslow 6	LeightonBuz. 5	Aylesbury ...9	46	1053
34	Stewley .....ham	Somerset....	Ilminster 5	Taunton 6	Langport 9	137	....
24	Stewton .....pa	Lincoln	Louth 3	Alford.....10	Saltfleet 8	148	69
34	Steyning .....ham	Somerset....	Bridgewater 7	Watchet ...11	Stoke Courcy 1	146	....
38	Steyning†.....m t & pa	Sussex	Brighton ...10	Worthing ...6	Horsham ...13	50	1436
27	Stibard .....pa	Norfolk.....	Fakenham ..5	Foulsham ...5	Holt 10	111	505
19	Stibbington.....pa	Hunts	Wansford ...2	Oundle 8	Peterborough 7	83	410
35	Stichbrook.....ham	Stafford.....	Lichfield ... 2	Rugeley 7	Burton on T.13	121	....
24	Stickford.....pa	Lincoln	Spilsby 7	N.Bolingbro. 6	Boston 11	124	425
11	Sticklepath .....ham	Devon	Oakhampton.4	SouthTawton 1	MoretonHa. 10	184	....
34	Sticklepath .. ....ham	Somerset....	Chard 3	Ilminster 4	Taunton ...10	140	....
24	Stickney .....pa	Lincoln	Spilsby 6	Boston 9	N.Bolingbro. 4	122	809
20	Stickworth .....ham	Hants	Newport 4	Ride 5	Arreton ... 1	82	....
15	Stidcot .....ham	Gloucester..	Thornbury...3	Chip.Sodbury7	Bristol 12	115	....
14	Stifford .....pa	Essex	GreysThurro. 2	Romford 8	Gravesend...6	20	274
46	Stillingfleet ....pa & to	E. R. York .	York 8	Selby 6	Pocklington 16	187	909
13	Stillington .....to	Durham	Stockton 6	Darlington...8	Durham 16	247	96
43	Stillington.....pa	N. R. York .	Easingwold..4	York.....12	Helmsley ..12	211	717
19	Stilton‡ .. ...m t & pa	Hunts	Peterborough 7	Oundle 8	Huntingdon 13	75	753
34	Stilvey .....ham	Somerset....	Glastonbury .3	Mere 1	Wells 7	127	....
15	Stinchcombe .....pa	Gloucester..	Dursley 2	Berkeley 4	Wotton undE5	112	352
33	Stirchley..... ..pa	Salop.....	Shiffnall ... 4	Colebrook D. 3	Broseley....4	139	271
12	Stirthill.....tit	Dorset.....	Bridport ...4	Abbotsbury..7	Dorchester . 13	133	....
14	Stisted .. ..pa	Essex	Braintree ...3	Coggeshall...4	Halstead 5	43	896
8	Stithians, St. .....pa	Cornwall ...	Penryn 4	Redruth 4	Truro 8	263	1874
43	Stittenham .....to	N. R York .	New Malton .8	York 13	Easingwold.12	212	86
27	Stivekey§ .....pa	Norfolk.....	Wells 4	New Walsing.5	Holt 9	216	460
39	Stivichall .....pa	Warwick...	Coventry 2	Warwick....9	Kenilworth..4	91	103
24	Stixwould .....pa	Lincoln	Horncastle ..7	Lincoln.....14	Tattershall . 7	132	221
42	Stock,or Stoke,to & cha	Worcester..	Droitwich ...6	Alcester 7	Evesham .. 13	109	228
46	Stock, or Stockhill ..to	E. R. York .	Hull 9	Beverley 1	M.Weighton11	182	34
16	Stockbridge‖ . m t & pa	Hants	Winchester..9	Andover 7	Salisbury ..15	67	851
46	Stockbridge .. ....ham	W. R. York.	Doncaster ...3	Pontefract..12	Snaith.....12	165	....
21	Stockbury .....pa	Kent	Milton 4	Chatham ... 7	Maidstone ...7	37	618
34	Stock Dennis .. ... tit	Somerset....	Ilchester 2	Yeovil.... 5	S. Petherton 6	123	11

* STEVENAGE is pleasantly situated on the high north road, and consists of one large street and several smaller ones, the houses of which are indifferently built. The chief trade is that of the carcase butchers, who send considerable quantities of slaughtered beasts and sheep to Hertford and London. The petty sessions for Stevenage division are holden here.

Market, Friday (disused) —*Fairs*, nine days before Whit-Sunday, and September 22, for hawkers, pedlers, and a little cheese; cattle market (the former nearly disused).

† STEYNING is supposed to derive its name from Steyne Street, an ancient road which passed here from Arundel to Dorking. It is situated at the foot of a lofty hill near the river Adur, over which is a bridge, and consists of four transverse streets, the principal of which runs south-west and north-east; great improvements have latterly been effected in the town by the liberality of the Duke of Norfolk.

Improvements effected by the Duke of Norfolk.

Market, Wednesday.—*Fairs*, June 9, for cattle and pedlery; September 20 and October 10, for horned cattle; second Wednesday in every month, for cattle.

‡ STILTON is situated on the high north road, and celebrated for the excellence of a peculiar kind of cheese, which has not unfrequently been called the English Parmesan.

Market, Wednesday, for corn.—*Fair*, February 16, for pedlery.

§ STIVEKEY, or STIFFEKEY, is pleasantly situated in a vale near the sea coast. At the bottom of a sequestered vale, surrounded with lofty trees, are the ruins of a castellated mansion, built by Sir Nicholas Bacon, Knt., Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal in the time of Queen Elizabeth. In the neighbourhood is an ancient camp.

Mansion built by Sir Nicholas Bacon.

‖ STOCKBRIDGE is situated on the east side of the river Test, over

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population.
45	Stockeld .....to	W. R York.	Wetherby ...2	Knaresboro' .6	Leeds 12		196	207
23	Stockerston ..... pa	Leicester ...	Rockingham 5	Uppingham..3	Leicester ...18		89	60
14	Stock, Herward ....pa	Essex	Billericay . ..3	Chelmsford ..6	Ingatestone . 3		25	619
7	Stockham .....to	Chester.....	Frodsham ...4	Warrington .7	Northwich ..9		183	62
5	Stockholt, or Stockwell .....tit	Bucks	Buckingham 3	Brackley 8	Towcester .. 7		58	....
39	Stockinford .. ....ham	Warwick ..	Nuneaton ...2	Atherstone ..5	Coventry 9		100	....
12	Stockland*.....pa	Dorset	Honiton 6	Chard 6	Axminster...6		145	1640
34	Stockland Bristol ...pa	Somerset....	Bridgewater .7	Watchet ...12	Taunton....13		145	202
9	Stocklewath .....to	Cumberland.	Carlisle 13	Penrith.....10	Keswick ...12		293	269
13	Stockley.....to	Durham	Durham 5	Bis.Auckland 6	Wolsingham10		264	57
11	Stockley English....pa	Devon	Crediton 5	Exeter 11	Tiverton.....9		174	144
11	Stockley Pomeroy...pa	Devon..	 4	 8	 9		172	236
34	Stocklinch, St. Mary Magdalen .....pa	Somerset....	Ilminster 3	Taunton....10	Langport 8		136	96
34	Stocklinch, Ottersey.pa	Somerset....	 3	11	 7		135	120
7	Stockport, or Stopford†...m t pa & to	Chester	Manchester..7	Macclesfield 12	Chester 40		176	66,10
29	Stocksfield Hall ....to	Northumb ..	Corbridge ...6	Gateshead ..13	Heddon on W.6		273	35

STOCKBRIDGE.

which a new stone bridge has been erected. The Andover Canal runs through it, besides five small streams, which are all crossed by bridges. It consists chiefly of one long range of houses on each side of the high road from London to Exeter. The inns and public houses are numerous, and the inhabitants are principally supported by travellers, it being a considerable thoroughfare.

Market, Thursday.—*Fairs*, Holy Thursday, for sheep; July 10, for ditto and horses; first Thursday in Lent, for cheese; October 7; and last Thursday, for sheep.

* STOCKLAND. *Fair*, First Wednesday after June 11, for cattle.

Controversy as to the derivation of its name.

† STOCKPORT, or STOPFORD, is a principal manufacturing town. Much controversy has arisen amongst etymologists and antiquarians relative to the derivation of the present accepted name, "Stockport;" the spelling of which is at variance with all the old authorities. Three centuries ago it was written in a deed, *Stopford;* in the civil wars, when occupied by the parliamentary forces from Manchester, it was called *Stopworth;* and in the twelfth century, it was written *Stopport;* probably a corruption from *Stoke-port*. Certain it is that in the survey no mention is made of the town, but its great antiquity is undoubted; and it has been made to appear, that it was the grand centre of many diverging Roman roads. The original manufacture of this town was silk, and the first mills in England for winding and throwing silk upon the Italian principle were established in this town. There are at this period some respectable silk spinning, silk throwing, and manufacturing concerns; but the great staple manufacture of the place is in cotton, which employs in its various processes the estimated machine power, by steam and water, of 1,900 horses, exclusive of the steam power used in calico printing, machine making, and the grinding of corn, besides nearly 6,000 power looms, chiefly worked by steam. The making of hats is also a considerable branch of business here; indeed, Stockport taken as a manufacturing town holds a high rank throughout the country. The conveyance of goods to all parts from this place is facilitated by the canal to Manchester, which, uniting with the Duke of Bridgewater's at that town, communicates with most of the navigable rivers and canals throughout the kingdom. The town of Stockport is most irregularly and closely built, upon ground in some parts precipitous, with an ascent from the north: at a distance, the houses on the higher ground appear to be supported by those below; while the lofty manufactories, rising in amphitheatric tiers, proudly overtop the whole. In the winter evenings, when those buildings are lighted with gas, the effect excited upon the passer through the town is that of astonishment, presenting to his view a wide illumination, grand and imposing. The country in the vicinity of the town is pleasant and pic-

Silk manufactures.

Its amphitheatric position.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
7	Stockton .....to	Chester.....	Chester 15	Malpas 2	Whitchurch 6	169	30
27	Stockton .. ..pa	Norfolk.....	Beccles 4	Bungay.....5	Loddon.....4	113	110
33	Stockton .. ..pa	Salop	Bridgenorth .5	Broseley.....5	Shiffnal 6	144	459
39	Stockton .. ..pa	Warwick...	Southam 2	Daventry . ..9	Leamington..8	81	380
41	Stockton .. ..pa	Wilts	Hindon.....6	Heytesbury..5	Wilton.... .9	93	274
43	Stockton - on - the - Moor .. ..pa	N. R. York .	York 5	New Malton 15	Easingwold.13	204	319
42	Stockton - upon - Tesme .....pa	Worcester ..	Bewdley 7	Tenbury.....9	Worcester..12	123	113
13	Stockton-upon-Tees* .....m t pa & to	Durham	Durham 20	Darlington..11	Hartlepool..14	241	7991
37	Stockwell .....cha	Surrey	Clapham 1	Croydon ... 8	Kingston ...10	3	....

turesque; the prospect from some points is bold, and on all sides is rich in wood and water. The Tame and Goit glide through the valley, at the east of the town, to their confluence below Portwood bridge, where, upon their junction, the stream takes the name of the Mersey. The market place, which is on the summit of a hill, and difficult of access, is commodious: greater quantities of corn, oatmeal, cheese, &c. are sold here on the market day, than at any other in the county. In this town and its vicinity are several bridges; the most ancient crosses the Mersey on the Manchester road and is called the Lancashire bridge; it stands very high above the water, each end being built upon a rock; a noble structure called the New Bridge, consisting of one arch seventy yards wide and about thirty-two feet high, was carried away, in 1798, by a sudden and violent swell, to which the Mersey in the upper part of its course is particularly subject. The town has been greatly improved within the last few years, particularly by the construction of a new line of road, and a foot bridge on the Mersey, the former in 1824, the latter in 1828; it is also well paved, and lighted with gas. In the civil war this place was garrisoned for the parliament and taken by Prince Rupert, but again fell into the hands of the parliamentarians, who held it until the termination of the war. In 1745 it was twice visited by the troops under the Pretender. In a school established in 1805, for all denominations, 4000 children are instructed, and upwards of 1500 are received in branches of the same institution. In 1826 a national school was founded, in which between two and three thousand boys and girls are educated; and the established church and dissenting bodies have Sunday-schools.

STOCKPORT.

New bridge carried away, in 1798.

Market, Friday.—*Fairs*, March 4, 25; May 1; October 23; for cattle and pedlers' ware.

* STOCKTON-UPON-TEES, a handsome market-town, borough, and river port, pleasantly situated near the confluence of the Tees with the German ocean. Stockton is a place of great antiquity, and the early history of it is involved in great obscurity, nor has any conjecture been hazarded as to the derivation of its name. The ancient castle, which stood here, is supposed to have been occupied by the Romans, but the opinion has only for its foundation the circumstance of a coin of Nero Claudius Cæsar having been found about forty years ago, when digging the foundation of a quay, near the spot where the castle wall joined the river: the demolition of this castle took place about 1652. The borough of Stockton was incorporated by King John, supposed about the second year of his reign. The town hall, a commodious and handsome structure, standing in the centre of High-street, contains an assembly room, court room, news room; and other suitable apartments for the use of the town: it was built in 1735, and enlarged in 1744, when the old toll booth was taken down. The parish church is a very handsome brick edifice, with a tower at the west end, containing a clock, a peal of six bells, with a set of musical chimes. Roman catholics, quakers, Wesleyan, primitive and independent methodists, baptists and unitarians have their separate places of worship, and some have their Sunday schools; besides which there are two day schools, for the gratuitous education of the poor;

Its great antiquity.

Town Hall built in 1735.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
24	Stockwith, East *...to	Lincoln.....	Gainsborough 4	Epworth 7	Kirton in Li. 10	152	269
30	Stockwith, West..to } ..... & cha }	Notts.....	 5	 7	11	153	636
12	Stockwood .....pa	Dorset	Sherborne ...8	Yeovil 6	Dorchester..16	126	33
22	Stodday .....to	Lancaster...	Lancaster ...2	Garstang 9	Preston 20	238	266
21	Stodmarsh .....pa	Kent	Canterbury ..5	Sandwich ...8	Margate 11	60	119
27	Stody .....pa	Norfolk.....	Holt 3	Wells 12	Foulsham....8	119	161
34	Stoford .....ham	Somerset ...	Bridgewater .7	Watchet ...12	Taunton....15	146	...
34	Stoford, or Stafford ham	Somerset ...	Yeovil.....3	Sherborne ...7	Crewkherne .8	124	....
34	Stogumber † .m t & pa	Somerset ...	Bridgewater14	Watchet 5	Taunton....13	153	1294
7	Stoke .....to	Chester.....	Nantwich ...3	Tarporley ...7	Middlewich .9	167	124
7	Stoke .....pa & to	Chester.....	Chester 5	Frodsham ...7	Gt Neston .10	168	334
10	Stoke .....to	Derby	Bakewell....6	Tideswell ...7	Sheffield.....9	159	60
21	Stoke .....pa	Kent	Rochester ...7	Gravesend .11	Sheerness....6	33	432
27	Stoke .....pa	Norfolk.....	Loddon.....9	Norwich 6	Wymondham 9	104	360
33	Stoke .....pa	Salop	Ludlow 7	CleoburyMor.9	Bridgenorth.13	146	597
36	Stoke ‡.....pa	Suffolk	Ipswich 14	Sudbury.....9	Neyland.....2	59	1447

STOCKTON-UPON-TEES.

a charity school, exceedingly well supported by subscriptions and donations; and a grammar school belonging to the corporation. The public institutions and buildings, and other charities in Stockton are, a savings' bank; a mechanics' institution, formed in 1825; a school of industry, in Castlegate, founded in 1803; the dispensary, established above thirty years ago; alms-houses, for the free lodging of thirty-six poor people; and the workhouse. The custom-house is situated on the quay, at the bottom of Finkle-street; the gas works, at the south end of High-street, were erected in 1822, at the cost of £5,000. The places of amusement are the assembly rooms, and the theatre. Races are held on the *carrs*, on the Yorkshire side of the river, opposite the town: the course, which is considered a good one, is one mile in circuit; and the races commence on the Thursday, in the first week after York August meeting. As a place of commerce Stockton possesses advantages equal with any, and superior to some other sea ports on this coast: it has a good trade with Holland and the ports of the Baltic, &c. Its manufactures consist of damasks, diapers, towelling, sail cloths and cordage; there are also ship-building yards, spinning mills, and the streams of water in the neighbourhood drive numerous corn mills. The great railway at this place is of vast advantage to the town; but the Tees is the great source of its growing prosperity, abounding with excellent fish, such as flounders, eels, smelts, &c.; but the principal fishery is that of salmon. Coal mines are at the head of the railway; and about three miles from the town are excellent quarries of blue stone, well adapted to the repairing of the highways. Fine views are obtained from many points in the vicinity of the town, particularly the prospect embracing the Cleveland hills, and the conical eminence known by the appellation of Roseberry Topping. The surface of the land is rather flat, but covering a soil fertile and productive, yielding excellent pasturage, and heavy crops of corn. About five miles to the northward is Wynyard hall, the noble seat of the Marquis of Londonderry; and at Eaglescliffe and Norton, as well as nearer to the town, are numerous handsome habitations and seats. On the north bank of the river Tees formerly stood a castle, which was so completely dismantled during the civil wars, that not a stone remains as evidence of its former splendour. Joseph Reed, the dramatist, and Joseph Riston, the critic, were natives of Stockton.

Gas works.

The river Tees, the source of its growing prosperity.

Joseph Reed, the dramatist.

Market, Wednesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, Wednesday before May 13 and November 23, general; and last Wednesday in every month for cattle.

* STOCKWITH, EAST. *Fair*, September 4, for horses and beasts.

† STOGUMBER, or STOKE-GOMER. *Market*, Saturday (disused).—*Fairs*, May 6 and August 1, for bullocks and sheep

‡ STOKE was formerly a market-town. The church is a noble structure, with a majestic steeple 100 feet high, and contains several ancient and handsome monuments. Here was formerly a monastery to which

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
35	Stoke.....lib	Stafford.....	Stafford 1	Penkridge ...6	Rugeley 9	140	....
36	Stoke.....pa	Suffolk	Clare.....3	Haverhill.. 5	Sudbury....10	66	792
37	Stoke.....pa	Surrey.....	Guildford....1	Farnham ...11	Ripley 6	29	1327
39	Stoke.....pa	Warwick...	Coventry 2	Nuneaton ...8	Rugby 11	92	848
16	Stoke.....pa	Hants	Whitchurch .5	Hurstborne . 2	Andover 5	61	....
45	Stoke.....ham	W. R. York.	Colne 7	Clitheroe 9	Skipton 10	225	....
41	Stoke, or Limpley Stoke.....cha	Wilts	Bradford 3	Bath 3	Frome 9	103	....
12	Stoke, Abbots .....pa	Dorset.....	Beaminster ..2	Bridport.....6	Crewkherne .6	139	587
28	Stoke, Albany.....pa	Northamp ..	Rockingham 5	Rothwell....6	Mt. Harboro' 6	82	339
36	Stoke, Ash .....pa	Suffolk	Eye 3	Debenham .. 6	Stowmarket 9	85	392
30	Stoke, Bardolph.....to	Notts.....	Nottingham .5	Bingham 4	Southwell ...9	128	181
15	Stoke, Bishop's ...tit	Gloucester..	Bristol 4	Westbury ...1	Thornbury..12	122	2328
17	Stoke, Bliss .....pa	Hereford & Worcester	Bromyard ...6	Tenbury.....6	Leominster .12	131	344
34	Stoke, Bottom ....ham	Somerset....	Shepton Mal. 4	Frome 8	Wells 8	111	....
28	Stoke Bruere .....pa	Northamp ..	Towcester...4	StonyStratfor.8	Northampton 8	60	762
11	Stoke Canon's .....pa	Devon	Exeter 4	Tiverton....10	Collumpton..9	164	446
16	Stoke Charity .....pa	Hants	Winchester..7	Andover....10	Basingstoke.13	59	135
8	Stoke, Clymesland* .pa	Cornwall ...	Callington ...4	Tavistock ...9	Launceston . 8	216	1608
34	Stoke Courcy† .....pa	Somerset....	Bridgewater .8	Watchet ...10	Taunton....13	147	1496
37	Stoke, D'Abernon ..pa	Surrey.....	Leatherhead .3	Cobham 2	Kingston 8	18	289
11	Stoke, Damerell‡....pa	Devon	Devonport .. 1	Plymouth ...2	Saltash 3	219	34883
28	Stoke, Doiley .. ....pa	Northamp ..	Oundle.....2	Thrapston .. 6	Kettering .. 13	77	165
32	Stoke, Dry .....pa	Rutland	Uppingham . 3	Rockingham .4	Stamford ...15	88	53
12	Stoke, East.....pa	Dorset	Wareham ...4	Corfe Castle .7	Dorchester .13	119	561
30	Stoke, East§.....pa	Notts.....	Newark 4	Southwell .. 4	Bingham 8	124	320
17	Stoke, Edith .....pa	Hereford....	Hereford 7	Bromyard ..10	Ledbury.....8	127	505
41	Stoke, Farthing ...ham	Wilts	Wilton.....4	Salisbury ...6	Fordingbrid.10	87	....
27	Stoke, Ferry ‖.m t & pa	Norfolk.....	Thetford ..17	Lynn 16	Ely 18	88	706
11	Stoke, Fleming.....pa	Devon	Dartmouth ..2	Kingsbridge 10	Totness ...10	104	725

Earl Alfgar and his daughters Æthelfled and Ægelfled made considerable donations, it being the burial-place of the family.

Fairs, February 25; Whit-Monday; May 12; for toys.

STOKE.

* STOKE CLYMESLAND. *Fair*, May 29, for cattle.

† STOKE COURCY, or STOGURSEY, was formerly a market-town, which once (in the reign of Edward III.) sent members to Parliament. It is bounded on the north by the Bristol Channel. Here are the ruins of the ancient mansion of the De Courcys. Near this place a memorable battle was fought in the year 845, between the Saxons under the conduct of Alston, Bishop of Sherborne, and an army of Danish marauders, in which the latter suffered a complete defeat.

The ancient mansion of the De Courcys.

‡ STOKE, DAMERELL, a parish in the hundred of Roborough; adjoining the Borough of Plymouth, and including Devonport and Morice Town; it is one of the most extensive in the county. Here is the great reservoir from which the government establishment are supplied, as well as all the inhabitants of the place. On the west side of Stoneham Creek are the military hospital and block-house. On the east bank of the Hamoaze is Morice Town, consisting of four streets chiefly taken up with wharfs. Here is a large powder-magazine, occupying a space of four acres, which was found insufficient in time of war.

Fair, Whit-Monday.

§ STOKE, EAST, is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Trent. In 1487 on Stokefield the battle took place between the armies of Henry VII. and the Earl of Lincoln who had espoused the cause of Lambert Simnel, when the Earl, with 4000 of his followers, was slain.

Battle between Henry VII. and the Earl of Lincoln, in 1487.

‖ STOKE, FERRY, is situated on the river Wissey, and in the high road from London to Newmarket. Here are extensive malt establishments belonging to Messrs. Whitbread, the brewers, of London.

Market, Friday.—*Fair*, December 6.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
12	Stokeford ... .ham	Dorset.....	Wareham ...4	Corfe Castle .7	Dorchester .14	119	....
11	Stoke Gabriel*.....pa	Devon	Totness 4	Brixham 6	Dartmouth ..8	200	718
12	Stoke, Gaylard.....pa	Dorset.....	Sherborne ...7	Sturminster . 5	Stallbridge ..4	114	69
15	Stoke, Gifford .....pa	Gloucester..	Bristol 6	Chip.Sodbury8	Thornbury .. 8	116	441
23	Stoke, Golding ....cha	Leicester ...	Hinckley 3	Mt. Bosworth 4	Atherstone ..6	102	543
5	Stoke, Goldington...pa	Bucks	Olney 4	NewportPag. 4	Stony Stratf. 7	54	912
34	Stoke, St. Gregory ..pa	Somerset....	Langport 5	Taunton 9	Bridgewater 9	133	1507
34	Stoke - under - Hamden .....pa	Somerset....	Yeovil 5	Ilchester 5	Crewkherne .6	126	1365
5	Stoke, Hammond....pa	Bucks	Fenny Stratf.3	LeightonBuz. 4	Winslow 8	45	323
17	Stoke, Lacy .....pa	Hereford ...	Bromyard ...4	Leominster .11	Hereford ...10	129	381
34	Stoke Lane .....pa	Somerset....	Shepton Mal. 4	Wells 8	Frome 8	111	980
31	Stoke, Little.....ham	Oxford	Wallingford .3	Reading....12	Henley 12	47	....
31	Stoke, Lyne .....pa	Oxford	Bicester 4	Buckingham 10	Deddington..7	58	593
5	Stoke, Mandeville...pa	Bucks	Wendover...3	Aylesbury .. 3	Princes Risb. 5	38	461
34	Stoke, St. Mary.....pa	Somerset....	Taunton.... 3	Ilminster 8	Langport .. 11	139	275
36	Stoke, St. Mary ...pa	Suffolk	Ipswich 1	Woodbridge .9	Hadleigh ...10	69	827
24	Stoke, North .....pa	Lincoln	Colsterworth 3	Grantham...6	Folkingham 11	104	140
31	Stoke, North .....pa	Oxford	Wallingford 3	Henley 11	Reading ...13	46	223
34	Stoke, North ..... pa	Somerset....	Bath 4	Bristol 8	Keynsham ..4	110	128
38	Stoke, North .....pa	Sussex	Arundel 3	Petworth ...8	Chichester..11	57	69
15	Stoke, Orchard ....cha	Gloucester .	Tewkesbury .4	Cheltenham . 6	Winchcombe 8	103	229
34	Stoke, Pero†.....pa	Somerset....	Minehead....7	Dulverton . 12	Dunster 9	170	61
5	Stoke Poges‡ .....pa	Bucks	Colnbrook ...6	Windsor 4	Maidenhead . 6	23	1252
17	Stoke, Prior....pa & to	Hereford ...	Leominster ..3	Hereford ...11	Bromyard ..10	135	478
42	Stoke Prior .. ..pa	Worcester..	Bromsgrove..2	Droitwich ...6	Alcester....12	124	1100
11	Stoke, Rivers .... pa	Devon	Barnstaple ..6	Ilfracombe..11	South Molton 9	187	270
34	Stoke, Rodney, or Giffard .. ..pa	Somerset....	Wells 5	Axbridge... 5	Glastonbury .8	125	299
42	Stoke-upon-Severn . pa	Worcester..	Upton on Sev.3	Pershore ...7	Worcester ..8	109	745
24	Stoke, South, or Rochford .. ....pa	Lincoln	Colsterworth 2	Grantham ...6	Corby 6	105	470
31	Stoke, South..... ..pa	Oxford	Wallingford .5	Henley 12	Reading ...11	47	812
34	Stoke, South.....pa	Somerset....	Bath 3	Bradford 7	Keynsham ..8	109	266
38	Stoke, South .....pa	Sussex	Arundel 3	Chichester .12	Petworth...10	59	126
31	Stoke, Talmage ....pa	Oxford	Tetsworth .. 2	Watlington . 4	Thame 5	43	107
11	Stoke-in-Teign Head pa	Devon	NewtonBush.4	Teignmouth .3	Torquay 4	192	621
33	Stoke-upon-Tern..pa .....& to	Salop	Mt.Drayton..5	Shrewsbury 15	Wem..... 9	152	1030
35	Stoke-upon-Trent§.. pa	Stafford....	Newc.und L. 2	Lane End .. 3	Burslem 3	148	37220
31	Stoke, Trister .....pa	Somerset....	Wincanton ..3	Mere 6	Bruton 6	104	428
12	Stoke, Wake .....pa	Dorset	Blandford ...9	Sturminster..6	Dorchester . 12	112	147
38	Stoke, West .....pa	Sussex	Chichester .. 4	Midhurst .. 10	Havant 6	60	101
30	Stokeham .....pa	Notts	Tuxford 5	E. Retford ...6	Lincoln 16	142	48

* STOKE GABRIEL. Capt. Davies, the discoverer of the Straits which bear his name, was a native of this village.

The highest eminence in the west of England.

† STOKE, PERO. Dunkry Beacon is partly in this parish; it is a mountain twelve miles round at its base, and 1770 feet high; it is the most lofty eminence in the west of England, and serves as a landmark; but the summit is sometimes obscured with clouds.

Monument to the memory of Gray, the poet.

‡ STOKE POGES. Gray made the churchyard of this parish the scene of his much-admired elegy; he died in 1771, and was buried here without any memorial, but in 1779 Mr. Penn erected a monument to his memory in a field adjoining the church; it is composed of stone, and consists of a large sarcophagus, supported on a square pedestal, with inscriptions on each side.

Fair, Whit-Tuesday.

Monument to Joseph Wedgwood, Esq.

§ STOKE-UPON-TRENT has latterly become a place of considerable trade, owing to the increase of potteries here, and which its situation on the river Trent greatly facilitates. The Trent and Mersey Canal also passes through the town, on the banks of which are numerous factories. The church contains a handsome monument to the memory of the late Josiah Wedgwood, Esq., who was interred here in 1795. In 1815 a very handsome and commodious national school was erected at this place, at the cost of nearly £1,000, chiefly raised by subscription. The first steam engine for grinding burned flint for the use of the potters was established here.

Market, Saturday.—The Wake is held the first Sunday in August annually.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
21	Stokenbury .....ham	Kent	Tunbridge .. 6	Maidstone .. 7	Sevenoaks ..8	31	....
31	Stoken Church.....pa	Oxford	Tetsworth .. 6	Thame 8	Gt. Marlow 10	36	1220
11	Stokenham .....pa	Devon	Kingsbridge .6	Dartmouth ..8	Totness 12	208	1609
33	Stokesay .....pa	Salop.....	Ludlow 7	Bishops Cast. 9	ChurchStret. 8	150	529
27	Stokesby .....pa	Norfolk.....	Acle 3	Yarmouth ..11	Norwich ...14	122	324
43	Stokesley *.m t pa & to	N. R. York .	Darlington..17	N. Allerton,15	York 45	238	2376
12	Stolingway .....ham	Dorset	Dorchester ..5	Upway.....1	Melcombe R. 6	125	....
34	Stonage.....ham	Somerset....	Bristol 9	W. superM. 12	Axbridge ..12	127	....
35	Stonall, Lower ....ham	Stafford.....	Lichfield 5	SuttonColdfi. 6	Walsall 6	118	....
35	Stonall, Over.....ham	Stafford.....	 5	 6	 5	119	....
21	Stonar†.....pa	Kent	Sandwich....1	Margate 8	Canterbury 13	68	52
14	Stondon, Massey ....pa	Essex	Chip.Ongar..2	Ingatestone . 6	Brentwood ..6	21	290
3	Stondon, Nether ..ham	Bedford.....	Silsoe 5	Shefford 3	Hitchin 5	39	....
3	Stondon, Upper.....pa	Bedford.....	 5	 3	 6	40	37
5	Stone .....pa	Bucks	Aylesbury .. 3	PrincesRisbo.7	Thame 7	41	773
12	Stone..... .ham	Dorset	Wimborne .. 1	Poole 7	Blandford . 10	100	....
15	Stone .....cha	Gloucester .	Berkeley 3	Thornbury...6	W. under E. 6	114	903
16	Stone .....tit	Hants	Southampton 9	Fawley 3	Lymington..12	84	..
21	Stone‡ .....pa	Kent	Dartford 2	Gravesend .. 5	Maidstone ..18	17	719
21	Stone .....pa	Kent	Faversham ..2	Chatham ...14	16	44	80
21	Stone .....pa	Kent	Tenterden .. 6	NewRomney 8	Rye 5	61	410
34	Stone.....ham	Somerset....	Castle Cary . 4	East Pennard 2	Shepton Mal. 6	117	....
35	Stone §.....m t & pa	Stafford	Stafford 7	Lane End....7	Newc. un. L. 9	141	7808
42	Stone .....pa	Worcester ..	Kidderminst. 2	Bromsgrove..7	Stourbridge..7	123	551
46	Stone.....ham	W. R. York	Bawtry 8	Rotherham ..8	Blyth 8	158	....

* STOKESLEY consists chiefly of one broad street, running from east to west, and washed on the south by a branch of the river Leven. The town is well built, and has a considerable linen manufacture. The petty sessions for this division of the liberty and a court-leet are holden here. The surrounding country is rich and fertile; and the Cleveland Hills range at a distance from four to six miles, and form a sort of semicircle, with a bold and romantic outline. Its fertility.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, Saturday before Trinity Sunday, for horned cattle, horses, and linen cloth; Saturday before Palm-Sunday; Saturday before Trinity-Sunday.

† STONAR formerly had a market and fairs, which have long been discontinued. It is a place of some antiquity, and was anciently of considerable importance; but in the year 1385 the French reduced the town to ashes, since which it has never recovered its former consequence. In the reign of King John, Lewis, the dauphin, landed here with his troops; and in the year 1359 Edward III., with many of his nobility and principal officers, remained at Stonar for several days, on their way to Calais. Salt works are carried on here. Salt works.

‡ STONE is bounded on the north by the river Thames. Stone Castle is an ancient castellated building, with a small square tower at the east end, which is the only part that has any appearance of a fortress. It is one of the hundred and fifteen which were not dismantled, according to agreement between King Stephen and Henry II. Twenty-six sermons are preached every year; one on each Sunday during summer, at Gravesend and Dartford alternately, the expense of which is defrayed by the rent of the lands attached to the above castle, agreeably to the will of Dr. Plume founder of the Plumian Professorship at Cambridge.

§ STONE is situated on the northern bank of the river Trent, and since the formation of the canal between the Trent and Mersey, called the Grand Trunk, its commercial importance has been greatly increased. The town consists of one principal street, tolerably well built, and several smaller ones branching from it. It is a place of great antiquity, said to owe its origin to the inhumanity of Wulfere, King of Mercia, who slew his two sons for embracing christianity, but afterwards repented, and converted his heathen temples to Christian churches. The Saxons, according to custom, gathered stones and heaped them upon the place where Wulfere had slain his sons, to preserve the memory of the place, Its great antiquity.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
34	Stone Allerton ...ham	Somerset....	Axbridge . . .3	W. super M. 10	Wells 11	131	..
44	Stone-Beck, Up .....to	W. R. York	Ripon 16	Pateley Brid. 7	Middleham 12	231	332
44	Stone-Beck, Down...to	W. R. York	14	 5	14	229	494
39	Stonebridge .....ham	Warwick ..	Coleshill . . 4	Birmingham 10	Coventry 8	99	....
21	Stonecrouch .....ham	Kent	Goudhurst ..4	Tunb. Wells 10	Cranbrook ..6	46	....
39	Stone-Delph .....to	Warwick ..	Coleshill ..9	Atherstone ..6	Tan. worth ..3	113	....
34	Stone Easton .....pa	Somerset....	Shepton Mal. 7	Wells 7	Frome 12	115	386
46	Stone-Ferry.....to	E. R. York .	Hull 2	Beverley 7	Hedon.....7	176	....
43	Stonegrave... pa & to	N. R. York .	Helmsley ...6	New Malton 10	Easingwold. 10	217	327
16	Stoneham, North ..pa	Hants	Southampton 4	Winchester..8	Botley 6	71	766
16	Stoneham, South....pa	Hants	 3	10	 5	73	2737
16	Stoneham, Street..ham	Hants	 5	 9	 6	72	....
15	Stonehouse*.....pa	Gloucester .	Stroud 3	Minchingha. 6	Gloucester . 11	105	2469
11	Stonehouse, East†. .pa	Devon	Plymouth ...1	Devonport ..1	Saltash 5	220	9571

STONE.

and Queen Erminilda, their mother, erected a church over their tomb. A town was afterwards gradually built at the place, which, in memory of the event, was called 'Stone.' The church is a handsome modern structure, built in the Gothic style, with ten windows on each side, and a square tower containing eight bells. The chief article of manufacture here is shoes; and upon the "Scotch Brook," a stream tha passes through here, are several flour and flint mills. In this neighbourhood are several seats, belonging to persons of distinction, amongst which are, Trentham-hall, the seat of the Duke of Sutherland; Swinnerton-park, Thomas Fitherbert, Esq.; Meaford-hall, Viscount St. Vincent, at which seat was born the late gallant Earl St. Vincent, whose remains were interred in the family mausoleum in Stone church-yard Three miles hence, on the road to Newcastle, is "Spring Vale," where is a lunatic asylum of the first and most respectable order; the proprietor, who has laid out the grounds of this establishment with such taste and diversity that the whole has more the appearance of a beautiful retired seat, the residence of some opulent individual, than a receptacle for those labouring under that distressing malady for which it is established: art and nature have here acted in unison, and the boldness of the one has been softened down by the hand of the other; hill and dale, groves, water and fountains are judiciously intermingled, and perhaps no spot could be found more proper for an asylum of the kind to which it is appropriated than Spring Vale; having the advantage of overlooking a great thoroughfare road, yet too distant for any annoyance to assail its quietness, from the numerous travellers and carriages which are continually upon it; while the salubrity of the air and purity of the waters here, have been long proverbial.

Burial place of Earl St. Vincent.

Spring Vale, Lunatic Asylum.

Market, Tuesday.—*Fairs*, Tuesday after Midlent; Shrove-Tuesday; Whit-Tuesday; August 5; September 25; for cattle.

* STONEHOUSE is very pleasantly situated, and has the advantage of the river Troome and Stroudwater Canal passing through it. The inhabitants are principally employed in the clothing manufacture. Stonehouse Court is an ancient mansion, built in the reign of Elizabeth; the windows contain some fragments of painted glass, and over the principal entrance is a stone tablet, with the letters E. R. 1601; the house, which is beautifully mantled with ivy, has greatly fallen to decay, and the grounds are now used as a farm.

Stonehouse Court.

Fairs, May 1; October 11; November 10; for cattle and cheese.

† STONEHOUSE, EAST, is situated between Plymouth and Devonport; it was formerly called Hipperstone, and took its present name from Joel de Stonehouse, whose property it was, in the reign of Henry III. It consists of several well-built streets, lighted with gas. Here are a battery, occupied by the Royal Marine Artillery, and a battery for the protection of the creek. The barracks are a noble and extensive range of buildings, of a quadrangular form, and built of granite. The Royal Naval Hospital for the reception of wounded seamen and marines, was opened

The Royal Naval Hospital.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
8	Stonehouse, West .ham	Cornwall ...	Plymouth ...3	Devonport .. 1	Saltash.....4	221	....
29	Stoneleigh* .....pa	Warwick ..	Warwick ...6	Kenilworth .3	Coventry . ..5	91	1298
19	Stonely .....pri	Hunts	Kimbolton...1	St. Neot's .. 7	Huntingdon . 9	63	....
31	Stoner .....ham	Oxford	Henley 5	Watlington..5	Gt. Marlow. 8	40	....
9	Stoneraise.....to	Cumberland.	Wigton 3	Hesket New. 8	Cockermou. 15	304	653
23	Stonesby .....pa	Leicester ...	MeltonMowb.7	Grantham ..10	Oakham....12	107	257
31	Stonesfield .....pa	Oxford	Woodstock . 4	Witney 6	Chip. Norton 9	66	535
20	Stoney Cross .....ham	Hants	Yarmouth ..5	Newport 5	Calborne 1	89	....
36	Stonham, Asphall ..pa	Suffolk	NeedhamMt. 5	Debenham ..4	Stowmarket .6	79	612
36	Stonham. Earl's.....pa	Suffolk	 4	 5	 4	78	757
36	Stonham, Little.....pa	Suffolk	 4	 5	 5	79	329
22	Stonyhurst vil	Lancaster...	Clitheroe 5	Blackburn...8	Burnley 12	220	....
34	Stony Littleton....ham	Somerset....	Bath 6	Frome 7	Bradford 8	110	....
34	Stony Soke .....ham	Somerset....	Wincanton ..3	Bruton 3	Castle Cary..5	112	....
39	Stonythorpe .....ham	Warwick...	Southam 1	Leamington..6	Kineton 9	83	....
38	Stopham .....pa	Sussex.....	Petworth....4	Horsham ...12	Steyning....12	47	129
3	Stoppesley .....ham	Bedford	Luton 2	Hitchin 7	Dunstable ...6	33	510
7	Storeton .....to	Chester.....	Gt. Neston ..5	Liverpool....5	Chester 15	198	192
38	Storrington .. ..pa	Sussex	Worthing .. 9	Arundel 7	Petworth....9	48	916
44	Storriths .....to	W. R York.	Skipton 7	Pateley Br. 10	Ripley 15	213	229
40	Storrs .....ham	Westmorlnd	Kendal.....9	Ambleside...8	Cartmel....11	271	....
40	Storth .....ham	Westmorlnd	KirbyLonsda.9	Milnthorpe..2	Burton 3	253	....
46	Storthwood .....to	E. R. York..	Pocklington .7	York.....9	Howden....12	192	119
3	Stotfold .....pa	Bedford.....	Baldock.....3	Biggleswade 6	Shefford 6	40	833
45	Stotford .....to	W. R. York	Doncaster ...7	Wakefield..14	Pontefract..10	169	9
33	Stottesden .....pa	Salop.....	Bridgenorth . 8	Cleobury ...5	Bewdley 9	138	1579
23	Stoughton ....to & cha	Leicester ...	Leicester 4	Mt Harboro'12	Uppingham 16	95	139
38	Stoughton .....pa	Sussex.....	Chichester...6	Peterafield...9	Midhurst 9	59	570
42	Stoulton.....pa	Worcester ..	Pershore 5	Worcester...5	Upton on Sev.8	107	312
12	Stour, East .. ..pa	Dorset.....	Shaftesbury..5	Wincanton ..8	Stalbridge ...6	106	531
12	Stour Paine .....pa	Dorset.....	Blandford ...3	Shaftesbury..9	Sturminster..6	104	539
12	Stour Provost .....pa	Dorset.....	Shaftesbury .5	Wincanton ..8	Stalbridge ...6	106	870
12	Stour, West..... ...pa	Dorset.....	 6	 7	 5	107	219
42	Stourbridge† .m t & pa	Worcester ..	Kidderminst. 6	Wolverham. 10	Birmingham 13	126	6148
21	Stourmouth .....pa	Kent	Canterbury ..8	Margate 8	Sandwich ...6	63	257

in 1762. It is a grand establishment, possessing every requisite, and accommodation for upwards of 1200 patients. A new victualling establishment is also established at Devil's Point, upon a very large scale. Stonehouse bridge is a neat stone fabric of one arch, and is the principal avenue between Plymouth and Devonport. STONEHOUSE, EAST.

Market, Wednesday.—*Fairs*, first Wednesday in May and second in September.

* STONELEIGH, or STANLEY-IN-ARDEN. Through this village run the rivers Avon and Sow, the former crossed by a well-built stone bridge, and the latter by a very old bridge of eight arches. The church is a spacious and ancient edifice, with an irregular tower mantled with ivy; it presents some fine specimens of Norman architecture. Within is the recently-erected mausoleum of the Leigh family, and in the church is a handsome monument to the memory of Lady Olive Leigh, Duchess of Dudley. Here is a freeschool, founded and endowed by Lord Thomas Leigh in 1708, the funds of which were subsequently augmented by the Hon. Ann Leigh. The present income is upwards of £100 per annum, by means of which seventy boys and fifty girls are educated in a school-house containing apartments for the master and mistress. A range of almshouses for five men and five women was founded in 1575, by Dame Alice, of the same family. Stoneleigh Abbey is situated on a beautiful spot near the river Avon; the park is extensive, well stocked with deer, and adorned with a profusion of venerable oaks. Mausoleum of the Leigh family.

† STOURBRIDGE, a populous, wealthy, and flourishing market-town and township, forming the central division of the parish of Old Swinford, in the lower division of the hundred of Halfshire, is situated at the south-western extremity of the great midland mining and manufacturing district of England, on the south bank of the river Stour, and near to the head of the Staffordshire canal; by which it enjoys a water communication with all parts of the kingdom. The appellation of 'Stourbridge' was derived from a bridge erected over the river in the reign of Henry VII. previous to Derivation of its present name.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
42	Stourport*....m t & to	Worcester..	Dowdley 4	Kidderminst. 4	Worcester..12	123	...
39	Stourton.....ham	Warwick...	Shipston on S.4	Banbury....11	Whichford ..2	82	197
41	Stourton ... .pa	Somerset.. & Wilts..	Mere 3	Bruton 6	Frome 10	108	[illegible]
21	Stouting.....pa	Kent	Ashford 8	Hythe 6	Canterbury 11	61	[illegible]
26	Stoven .....pa	Suffolk	Halesworth..5	Southwold...6	Beccles.....7	105	112

STOURBRIDGE.

which time the township was known by the name of *Bedcote*, which is still the designation of a contiguous manor. Its vicinity abounds with valuable mines of coal, iron-stone, and clay of a very peculiar quality, calculated for the construction of vessels destined to endure high degrees of heat, without fusion, and for bricks adapted to the building of furnaces. The facility of procuring this useful material for the manufacture of crucibles, together with the plentiful supply of fuel afforded by the neighbouring mines, gave rise probably to the glass works in this vicinity, which were established in 1557, about the time of their introduction into England from Lorrain. Various branches of the iron manufactory are carried on here and in the adjacent villages, which give employment to several thousand hands. There are also two Roman cement manufactories, one in Brettell-lane, and the other at Bedcote Mill. From the advantages which this neighbourhood possesses for the manufacture of this article, it is of a very durable nature, and particularly suitable for aquatic and other purposes. At Bedcote may be seen a layer of this cement, of about a quarter of an inch thick, which has withstood the action and re-action of a fall of three feet of hot water, from an engine, for many years. The church, or rather chapel of ease to Swinford, situate in the Rye-market, was built by voluntary subscription; it is not consecrated, which gives the inhabitants the privilege of electing a pastor independent of the parish rector. The other places of worship are chapels for the presbyterians, Calvinists, methodists, Roman catholics and quakers. Numerous charity schools abound throughout this populous parish, conducted upon the most liberal system. Here are also alms-houses for the aged and respectable poor; a bible society, mechanics' institution, and a public library, the members belonging to which are of the first order of respectability. Two miles south of this town, leading to Bromsgrove, is the magnificent and deservedly-admired park of Hagley, once the favourite retreat of the eminent Lord Lyttleton, and deriving an additional lustre and celebrity from the visits and the muse of Pope, as well as other contemporary classic and literary luminaries. Within five miles of Stourbridge are many other fine seats, and elegant mansions; and, notwithstanding this neighbourhood is the seat of works in which the element of fire is employed to bring to perfection the manufactures upon which the prosperity and trade of Stourbridge are chiefly dependent, yet the general appearance of the country is highly picturesque, fertile and pleasing. The chief market is on Friday, but on Saturday the town is also well supplied with every necessary of life; which is exposed for sale in a commodious modern market-house, erected on the plan of the new one at Liverpool, and was first opened October 5, 1827.

Roman cement manufactories.

Hagley park.

Modern market-house.

Market, Friday,—*Fairs*, March 29, celebrated for horses and other cattle; September 8, for cattle of all sorts, and sheep.

† STOURPORT, a modern market-town, in the chapelry of Lower Mitton and parish of Kidderminster. The name is derived from its situation near to the Stour, which falls into the Severn on the south side of the town, to which is appositely applied *port*, from the Staffordshire and Worcester canal also adjoining the same river, and having extensive basins for the admission of barges, which here unload into numerous warehouses. Since the year 1770, this town might be said to have risen out of the fields, for before that period, a few scattered cottages, upon an unprofitable heath, were the only habitations here; these have vanished as it were by

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
24	Stow .....ham	Lincoln	Folkingham .2	Sleaford.....8	Donington .. 8	108	....
24	Stow* .....pa	Lincoln.....	Gainsborough8	Lincoln 10	E. Retford .13	143	808
27	Stow, Bardolph† ....pa	Norfolk.....	Downham ...2	Stoke Ferry..7	Lynn 10	86	760
27	Stow, Bydon .....pa	Norfolk.....	Watton 5	Hingham 6	Attleborough 6	92	303
36	Stow, Langtoft.....pa	Suffolk	BurySt.Edm. 7	Thetford....12	Stowmarket 9	78	204
19	Stow, Long.....pa	Huntingdon.	Kimbolton...2	Huntingdon.10	St. Neot's ..10	65	180
36	Stow, Market‡...m t & pa	Suffolk	Bury St. Ed. 14	Ipswich 13	Eye 13	76	2672
36	Stowmarket .....ham	Suffolk	Stow Market 4	Eye 8	Debenham .. 6	80	....
14	Stow, St Mary's....pa	Essex	Maldon.....6	Chelmsford .10	Rayleigh 7	38	242
6	Stow-Cum-Qui .....pa	Cambridge ..	Cambridge 5	Ely 16	Linton 11	56	400
36	Stow, Upland .....pa	Suffolk	Stow Market 1	Bury St. Ed. 14	Ipswich 13	76	626
36	Stow, West ..... pa	Suffolk	BurySt.Edm. 6	Mildenhall ..7	Thetford ...10	77	266
15	Stow-on-the-Wold§ . m t & pa	Gloucester..	Northleach .11	Burford 10	Chip.Norton.9	82	1810
31	Stow Wood .....pa	Oxford	Oxford 5	Bicester.....8	Wheatley ...6	54	26
12	Stowborough .....pa	Dorset.....	Wareham ...1	Corfe Castle .4	Dorchester .17	116	300

magic, and a neatly built bustling mercantile town has succeeded them. The houses are built of brick, and covered with tiles or Welch slate, and the principal streets are well paved. An extensive trade is carried on here in coals, from the Staffordshire and Worcestershire collieries, and it takes the lead of every other in this part of the kingdom, as a market for hops and apples in their seasons. It is beginning to assume considerable importance as a corn-market, and much business is done in the timber trade: indeed the central situation of this place renders it peculiarly advantageous for carrying on an extensive business. It has now also become the principal depôt for iron, there being generally from 10 to 12,000 tons weight of that article on the wharfs, from whence it is supplied to the principal ironfounders in Manchester, and other towns in the north. Over the Severn is an elegant iron bridge, consisting of a single arch 150 feet span and fifty feet in perpendicular height above the surface of the river. The former bridge of stone was swept away by a flood.

STOURPORT.

Depôt for iron.

Market, Wednesday.—*Fairs*, March 31; Easter-Monday; a meeting for horned cattle, hops, &c.; September 15, an annual meeting for cattle, hops, &c., December 18; also a meeting every Thursday for hops.

* STOW. *Fair*, October 10, for horses.

† STOW, BARDOLPH. *Fair*, Saturday after Whit-Sunday, a fair for all sorts of goods and horses.

‡ STOW, MARKET, is situated nearly in the centre of the county, at the junction of the three rivulets which form the river Gipping; it is a thriving town which contains many good houses, particularly about the market-place, and has a navigable canal to Ipswich. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of sacking, ropes, twine, &c., which has succeeded that of stuffs and bombasins, and considerable business is carried on in the malting trade. The house of industry for the hundred of Stow stands on an eminence about a mile from this town; it was erected at an expense of upwards of £12,000, and has every appearance of a gentleman's seat. The petty sessions, a manorial court, and also the principal county meetings are holden here. Dr. Young, who held the vicarage for twenty-five years, and was tutor to Milton, lies buried here.

Burialplace of Dr. Young, Milton's tutor.

Market, Thursday.—*Fairs*, July 10, for shop-goods and toys; August 12, for sheep and cattle, and a cheese fair in September.

§ STOW-ON-THE-WOLD, or STOW ST. EDWARD, is a small market-town, situated on the summit of a high hill, in a very bleak part of the country. The streets are irregularly built and indifferently paved. The manufacture of shoes formerly constituted the principal employment of the inhabitants, but it has declined, and there is now a small branch of the clothing trade carried on. During the civil war a battle took place

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond
5	Stowe* .....pa	Bucks	Buckingham .3	Brackley 7	Towcester...8	58
24	Stowe .....pa	Lincoln	Mt. Deeping 3	Stamford 5	Bourn 6	93
33	Stowe .....pa	Salop	Knighton ...2	Ludlow 15	Bishops Cas. 11	165
35	Stowe .....pa	Stafford	Stafford 7	Uttoxeter ...7	Stone 8	135
28	Stowe, Nine Churches ..... pa	Northamp ..	Daventry 6	Towcester ..8	Northampton 9	68
15	Stowell .....pa	Gloucester..	Northleach ..3	Cirencester .11	Fairford 11	83
34	Stowell .....pa	Somerset....	Wincanton ..5	Stalbridge ...4	Sherborne ...5	114
41	Stowell .....tit	Wilts	Marlborough.6	Devizes.....9	Pewsey 2	81

STOW-ON-THE-WOLD.

nere between the Royalist and Parliamentary forces, which ended defeat of the former.

Market, Thursday.—*Fairs*, March 29 and May 12, for horses, cows, sheep, and chee 24, for ditto; October 24, for hops, ironmonger's wares, &c.

Improvements effected by Earl Temple and the late Marquis of Buckingham.

Manuscript library.

The gardens, or pleasure-grounds.

* STOWE. Here is situated the magnificent seat of the D Buckingham and Chandos, formerly belonging to that disting statesman Earl Temple. Peter Temple, Esq., who settled at Stc 1554, erected on his estate a mansion, which was taken down ai built by Sir Richard Temple, K.B., who died in 1697. This edific enlarged by his son, Lord Cobham, who added wings and a new but greater alterations and improvements were made by Richard Temple, and his nephew, the late Marquis of Buckingham. The front of the building consists of a centre with wings connected by ments, altogether 916 feet in length, the centre being 454 feet. A of thirty-one steps leads up to the portico or loggia, which is form six Corinthian columns, and is adorned with statues and bas-reliefs. principal apartments are the saloon, an oval of sixty feet by fort circled by Scagliola columns, in imitation of Sicilian jasper, surmc by a magnificent frieze in alto-relievo, consisting of more than 300 fi representing the procession of a Roman triumph and sacrifice; the is of white Carrara marble in four-feet squares; an entrance designed and painted by Kent; an Egyptian Hall; a music-room libraries, containing about 20,000 volumes of printed books in all d ments of literature, and one of the finest and most extensive collecti prints in Europe, including an unrivalled series of portraits illustrat English history; a chapel, wainscoted throughout with cedar, the work by Gibbons; a billiard-room; a large banqueting-room; a dra room, and a state bed and dressing-room. The manuscript libr fitted up in the Gothic sryle, after the designs of Sir John Soan contains more than 2000 volumes, including a collection of Saxo Norman charters, of very ancient and valuable Irish manuscript works relating to Ireland, of original letters, and many other hist topographical, and heraldical manuscripts, besides some splendidly il nated books, particularly one adorned with miniature paintings by Clovio. In this room are also some curiously carved chairs in ebon ivory, some of which formerly belonged to Cardinal Wolsey, and oth Rubens. The apartments are furnished with paintings by the eminent masters, and many interesting portraits by Holbein, Var Lely, Kneller, Sir Joshua Reynolds, &c. The gardens, or ple grounds of Stowe are more celebrated than the mansion itself. comprehend a space of more than 500 acres, presenting a rich vari surface and scenery, interspersed with architectural ornaments and st In a beautiful valley is a broad lake, in one part forming a cascad across it is a Palladian bridge. The principal buildings are the Tem Concord and Victory, the Temple of Friendship, the Temple of V the Temple of British Worthies, the Temple of Ancient Virtue, the G the Gothic Temple, Lord Cobham's pillar, 115 feet high, and the Bo tower, which is so called from its being surrounded by trees plan Louis XVIII. and the Royal Family of France, as a memorial o

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
12	Stower Common ..ham	Dorset.....	Shaftesbury..5	Wincanton . 8	Stalbridge ...6	106	....
34	Stowey .....pa	Somerset....	Pensford.....3	Wells 10	SheptonMal. 12	116	228
34	Stowe , Nether* m † .....& pa	Somerset....	Watchet 9	Bridgewater .8	Taunton....11	147	843
34	Stowey, Over.....pa	Somerset....	 9	 8	10	147	637
11	Stowford.....pa	Devon	Oakhampton12	Tavistock ...9	Launceston ..8	207	463
15	Stowick.....tit	Gloucester..	Bristol 7	Thornbury.. 8	Chi.Sodbury 14	122	568
36	Stradbrook†.....pa	Suffolk	Eye 6	Debenham ..8	Framlingham 8	91	1527
36	Stradishall .....pa	Suffolk	Clare.....6	Newmarket 11	BurySt. Ed. 12	62	393
27	Stradset.....pa	Norfolk.....	Downham ...5	Stoke Ferry..5	Swaffham ..11	89	183
24	Stragglethorpe.....pa	Lincoln	Newark 8	Sleaford....11	Grantham ..12	122	82
35	Stramshall.....to	Stafford	Uttoxeter ...2	Cheadle 8	Ashborne...10	137	....
25	Strand-on-the-Green .....ham	Middlesex ..	Brentford....1	Chiswick....2	Hammersmit. 3	6	....
43	Stranghow.....to	N. R. York .	Guisborough 4	Whitby 18	Stokesley .. 12	249	122
17	Strangward.....ham	Hereford....	Kington 4	Pembridge...4	Presteign ...4	152	....
16	Stranswood .. ....ham	Hants	Southampton 8	Lymington..13	Lyndhurst ..13	83	....
13	Stranton.....pa & to	Durham	Stockton onT10	Hartlepool...4	Durham 18	251	736
51	Strata-Florida‡.... pa	Cardigan ...	Tregaron 5	Aberystwyt. 16	Rhaydergwy19	200	779
4	Stratfield-Mortimer§ pa	Berks	Reading 8	Basingstoke..8	Aldermaston 6	47	1208
16	Stratfield, Turges .. pa	Hants	Basingstoke..7	Reading 9	10	48	232
3	Stratford .....ham	Bedford	Biggleswade .2	Potton 3	St. Neot's ...9	47	....
36	Stratford .....pa	Suffolk	Dedham 2	Ipswich 10	Hadleigh 6	59	675
36	Stratford, St.Andrew ..... pa	Suffolk	Saxmundham 3	Woodbridge 10	Framlingham 6	87	234
39	Stratford - upon - Avon‖... m t & pa	Warwick...	Warwick....9	Alcester 8	Shipston on S11	96	3488

gratitude to the noble owners of Stowe, for the princely hospitality shewn to them while in exile. In the flower-gardens, near the house, is an orangery and conservatory, and a building consisting of a circular room, and two semi-circular colonnades, containing a museum of natural history. The mineralogical and geological collections of the Abbé Haüy are in this building, as well as an immense number of specimens in every branch of natural history collected by the Duke of Buckingham. STOWE.

STOWEY, NETHER, is situated on a small stream which falls into the Parret. A few of the inhabitants are employed in a small silk manufactory. A part of this parish commands some fine views of the Mendip Hills, and the Channel.

Market, Saturday.—*Fair*, September 11, for cattle and toys.

† STRADBROOK. This place gave birth to the celebrated scholar and prelate, Robert Grosthead, Bishop of Lincoln. Robert Grosthead, Bishop of Lincoln.

‡ STRATA-FLORIDA, or YSTRAD-FLUR. In a sequestered glen, embraced by a semicircular mountain chain, stand the ruins of the famous Abbey of Strata Florida, founded by Rhys ap Gryfydd, Prince of South Wales, A. D. 1164, for Cistercian monks. During the wars of Edward I. with the Welsh the abbey was destroyed by fire, but was soon restored in a sumptuous style, and flourished till the dissolution of all religious houses in Great Britain; the ruins are at this day insignificant. In this abbey were deposited the records upon which the history of Wales depends, from the year 1157 to the final overthrow of the last reigning prince, Llewellyn. And its spacious cemetery was the depository of the mortal remains of many Cambrian princes. The abbey-house appears to have been a noble edifice, a part of it is now converted into a farm-house, and a handsome mansion has been erected from the ruins of the abbey. Burial-place of many Cambrian princes.

§ STRATFIELD-MORTIMER. *Fairs*, April 27 and November 6.

‖ STRATFORD-UPON-AVON is an ancient and singular built town, and, as its appellation implies, is seated on the Avon, over which is a good bridge of fourteen arches. The name of 'Stratford' is unquestionably derived from its situation on the great north road leading from

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
25	Stratford-le-Bow ...pa	Middlesex ..	Hackney 2	Greenwich ..4	Romford....10	2	3371
41	Stratford-under-the-Castle .....pa	Wilts	Salisbury 2	Wilton.....3	Amesbury ...6	83	374

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.

London to Birmingham, &c. *Strate* or *street*, signifying in the Saxon language a street or highway, and the word 'ford,' alluding to the passage through the Avon, parallel with the great bridge. The Avon derives its source from a small spring, called 'Avon well,' in the village of Naseby, in Northamptonshire, and continuing its meandering course, approaches Stratford in a broad and proudly swelling stream. The town may be traced as remotely as three centuries before the Norman conquest; at which early period a monastery existed here under the superintendence of St. Egwin, afterwards bishop of Worcester, and founded perhaps by the Saxons soon after their conversion to Christianity. Stratford has peculiar attractions to lure the attention of every admirer of the acute and inimitable Shakspeare, to whom it gave birth, and his productions, which for two centuries have so brilliantly illumined the histrionic hemisphere. Though there be other important names connected with its local biography, yet that of Shakspeare alone confers immortality on the place of his early fancy. And by an association with his genius, the scenery of the surrounding country, celebrated as the favourite haunt of nature and of the muses, is rendered uncommonly interesting. Here is to be seen the house in which he drew his natal breath, now converted into a tavern, called the *Swan and Maidenhead*, and a butcher's shop. Shakspeare received his education at a charity-school, from which his father (who was a respectable woolstapler, but low in circumstances) took him at a very early period, and thereby prevented his further proficiency in literature. In his nineteenth year he was married, and some time after, by uniting himself with some profligate companions, he was engaged in robbing a park of Sir Thomas Lucy's, near Stratford, of deer, and being detected, and prosecuted with unmerited harshness as he thought, he made so severe a ballad upon him, as ultimately occasioned Shakspeare to leave his family and business, and shelter himself in London, where, according to stage tradition, he first accepted the office of call-boy, or prompter's attendant; as a performer he was not distinguished, but as a writer he was, and is still the admiration of all. He died on his birthday, the 23rd of April, 1616, aged fifty-two years, and on the north side of the chancel of Stratford church—

Birth-place of Shakspeare.

Shakspeare's flight to London.

"Low sleeps the bard, in cold obstruction laid."

Here is a town-hall, a market-house and a guildhall; at the front of the first-named building is a statue of Shakspeare, and some verses selected from his "Midsummer Night's Dream" and "Hamlet." At the south-eastern extremity of the town is the parish church, a venerable pile, romantically situated on the banks of the Avon. The trade consists chiefly in corn and malt, and considerable quantities of grain and flour are sent to Birmingham and its neighbourhood. The Avon is navigable to the Severn, and a canal opens a communication with the northern parts of the kingdom, and since the completion of the latter, the trade has been rapidly improving. In September, 1769, was the first commemoration of Shakspeare's Jubilee, when an amphitheatre was erected for the reception of visitors from all parts of the kingdom; it lasted three days, during which time every species of entertainment was exhibited concerts, oratorios, pageants, fireworks, illuminations, &c. &c., and a ode and oration were recited by Garrick, in honour of the poet. A species of annual commemoration is still kept up, but with less *éclat*.

Shakspeare's Jubilee.

Market, Friday.—*Fairs*, Thursday after March 25, for cattle, sheep, and pedlery; Mon last Monday in July; September 25: Thursday after September 25; for cloth, cha wheat, hops, and all sorts of cattle; and second Monday in December. The da last is a statute for hiring servants.

[redacted]